

JOHNSON'S
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. I. A—K.



S. Heath pinx.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D.

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DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

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

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE EIGHTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscais memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. HOR.

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P R E F A C E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Much

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream*;

æ arcam; and who declares with a tone of defiance, "that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος, monos*, *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone**.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *Englisb*.

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

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

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

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

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

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidity, viscous*, and *viscosity*.

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

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish, bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully, openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness, faultiness*; were less diligently fought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they

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

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere. G. bannir. It. bandire, bandeggiare. H. bandir. B. bannen. Ævi medi scriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq; angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest ut genus limites ban dici ab eo quod Βανάραι & Βανάραι Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hefychius, vocabantur αὐ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰσοτερεῖς ὁδοί, "obliquæ ac minime in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque hue facit quod Βανός, eodem Hefychio teste, dicebant ὄρη στεργγύλ., montes arduos.*

EMPTY, *emptie, vacuus, inanis. A. S. Æmteiz. Nescio an sint ab ἐμῆω vel ἐμῆω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusi,*

Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus γεμοετῆς ἢ εμετιζ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis. A. S. hyll. Quod videri potest abscissum ex κορυφή vel κορυφή. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editor. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔστι δὲ τις προπάρουσι πύλοιο ἀντιεὶα καλάνη. Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum καλάνη expr. τόπος εἰς ὕψος ἀήκω; γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.*

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiscere. Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex κνεθας, obscuritas, tenebre: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.*

STAMMERER, *Balbus, blæfus. Goth. STAMMS. A. S. ꝥtamer, ꝥtamer, D. stam. B. stameler. Su. stamma. Ill. stamr. Sunt a σωμυλεῖν vel σωμύλλειν, nimia loquacitate alios offensere; quod impedit loquentes libentissimè garrere solent; vel quòd aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too

much

much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philology with grammar; and

if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution,

but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus have I laboured, by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but

I have

I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P R E F A C E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress,

progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

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

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

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

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

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated:

tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

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

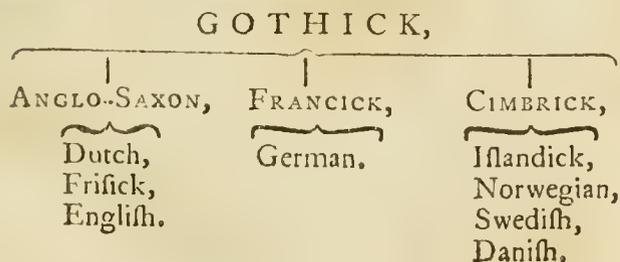
When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work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

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

THE
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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

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



Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inspection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found in the *Teutonic* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

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

appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

C A P. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic pꝛecca ȝeo lurtbærllice ſonȝ,
ic ſceal nu heofrende ſingan. ȝ mid ſƿi unȝe-
dum ƿorðum ȝeſettan. þeah ic ȝeo hƿilum ȝe-
coplice funde. ac ic nu ƿeþende ȝ ȝyrciende of-
ȝeƿaðri ƿorða miſfo. me ablendan þaȝ unȝe-
reopan ƿoruld ſælþa. ȝ me þa ƿorletan ſƿa
blindne on þiȝ diuine hol. Ða beþeapodon
ælcere lurtbærlneſſe þa ða ic him ærre betȝt
trurpode, ða ƿendon hi me heora bæc to and me
mid ealle ſƿomȝeƿitan. To þon ſceoldan la-
mine ſƿuend ſeȝgan þæt ic ȝeſæliz mon ƿære.
hu mæȝ ſe beon ȝeſæliz ſe ðe on ðam ȝeſælþum
ðurhþuman ne mot:-

C A P. I.

ON ðære tide þe Țotan of Siððiu mæȝþe
riþ Romana riçe ȝeƿin upahoron. ȝ miþ
heoȝa cýningum. Rædȝota and Calleſica ƿæron
hatne. Romane buriz abriæcon. and eall Italia
riçe þ̄ iȝ betpux þam muntum ȝ Sicilia ðam
ealonde in anpałd ȝeſehton. ȝ þa æȝter þam
ſoſerſƿecenan cýningum ðeodric ſenȝ to þam
ilcan riçe. ſe ðeodric ƿær Amulinga. he ƿær
Criſten. þeah he on þam Ariuiniſcan ȝedpolan
ðurhþunode. þe ȝehet Romanum hiȝ ſneond-
riçe. ſƿa þ̄ hi moȝtan heoȝa ealdrihta ƿýnðe
beon. Ac he þa ȝehat ſƿiðe ýfele ȝelærte.
ȝ hƿiðe ƿraþe ȝeendode mid manegum mane.
þ̄ ƿer to eacan ofþum unariumedum ýplum. þ̄ þe
Iohannes þone papan het ofſlean. Ða ƿær ſum
conſul. þ̄ ƿe heȝetoha hataþ. Boetiur ƿær
haten. ſe ƿær in bocſærftum ȝ on ƿoruld
þeapum ſe rihtſiſerfa. Se ða onȝeat þa maniz-
ſealdan ýfel þe ſe cýning ðeodric riþ þam
Criſtenandome ȝ riþ þam Romaniscum ritum
dýde. he þa ȝemunde ðara eþneſſa ȝ þara eal-
drihta ðe hi under ðam Lareþum hæfdon heoȝa
ealdhlaforðum. Ða onȝan he ſmeazan ȝ leorui-
ȝan on him ſelþum hu he þ̄ riçe ðam unrihtſiſan
cýninge aſerþan mihte. ȝ on riht ȝeleaſful-
na and on rihtſiſna anpałd ȝebriȝan. Sende
þa diȝellice ærenðȝerſitu to þam Lareþe to
Conſtantinopolim. þær iȝ Cneca heah buriz ȝ
heoȝa cýneſtol. ſoþ þam ſe Lareþe ƿær heoȝa
ealdhlaforð cýnneſ. bædon hine þæt he him to
heoȝa Criſtendome ȝ to heoȝa ealdrihtum ȝe-
ſultumede Ða þ̄ onȝeat ſe ƿællheoȝa cýning
ðeodric. ða het he hiþe ȝebriȝan on canceþne
ȝ þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða ȝelomp þ̄ ſe
ariþýrða ƿær on ſƿa micelne neapneſſe be-
com. þa ƿær he ſƿa micle ſƿiðor on hiȝ Mode
ȝednefed. ſƿa hiȝ Mod ær ſƿiðor to þam
ƿoruld ſæ þum unȝeƿod ƿer. ȝ he ða nanþe
ſnoſþe be innan þam canceþne ne ȝemunde. ac
he ȝeneoll niƿol of dune on þa floȝ. ȝ hine
aſtnehte ſƿiþe unnot. and ormod hine ſelþne
ronȝan ƿepan ȝ þur ſingende cƿeþ.

C A P. III.

ÐA ic þa ðiȝ leoþ. cƿæð Boetiur. ȝeomriende
aſunȝen hæfde. Ða com ðær ȝan in to me heo-
ſencund ſiȝdom. ȝ þ̄ min muſinende Mod mid
hiȝ ƿorðum ȝeȝnette. ȝ þur cƿæþ. Ðu ne earc
þu ſe mon þe on minre ſcole ƿære aſed ȝ ȝe-
lærned. Ac hƿonðon ƿuðe þu mid þiſſum ƿoruld
ſonȝum þur ſƿiþe ȝerſenced. buton ic ƿat þ̄
þu hæfſt ðara ƿærna to hraþe ſonȝiten ðe ic
þe ær ſealde. Ða cluode ſe ſiȝdom ȝ cƿæþ.
Țeritaþ nu ariȝȝe ðe ƿoruld ſonȝa of miȝtan
þeȝener Mode. ſonþam ȝe riȝd þa mæȝtan
ſceapþan. Lætaþ hine eft hƿeopþan to minum
larum. Ða eode ſe ſiȝdom neap. cƿæþ Boetiur.
minum hƿeopþendan ȝeþohte. ȝ hit ſƿa mopolil
hƿæt hƿeȝa upariæde. adriȝde þa minener
Modeſ eazan. and hit ſƿan bliþum ƿorðum.
hƿæþer hit oncneope hiȝ ſoſteþmodor. mid
ðam þe ða þ̄ Mod riþ beþende. Ða ȝecneop hit
ſƿiþe ſƿeotele hiȝ aȝne modor. þ̄ ƿær ſe ſiȝ-
dom þe hit lange ær týde ȝ lærde. ac hit on-
ȝeat hiȝ lape ſƿiþe totopenne ȝ ſƿiþe tobro-
cenne mid dýriȝna hondum. ȝ hine þa ſƿan hu
þ̄ ȝeƿurde. Ða andſƿýrde ſe ſiȝdom him ȝ
ſæde. þ̄ hiȝ ȝunȝan hæfdon hine ſƿa totopenne.
þær þær hi teohhodon þ̄ hi hine eallne habban
ſceoldon. ac hi ȝeȝaderiað monſeald dýriȝ on
þære ſonȝiurunȝa. ȝ on þam ȝilþe butan heoȝa
hƿelc eft to hýne bote ȝeciþne:-

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of

the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns, because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ, CAP. I.

LUK, CHAP. I.

FORÐAM þe ritodlice manega þohton þara þinga nace ge-endebyrdan þe on ur gefyllede rynt.

2 Ðra ur betæhtun þa ðe hit of frýmðe gerapon. and þere spræce þenar wæron.

3 We gefuhte [of-fylhðe fram fruma] zeornlice eallum. [mid] endebýrdnesse switan ðe. þu ðe selurta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þara worda soðfæstnesse. of þam ðe þu zelæred eart:

5 On þeroder dazum Iudea cýninges. wærum racepd on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune. 7 his wif wæs of Aarones dohtum. and hýre nama wæs Elizabeth:

6 Soðlice hig wæron butu rihtwise beforan Gode. gangende on eallum his bebodum 7 rihtwírnnesum butan rihte:

7 And hig nægdon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth wæs unberende. 7 hý on hýra dazum butu zornðeodun:

8 Soðlice wæs zeworden þa Zacharias hýr racepdhader breac on his zepwuxles endebýrdnesse beforan Gode.

9 Æfter zewunan wæs racepdhader hlotes. he eode þæt he his ofsprunze sette. Ða he on Godes tempel eode.

10 Eall þerod wæs folces wæs ute zebiddende on þære ofsprunze timan:

11 Ða ætýrde him Drihtnes engel standende on þær weofodes riðran healfe.

12 Ða wearð Zacharias zedrefed þæt zeseonde. 7 him ege onhwear:

13 Ða cwæð se engel him to. Ne ondriæd þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben is zehýred. 7 þin wif Elizabeth þe sunu cenð. and þu nemst hýr naman Iohannes.

14 7 he býð þe to zesean 7 to bliwre. 7 manega on hýr acennednesse zefazniad:-

15 Soðlice he býð mære beforan Drihtne. and he ne drincð þin ne beorn. 7 he bið zefýllð on haligum Gaste. þonne gýt of his modor innoðe.

16 And manega Israhela bearna he zecýrð to Drihtne hýra Gode.

17 And

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the fort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juste bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3. And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

5 Astir the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encensen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensyng.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

8 And Zacarye seyng was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

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

10 And joye and gladyng schal be to thee: and manye schulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he schal be great bifore the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he schal converte manye of the children of Israel to her Lord God.

13 And

17 And he zæð toforan him on zarte 7 Eliaf mihte. þ he fæðera heortan to hýra bearnum zecýrre. 7 unzeleaffulle to rihtwýssa zleaffcýpe. Drihtne fulfremed folc zezearrian:

18 Ða cwæð Zacharias to þam engele. Ðpanun pat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min wif on hýre dagum forðeode:

19 Ða andspræode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stande beforan Gode. and ic eom arend rið þe spræcan. 7 þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu biest sprigende. 7 þu spræcan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þar þing zepurðað. forþam þu minum wordum ne zelýfdest. þa beoð on hýra tîman zefýlled:

21 And þ folc wæs Zacharias zebidigende. and pundrodon þ he on þam temple læt wæs:

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to spræcan. 7 hiz onneopon þ he on þam temple sume zehihtde zereah. 7 he wæs bicniende hým. 7 dumb þurhpunede:

23 Ða wæs zeporden þa his þenunga dazag zefýlled wæron. he ferde to his huse:

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth his wif zeeacnode. and heo bediglude hiz wif monþar. 7 cwæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten zedýde þur. on þam dagum þe he zereah minne hors betwux mannum arýrran:

26 Soðlice on þam rýxtan monðe wæs arend Gabriel se engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceastru. þære nama wæs Nazareth.

27 To bepeddudre fæmnan anum wære. þær nama wæs Iosep. of Dauider huse. 7 þære fæmnan nama wæs Maria:

28 Ða cwæð se engel inzangende. Ðal wæs þu mid zýfe zefýled. Drihten mid þe. Ðú eart zeblesud on wifum:

29 Þa wearð heo on his spræce zednesed. and þohhte hwæt seo zreting wære:

30 Ða cwæð se engel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu zýfe mid Gode zemettest.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode zeeacnast. and funu censt. and his naman þælend zegennest.

32 Se bið mære. 7 þær hehstan funu zenned. and him wýlð Drihten God his fæder Dauider setl.

33 And he wicrað on ecestru on Iacober huse. 7 his wifer ende ne bið:

34 Ða cwæð Maria to þam engle. hu zepýrð þis. forþam ic wære ne oncnape:

13 And he schal go bifore in the spiryte and vertu of Helye: and he schal turne the hertis of the fadris to the sonis, and men out of beleewe: to the prudence of just men, to make redy a perfyte puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye seyde to the aungel: wherof schal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel answerde and seyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that stonde nygh before God, and y am sent to thee to speke and to evangelise to thee these thingis, and lo thou schalt be doumbe.

16 And thou schalt not mowe speke, till into the day in which these thingis schulen be don, for thou hast not beleved to my wordis, whiche schulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidyng Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not speke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde seyn a visioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide stille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

20 And afir these dayes Elizabeth his wif confeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and seyde.

21 For so the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take away my reproof among men.

22 But in the sixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was sent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name was Joseph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and sayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: blessid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne sche hadde herd: sche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner salutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hast founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou schalt confeyve in wombe, and schalt bere a sone: and thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus.

28 This shall be gret: and he schal be clepid the sone of the higheste, and the Lord God schal geve to him the feete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he schal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme schal be noon ende.

30 And Marye seyde to the aungel, on what maner schal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

35 Ða andſƿarode hýre ſe engel. Ðe halga
Gart on þe becýmð. 7 þær heahſtan miht
þe oſerſceadað. and forþam þ̅ halige þe of þe
acenned bið. bið Godeſ ſunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin maze ſunu on hýre
ýlde geacnode. and þeſ monað iſ hýre ſýxta.
reo iſ unberende genemned.

37 Forþam niſ ælc poſd mid Gode unmiht-
elic.

38 Ða cwæð Maria. Þeſ iſ Drihtneſ þinen:
geƿurde me aſter þinum poſde. And ſe engel
hýre ſnam-geƿat.

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aƿar Maria 7 ſerde
on muntland mid oſſte. on Iudeiſcne ceafſne.

40 7 eode into Zachariar huſe. 7 grette
Elizabeth.

41 Ða ƿær geƿorðen þa Elizabeth gehýrde
Marian gretinge. Ða geƿaƿnude þ̅ cild on hýre
innode. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth haligum Garte
geſýlled.

42 7 heo clýpode mýcelne ſteſne. and cwæð.
Ðu eaſt betƿux riſum gebletſud. and geblet-
ſud iſ þineſ innodeſ ƿaſtm.

43 7 hƿanun iſ me hiſ. þ̅ mineſ Drihtneſ
modor to me cume.

44 Sona ſƿa þinne gretinge ſteſn on minum
eorum geƿorðen ƿær. þa ƿahnude [in glædniſe]
min cild on minum innode.

45 And eadig þu eaſt þu þe zelýfdeſt. þ̅
fulſremede ſýnt þa þing þe ſƿam Drihtne
geſæde ſýnd.

46 Ða cwæð Maria. Min ſapel mæſſað
Drihten.

47 7 min Gart geblifſude on Gode minum
þælende.

48 Forþam þe he geſeah hiſ þinene ead-
modneſſe. ſoðlice heonun-forð me eadige
ſecgað ealle cneopeſſa.

49 Forþam þe me mýcele þing dýde ſe ðe
mihtig iſ. 7 hiſ nama iſ halig.

50 7 hiſ mild-heortneſ of cneopeſſe on
cneopeſſe hine ondſædendum.

51 Þe poſhte mæzne on hiſ eaſme. he to-
dælde þa oſer-modan on mode hýra heortan.

52 Þe aƿeapp þa ſican of ſetle. and þa ead-
modan upahof.

53 Þingriƿende he mid godum geſýlde. 7
oſermode idele ſoplet.

54 Þe aſenz iſrahel hiſ cniht. 7 gemunde
hiſ mild-heortneſſe.

55 Ðƿa he ſƿæc to urum fæderum. Abra-
hame and hiſ fæde on á ƿeopuld.

56 Soðlice Maria punude mid hýre ſpýlce
þ̅ monðar. 7 geƿende þa to hýre huſe.

57 Ða ƿær geſýlled Elizabeth cennig-tid.
and heo ſunu cende.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir,
the holy Goſt ſchal come fro above into thee: and
the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee:
and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of
thee: ſchal be clepid the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath
conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is
the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble aen-
tis God.

34 And Marye ſeide to the hond maydun of the
Lord: be it doon to me aſtir thi word; and the
aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente
with haſte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the houſ of Zacarye
and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalu-
tacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe
gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfilled with the holy
Goſt.

38 And creyede with a grete voice and ſeyde,
bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the
fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And whereof is this thing to me, that the
modir of my Loſd come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was
maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye
in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleeved: for
thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee
ſchulen be parſytlly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the
Lord.

43 And my ſpiryt hath gladid in God myn
helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenefſe of his
hand-mayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns
ſchulen ſeye that I am bleſſid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete
thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kindredis
to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride
proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette down myghty men fro ſeete and en-
haunſide meke men.

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

50 He havyng mynde of his mercy took up
Iſrael his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure fadris, to Abra-
ham, and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre
monethis and turned again into his houſ.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to
Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

53 7 hýre nehcheburas 7 hýre cuðan þ ge-
hýrdon. þ Ðrihten his mild-heortnesse and
hýre mærgude 7 his mid hýre blifrodon:-

59 Ða on þam eilteodan dæge his comon þ
cild ýmbfurdan. and nemdon hine his fæder
naman Zachariam:-

60 Ða andspræode his modor. Ne se soðer.
ac he bið Iohannes genen ned:-

61 Ða cwædon hi to hýre. Nis nan on þinre
mægðe þýsum naman genemned:-

62 Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder. hwæt he
wolde hýne genemnedne beon:-

63 Þa spræc he gebedenum rex-brede. Iohan-
nes is his nama. Ða pundrodon his ealle:-

64 Ða wearð jona his muð 7 his tunge ge-
openod. 7 he spræc. Ðrihten bletsigende:-

65 Ða wearð ege zeporden ofer ealle hýna
nehcheburas. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land
wæron þas word zepidmærgode.

66 7 ealle þa ðe hit gehýrdon. on hýna heort-
tan settun 7 cwædon. þenst ðu hwæt byð þer
cnapa. ritodlice Ðrihtnes hand wæs mid him:-

67 And Zacharias his fæder wæs mid hale-
gum Gaste zefýlled. 7 he ritegode and cwæð.

68 Liebletsw ðý Ðrihten Israhela God. for-
þ m þe he geneofude. 7 his folces alýfednesse
dýde.

69 And he us hæle hoin anærde on Daudey
hure his cnihes.

70 Ðra he spræc þurh his halegna ritegena
muð. þa ðe of forldey þým ðe spræcon.

71 7 he alýfde us of urum feondum. and of
ealra þara handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to þýncenne mid urum
fæderum. 7 gemunan his halegan cýðnesse.

73 Þýne uý to fýllene þone að þe he urum
fæder Abrahames spræc.

74 Ðæt we butan ege. of ure feonda handa
alýfedz. him þeorian

75 On halznesse beforan him eallum urum
dagum:-

76 And þu cnapa bist þæs hehtan ritega
genemned. þu zæst beforan Ðrihtnes anýne.
his wegas gearpian.

77 To fýllene his folce hæle zepit on hýna
fýnna forzýfnesse.

78 Ðurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heort-
nesse. on þam he us geneofude of eartdæle
up-fýrnigende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þýstrum 7 on deaðes
feade sittað. ure fet to zepeccenne on sibbe
wegz:-

80 Soðlice se cnapa weox. 7 wæs on gaste
zestpanzod. 7 wæs on westenum oð þone dæg
his atýfednessum on Israhel:-

54 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir
herden that the Lord hadde magnified his mercy
with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eigthithe day thei
camen to circumside the child, and thei clepiden
him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide, nay;
but he schal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi
kynrede that is clepid this name.

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

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot feyng, Jon
in his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his
tunge, and he spak and bleffide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neyghbouris,
and all the wordis weren puplischid on alle moun-
teynes of Iudee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her
herte, and seiden what manner child schal this be,
for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the
holy Gost, and profeciede and seide.

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

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in
the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy pro-
phetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of
alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do mersy with oure fadris, and to have
mynde of his holy testament.

69 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham
our fadir,

70 To geve himself to us, that we without
drede delyvered fro the hond of our enemyes serve
to him,

71 In holyneffe and rightwisneffe before him,
in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of
the higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of
the Lord to make redy hise weyes.

73 To geve science of heelth to his puple into
remissioun of her synnes.

74 By the inwardenefs of the mersy of oure God,
in the which he springyng up fro on high hath
visited us.

75 To geve light to them that sitten in derk-
nessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet
into the weye of pees;

76 And the child waxide, and was confortid in
spiryte, and was in desert placis till to the day of his
schewing to Ysrael.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

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

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

De mai him soþe adneden,
 Dæt he ðanne oþe biðde ne muþen,
 Uoþ þ bilimfæð ilome.
 Dæ is þiþ þ bit and boþe
 And bet biuopen dome.
 Deað com on ðiþ midelapd
 Ðuþð ðær deþler onde,
 And renne and forþe and isþinc,
 On se and on londe.

Ic am eldeþ ðanne ic þer,
 A þintne 7 ec a loþe.
 Ic ealdi moþe ðanne ic dede,
 Mi þit oþhte to bi moþe.

Se þ hine þelue uoþget,
 Uoþ þue oþer uoþ childe.
 Þe þal comen on euele þede,
 Buþe 7od him bi milde.

Ne hoþe þiþ to hiþe þere,
 Ne þere to hiþ þue.
 Bi þoþ him þelue euþich man,
 Ðær þile he bieð alue.

Euþich man mid þ he haueð,
 Mai bezzen heueþiche.
 Se ðe leþre 7 se ðe moþe,
 Þere aiden iliche.

Þeueþe and erðe he ouerþieð,
 Þiþ eþhen bið þulþuht.
 Sunne 7 moþe 7 alle þereþnen,
 Bieð ðierþne on hiþ lihte.

Þe þot þpet ðencheð and þpet doþ,
 Alle quike þihte.
 Niþ no loueþd þþich is þiþt,
 Ne no king þþich is þþihte.

Þeueþe 7 erðe 7 all ðat is,
 Biloken is on hiþ honde.
 Þe deð al þ hiþ þille is,
 On þea and ec on londe.

Þe is oþd albuten oþde,
 And ende albuten ende.
 Þe one is euþe on eche þede,
 Wende þer ðu þende.

Þe is buuen is and bineðen,
 Biuopen and ec bihind.
 Se man þ 7oder þille deð,
 Þie mai hine aþþan uinde.

Eche þune he iþerð,
 And þot eche dede.
 Þe ðuþh þiþð echer iðanc,
 Wai þpat þel is to þede.

Se man neupe nele ðan 7od,
 Ne neupe 7od liþ leden.
 Er deð 7 ðom come to hiþ duþe,
 Þe mai him soþe adneden.

Þunþer 7 ðuþst hete 7 chele,
 Ecðe and all unhelðe.
 Ðuþh deð com on ðiþ midelapd,
 And oþer unirelðe.

Ne mai non heþte hit iþenche,
 Ne no tunþe telle.
 Þu muchele þinum and hu uele,
 Bieð inne helle.

Loue 7od mid uþe heþte.
 And mid all uþe mihte.
 And uþe enicþirtene þpo is þelþ,
 Þpo is leþeð ðrihte.

Suþe ðer habbeð leþre meþgðe,
 And þume ðer habbeð moþe.
 Ech eþter ðan þ he dede,
 Eþter þ he þþanc soþe.

Ne þel ðer bi þþed ne þin,
 Ne oþer kenner eþte.
 7od one þel bi echer liþ,
 And bliþce and eche þeþte.

Ne þal ðar bi þeþe ne þeþud,
 Ne þoþdeþ þele none.
 Ac þi meþgþe þ men is biþat,
 All þall ben 7od one.

Ne mai no meþgþe bi þpo muchel,
 Þpo is 7oder iþilðe.
 Þi is þoþ þune and þþiht,
 And ðai buþe nihte.

Þer is þele buþe þane,
 And þeþte buþen isþinche.
 Se þ mai and nele dedeþ come,
 Soþe hit þel uoþdenche.

Þer is bliþce buþen tþeþe,
 And liþ buþen deaðe.
 Ðet euþe þullen þunie ðer,
 Bliðe hi bieþ and eaðe.

Þer is zeugeþe buþen elde,
 And elde buþen unhelþe.
 Niþ ðer þoþþe ne þoþ non,
 Ne non unirelðe.

Þer me þel ðþihten isen,
 Þpo aþe he is mid isþre.
 Þe one mai and þel al bien,
 Engler and manþer bliþce.

To ðære bliſce uſ bring ȝoð,
 Ðet riſeð buten ende.
 Ðanne he ure ſaula unbint,
 Of lichamlice bend.
 Lijft ȝeue uſ lede ſpich liſ,
 And habbe ſpichne ende.
 Ðet pe moten ðider cumen,
 Ðanne pe henner pende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðiſ ȝære for þe king Stephne ofer ræ to Norþmandi. ȝ þer per under-ſanȝen. forði þ hi penden þ he ſculde ben alſuic alſe þe eom þer. ȝ for þ he hadde ȝet hiſ treforþ. ac he to delð it ȝ ſcatered foðlice. Micel hadde þenri king ȝadered ȝold ȝ ſyluer. and na ȝoð ne diðe me for þ hiſ ſaule þar of. Ða þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macoð he hiſ ȝaderunȝ æt Oxene-forþ. ȝ þar he nam þe biſcop Roger of Deſer-beſu. ȝ Alexander biſcop of Lincoln. ȝ te Lanceler Rogr hiſe neuer. ȝ diðe ælle in þriſun. til hi ȝafen up hepe caſtles. Ða þe ſuiker underȝæton þ he milde man þar ȝ forþe ȝ ȝoð. ȝ na juſtife ne diðe. þa diðen hi alle punðer. Ði hadden him manned maked and aðer ſuoren. ac hi nan tneude ne heolden. alle he pæron for-ſuoren. ȝ hepe tneodeſ for-lopen. for þ æuric riçe man hiſ caſtles makeðe and ȝæner him heolden. and ſylðen þe land full of caſtles. Ði ſuencten ſiðe þe pſecce men of þe land mid caſtel-peorces. þa þe caſtles þaren maked. þa ſylðen hi mid deoules and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden þ an ȝoð heſden. baðe be nihter and be dæſer. caplmen ȝ þimmen. and diðen heom in þriſun eſter ȝold and ſyluer. ȝ pined heom un-tellendlice þuning. for þe pæren næupe nan marþyſ ſpa pined alſe hi pæron. Me henzed up bi þe fet and ſmoked heom mid ful ſmoke. me henzed bi þe þumber. oðer bi þe hefed. ȝ henzen þriſuȝer on heſ fet. Me diðe cnotted ſtpenȝer abuton hepe hæued. ȝ uupȝden to þ it ȝæde to þ hæpner. Ði diðen heom in quarten þar nadner

ȝ ſmakeſ ȝ pader þæron inne. ȝ ðrapen heom ſpa. Ðume hi diðen in eſuicet-huſ. þ iſ in an ceſte þ þar ſcorc ȝ naſeu. ȝ un ðep. ȝ diðe ſcæppe ſtaner þer inne. ȝ þenzȝde þe man þæri inne. þ hi þræcon alle þe limes. In mani of þe caſtles þæron loſ ȝ ȝri. þ pæron ſachenteȝer þ tpa oðer þre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. þ þar ſpa maced þ iſ þætned to an beom. ȝ diðen an ſcæpp iſen abuton þa manner þrote ȝ hiſ halſ. þ he ne mihte noriðerþarðer ne ſitren. ne lien. ne ſlepen. oc bæron al þ iſen. Mani þuren hi ðrapen mid hungær. I ne canne. ȝ ne mai tellen alle þe punðer. ne alle þe þiner þ hi diðen pſecce men on hiſ land. ȝ þ laſteðe þa xix. þintre pile Stephne þar king. ȝ æupe it þar uueſſe and uueſſe. Ði læidenȝæilder on þe tuner æupeū pile. ȝ clepeden it tenſerue. þa þe pſecce men ne hadden nan moſe to ȝiuen. þa þæueden hi and þrendon alle þe tuner. þ þel þu mihter þaren all aðær þare ſculdeſt þu neupe þinden man in tune ſitrende. ne land tiled. Ða þar com ðære. ȝ flec. ȝ cære. ȝ butere for nan ne þær o þe land. Wſecce men ſtuouen of hungær. ſume jeden on ælmes þe þaren ſum pile riçe men. ſum þluzen ut of lande. Weſ næupe ȝæt maſe pſeccheð on land. ne næupe heðen men þeſſe ne diðen þan hi diðen. for ouer riðon ne for-þaren hi nouðer ciſce. ne cýrce-ærið. oc nam al þe ȝoð þ þar inne þar. ȝ þrenden ſylðen þe cýrce ȝ alteȝædeſe. Ne hi ne for-þaren biſcoper land. ne abboter. ne pſeorter. ac þæueden muneceſ. ȝ clepeker. ȝ æuric man oðer þe ouer myhte. Liſ tpa men oðer þre coman riðend to an tun. al þe tun-ſcipe þluzæn for heom. penden þ hi pæron þæueſer. Ðe biſcoper ȝ leped men heom cup-ſede æupe. oc þar heom naht þar of. for þi pæron all for-cupſæd ȝ for-ſuoren ȝ for-þoren. Waſ ræ me tiled. þe eſde ne þar nan com. for þe land þar all for-ðon mid ſulce dædeſ. ȝ hi ræden openlice þ Liſt ſlep. ȝ hiſ halechen. Ðulc ȝ maſe þanne pe cunnen ræin. pe þolenden xix. þintre for ure ſinner. On al þiſ yuele time heold Martin abbot hiſ abbotriçe xx. þintre ȝ halſ ȝær. ȝ viii. dæſ. mid micel ſuinc. ȝ þand þe munekeſ. ȝ te ȝerter al þ heom behoued. ȝ heold mycel capited in the huſ. and þoð þe-ðere þrohte on þe ciſce ȝ ſette þar to lander ȝ þenter. ȝ ȝoðed it ſuýðe and læt it þeſen. and þrohte heom into þe neþæ mynſtre on ſ. Petreſ mæſſe-dæi mid micel þuſtriſcipe. þ þar anno ab incarnatione Dom. mxxi. a combustione loci xxiii. And he for to Rome ȝ þæri þær þæl under-ſanȝen þam þe Pape Eugenie. ȝ beȝæt thape þriuileȝer. an of alle þe lander of þabbot-riçe. ȝ an oðer of þe lander þe lien to þe ciſce-þican. ȝ ȝiſ he lenȝ moſte liuen. alſe he mint

to don of þe hoſden-pýcan. And he bezæt in landeſ þ̅ ſiþe men heſden mid ſtþenꝰþe. of Willelm Maldurt þe heold Roꝰingham þæ cartel he pan Lotingham ꝰ Eſtun. ꝰ of Þugo of Waltuile he pan Þýrtlingb. ꝰ Stanepiꝰ. ꝰ lx. foſt. of Aldepingle ælc zæp. And he makede manie munekeſ. ꝰ planteþe piniæp. ꝰ makeþe manie peopkeſ. ꝰ pende þe tun betere þan it æp pæp. and pæp zod munc ꝰ zod man. ꝰ foþði hi luueden God and zode men. Nu þe pillen fægen ſum del pat belamp on Stephne kingeſ time. On hiſ time þe Judeuſ of Non-piþ bohton an Cþiſten cild befoþen Eſtþen. and pineden him alle þe ilce pining þ̅ uþe Dþihtin paſ pined. and on lang-ſpudæi him on node hengen foþ uþe Dþihtneſ luue. ꝰ fýðen býueden him. Wenden þ̅ it ſculde ben foþ-holen. oc uþe Dþihtin atýpede þ̅ he paſ hal maþtýp. ꝰ to munekeſ him namen. ꝰ bebýpied him heꝰlice. in ðe mýnſtpe. ꝰ he maket þup uþe Dþihtin pundeplice and mani-ſældlice miþacleſ. ꝰ hatte he f. Willelm:-

On hiſ zæp com Dauid king of Scotland mid opmete fæp to þiſ land polde pinnan þiſ land. ꝰ hi com tozæneſ Willelm eopþ of Albamaþ þe king adde beteht Euop-piþ. ꝰ to oðer æuez men mid fæu men ꝰ ſuhten pið heom. ꝰ fleþden þe king æt te ſtandap. ꝰ floꝰen ſuðe micel of hiſ zenꝰe:-

On hiſ zæp polde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodberþ eopþ of Glouceſtpe. þe kingeſ ſune Þenpueſ. ac he ne mihte foþ he paþt it paþ. Ða eſteþ hi þe lengten þeſteþede þe ſunne ꝰ te dæi abuton nontid deſeſ. þa men eten þ̅ me lihteþe candleſ to æten bi. ꝰ þ̅ paſ xiiii. kf. April. pænon men ſuðe ofþundp. Ðeþ eſteþ foþp-ſeopþe Willelm Æpce-biſcop of Lanþpaþ-býpiꝰ. ꝰ te king makeþe Teobald Æpce-biſcop. þe paſ abbot in þe Bec. Ðeþ eſteþ pæx ſuðe micel uueþpe betuþx þe king ꝰ Randolf eopþ of Eſtpe noht foþði þ̅ he ne jaſ him al þ̅ he cuðe axen him. alſe he diþe alle oðpe. oc æþne þe maþe iaſ heom þe pæþpe hi pænon him. Ðe eopþ heold Lincol aꝰæneſ þe king. ꝰ benam him al þ̅ he ahte to hauen. ꝰ te king foþ þiþeþ ꝰ beſætte him ꝰ hiſ bþoðer Willelm de R... ape in þe cartel. ꝰ te eopþ ſtæl ut ꝰ ſeþde eſteþ Rodberþ eopþ of Glouceſtpe. ꝰ bþoht him þiþeþ mid micel ſeþd. and ſuhten ſpide on Landelmaþpe-dæi aꝰeþe heopne lau-p. ꝰ namen him. foþ hiſ men him ſuþken ꝰ fluzæn. and læd him to Bþuſtope and diþen þaþ in pþiſun. ꝰ... teþeſ. Ða paſ all Engle-land ſtýped maþ þan æp pæp. and all ýuel pæp in lande. Ðeþ eſteþ com þe kingeſ dohter Þenpueſ þe heſþe ben Empepue on Alamanie. ꝰ nu pæp cunteþpe in Anꝰou. ꝰ com to Lundene. ꝰ te Lundeniſſe folc hiþe polde tæcen ꝰ ſeæ fleh. ꝰ foþleſ paſ micel:- Ðeþ eſteþ þe biſcop of Win-ceſtpe Þenpui. þe kingeſ bþoðer Stephneſ.

ſpac pið Rodberþ eopþ ꝰ pið þempepue and ſpou heom aðar þ̅ he neupie ma mid te king hiſ bþoðer polde halþen. ꝰ cuþpeþe alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and fæþe heom þ̅ he polde ýuen heom up Win-ceſtpe. ꝰ diþe heom cumen þiþeþ. Ða hi þæp inne pæþen þa com þe kingeſ cuen . . . hiþe ſtþenꝰþe ꝰ beſætt heom. þ̅ þeþ pæp inne micel hunzæp. Ða hi ne lang ne muhten þolen. þa ſtali hi ut ꝰ fluzen. ꝰ hi pþiþen paþ piðuten ꝰ ſolecheden heom. and namen Rodberþ eopþ of Glou-ceſtpe and ledþen him to Roueceſtpe. and diþen him þaþe in pþiſun. and te empepue fleh into an mýnſtpe. Ða ſeopþen ða piþe men be-tpýx. þe kingeſ ſpæonþ ꝰ te eopþeſ ſpæonþ. and ſahtleþe ſua þ̅ me ſculde leten ut þe king of pþiſun foþ þe eopþ. ꝰ te eopþ foþ þe king. ꝰ ſua diþen. Siþen ðeþ eſteþ ſahtleþen þe king ꝰ Randolf eopþ at Stan-foþp ꝰ aðeſ ſpouþen and tpeuðeſ fæþton þ̅ heþ nouðer ſculde beſuiken oðer. ꝰ it ne foþ-ſtod naht. foþ þe king him piþen nam in þam tun. þuphe piþi fæd. ꝰ diþe him in pþiſun. ꝰ eſ ſoneſ he let him ut þuphe pæþpe ſeþ to þ̅ foþepaþe þ̅ he ſuop on halidom. ꝰ zýpþeſ ſand. þ̅ he alle hiſ cartleſ ſculde ýuen up. Sume he íaſ up and ſume ne íaſ he noht. and diþe þanne pæþpe ðanne he hæp ſculde. Ða paſ Engle-land ſuðe to-deled. ſume helden mid te king. ꝰ ſume mid þempepue. foþ þa þe king paſ in pþiſun. þa penden þe eopþeſ ꝰ te piþe men þ̅ he neupie maþe ſculde cumme ut. ꝰ ſahtleþen pið þempepue. ꝰ bþohten hiþe into Oxen-foþp. and íauen hiþe þe buþch:- Ða ðe king paſ ute. þa heþde þ̅ fægen. and toc hiſ ſeopþ ꝰ beſætt hiþe in þe tup. ꝰ me læt hiþe dun on niht of þe tup mid naþeſ. ꝰ ſtali ut ꝰ ſeæ fleh ꝰ iæþe on ſote to Waling-foþp. Ðeþ eſteþ ſeæ ſeþde ofeþ ſæ. ꝰ hi of Normandi penden alle ſna þe king to þe eopþ of Anꝰæu. ſume heþe þankeſ ꝰ ſume heþe un-þankeſ. foþ he beſætt heom til hi aiauen up heþe cartleſ. ꝰ hi nan helpe ne hæþden of þe king. Ða ſeþde Euſtace þe kingeſ ſune to France. ꝰ nam þe kingeſ ſuþteþ of France to piþe. pende to biꝰæton Normandi þeþ þupþ. oc he ſpæþe litel. ꝰ be zode ſuhte. foþ he paſ an ýuel man. foþ paþe ſe he . . . diþe maþe ýuel þanne zod. he ſeueþe þe landeſ ꝰ læiþe mic ſ on. hebþohte hiſ piþ to Eagle-land. ꝰ diþe hiþe in þe carte teþ. zod piþman ſeæ pæp. oc ſeæ hedþe litel bliþpe mid him. ꝰ xpifþt ne polde þ̅ he ſculde lange ſuxan. ꝰ pæþd ded and hiſ moðeþ beien. ꝰ te eopþ of Anꝰeu pæþd ded ꝰ hiſ ſune Þenpui toc to þe piþe. And te cuen of France to-dæþde ſna þe king. ꝰ ſeæ com to þe iunge eopþ Þenpui. ꝰ he toc hiþe to piþe. ꝰ al Peitou mid hiþe. Ða ſeþde he mid micel fæþd into Engle-land. ꝰ pan cartleſ. ꝰ te king ſeþde aꝰæneſ him micel maþe ſeþd. ꝰ þoðpaþeþe ſuten hi nolte.

oc ferden þe Ælce-biſcop 7 te riſe men be-
 trux heom. 7 makede þ̅ f̅rahte þ̅ te king ſculde
 ben lauerd 7 king pile he liuede. 7 aſter hiſ dæi
 paſe þenju king. 7 he helde him for fader 7 he
 him for ſone. and ſid 7 f̅rahte ſculde ben betryx
 heom 7 on al Engle-land. Ðiſ and te oðre
 foruuarðer þ̅t hi makeðen ruoren to halðen
 þe king 7 te eopl. and te biſcop. 7 te eopleſ.
 7 riemen alle. Ða paſ þe eopl underfangen
 æt Win-ceſtre and æt Lundene mid micel
 purtſcipe. and alle diden him man rið. and
 ruoren þe paſ to halðen. and hiſ paſd ſone
 riude god paſ ſua þ̅ neure paſ hepe. Ða paſ
 ðe king ſtrengeþe þanne he æuerþ her paſ. 7 te
 eopl ſende ouer ſæ. 7 al ſole him liuede. for he
 wite god juſtice 7 makede paſ:

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of
 poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have
 inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude
 attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables,
 and the ſecond is a natural introduction to *Robert
 of Glouceſter*, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure,
 which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem,
 taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French*
 poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaýnge.
 If a lond ihote cokaýgne.
 Ðer niſ lond under heuenriche.
 Of wel of godniſ hiſ iliche.
 Ðoý paradif be miri and briýt.
 Lokaýgn iſ of fairi ſiýt.
 What iſ þer in paradif.
 Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.
 Ðoý þer be ioi and gret dute.
 Ðer niſ met bote frute.
 Ðer niſ halle bure no bench.
 Bot watir man iſ þurſto quenche.
 Beþ þer no men but two.
 Þely and enok alſo.
 Elinglich máy hi go.
 Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
 In cokaýgne iſ met and drink.
 Wiþute care how and ſwink.
 Ðe met iſ trie þe drink ſo clere.
 To none ruſſin and ſopper.
 I figge for ſoþ boute were.
 Ðer niſ lond on erþe iſ pere.
 Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
 Of ſo mochil ioi and bliſſe.
 Ðer iſ man iſ ſwete ſiýte.
 Al iſ dai niſ þer no niýte.
 Ðer niſ bareþ noþer ſtriſ.
 Niſ þer no deþ ac euer liſ.
 Ðer niſ lac of met no cloþ.
 Ðer niſ no man no woman wroþ.

Ðer niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
 Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
 Ðer niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
 No non horwýla god it wote.
 Noþer harate noþer ſtod.
 Ðe land iſ ful of oþer gode.
 Niſ þer ſlei ſle no lowſe.
 In cloþ in toun bed no houſe.
 Ðer niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
 No non vile worme no ſnawile.
 No non ſtorm rein no winde.
 Ðer niſ man no woman blind.
 Ok al iſ game ioi ant gle.
 Wel iſ him þat þer mai be.
 Ðer beþ riverſ gret and fine.
 Of oile melk honi and wine.
 Watir ſeruiþ þer to noþing.
 Bot to ſiýt and to wauffing.

SANTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant ýonge i preit ou oure folief for to
 lete.
 Ðencheþ on god þat ýef ou wit oure funneþ to
 bete.
 Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordeſ feire and ſwete.
 Ðe vie of one meidan. waſ hoten Maregrete.
 Þire fader waſ a patriac. af ic ou tellen máy.
 In auntioge wiſ echel i ðe false laý.
 Deve godeſ ant doumbe. he ſerued nitt ant day.
 So deden moný oþere. þat ſinget weilaweý.
 Theodoſiuſ waſ iſ nome. on criſt ne leuede he
 nouþ.
 Ðe leuede on þe false godeſ. Ðat peren wid honðen
 wrouþ.
 Ðo þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well
 in þouþ.
 E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibrouþ.
 Ðe moder waſ an heþene wiſ þat hire to wýman
 bere.
 Ðo þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hiſ ſurfare.
 Ðo ſende it into aſýe. wid meſſagerſ ful ýare.
 To a noþice þat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to
 lore.
 Ðe norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuede ſeuene.
 Ðe eitþe waſ maregrete. criſtel máy of heuene.
 Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
 Wou ho þoleðen martirdom. ſein Laurence ant
 ſeinte Steuene.

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

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

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys londe
þat worst were of alie oþere, we mote abbe an honde.

Worst hii were. vor oþere adde somwanne ýdo,
As Romeýns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.

Ac hii ne kept ýt holde noȝt, bote robbý, and ssende,

And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.

And bote lute ýt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ýlome.

Vor myd sýpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come,

Kýng Adelwolf of þys lond kýng was tuentý ȝer.
þe Deneýs come bý hým rýuor þan hii dude er.

Vor in þe al our vorst ȝer of ýs kýnedom
Myd þre & þrýttý sýpuol men her prince hýder come,

And at Souþamtone arýuede, an hauene bý Souþe.
Anoþer gret ost þulke týme arýuede at Portesmouþe.

þe kýng nuste weþer kepe, at delde ýs ost atuo.

þe Denes adde þe maystre. þo al was ýdo,

And bý Estangle and Lyndesýe hii wende vorþ atte laste,

And so hamward al bý Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste,

Aȝen wýnter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer est hii come.

And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.

þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,

So þat in þe teþe ȝer of þe kýnge's croune,

Al býsouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somersete

þoru þe býsþop Alcston and þet folc of Dorsete

Hii come & smýte an bataýle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,

þe Deneýs were al býneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,

And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kýng myȝte býuore,

þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.

þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,

And ýs foure godes fones woxe vaste ý nou,

Edelbold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Alfred.

þys was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wýsdom & red,
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede wel þys lond,

An Deneýs dude sþame ýnou, þat me volwel vond.
Is sýxteþe ȝere of þe kýnge's kýnedom

In eldeste sone Adelbold gret ost to hým nome,

And ýs fader also god, and oþere heýe men al so,

And wende aȝen þys Deneýs, þat mucþe wo adde ý do.

Vor myd tuo hondred sýpes & an alf at Temsemouþ hii come,

And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oþer tounes nome,

And so vorþ in to Soþereýe, & slowe & barnde vaste,
þere þe kýng and ýs sone hem mette atte laste.

þere was bataýle strong ýnou ýsmýte in an þrowe.

þe godes kýngtes leýe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.

Heueden, (þat were of ýsmýte,) & oþer lýmes also,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataýle were ýdo.

Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ý nou.
Nýs ýt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so volc slou?

Ac our suete Louerd atte laste sþewede ýs suete grace,
And sende þe Cristýne Englýsse men þe maystre in þe place,

And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.

Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Cristendom non;
þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ýs herte þe more drou,

And teþeȝede wel & al ýs lond, as hii aȝte, wel ý nou.

Seýn Swýthýn at Wýnchestre býsþop þo was,

And Alcston at Sýrebourne, þat amendede mucþe þys cas.

þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beýre red,
Tuentý wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.

At Wýnchestre he was ýbured, as he ȝut lýþ þere.

Hýs tueýe fones he ȝef ýs lond, as he býȝet ham ere.

Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Estsex,

And sþþe Adelbryȝt, Kent and Westsex.

Eýȝte hondred ȝer ýt was and seuene and sýftý al so,

After þat God anerþe com, þat þys dede was ýdo.

Boþe hii wuste bý her týme wel her kýnedom,

At þe vyfte ȝer Adelbold out of þys lyue nome.

THE HISTORY OF THE

At Sýrebourne he was ýbured, & ýs broþer Adelbrýzt

His kýnedom adde after hým, as lawe was and rýzt. Bý ýs daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout, And Hamteffyre and destrude Wýnchestre al out. And þat lond folc of Hamteffyre her red þo nome And of Barceffyre, and fogte and þe ffrewen ouercome.

Adelbrýzt was kýng of Kent Ʒeres folle tene, And of Westex bote vþue, þo he deýde ých wene.

ADELRED was after hým kýng ý mad in þe place,

Eýzte hundred & seuene & sýxtý as in þe Ʒer of grace. þe vorste Ʒer of ýs kýnedom þe Deneýs þýcke com, And robbede and destrude, and cýtes vaste nome. Máýstres hii adde of her oft, as ýt were dukes, tueýe, Hýnguar and Hubba, þat ffrewen were beýe.

In Est Angle hii býleuede, to rest hem as ýt were, Mýd her oft al þe wynter, of þe vorst Ʒere.

þe oþer Ʒer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come, And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwýk nome. þer was bataýle strong ý nou, vor ýslawe was þere Ofryc kýng of Homberlond, & moný þat with hým were.

þo Homberlond was þus ýffend, hii wende & tounes nome.

So þat atte laste to Estangle aƷen hým come. þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde slowe,

And, as wolues among ffep, reulých hem to drowe. Seynt Edmond was þo her kýng, & þo he sey þat deluol cas

þat me morþrede so þat folc, & non amendement nas, He ches leuere to deýe hýmsulf, þat such sorwe to ýsey.

He dude hým vorþ among hýs fon, nolde he noþýg fle.

Hii' nome hým & scourged hým, & supþe naked hým bounde

To a tre, & to hým ffote, & made hým moný a wounde,

þat þe arewe were on hým þo þýcce, þat no stede nas býleuede.

Atte laste hii martred hým, and smýte of ýs heued. þe sýxte Ʒer of þe crownement of Aldered þe kýng A nýwe oft com into þýs lond, gret þoru alle þýng, And anon to Redýnge robbede and slowe.

þe king and Alfred ýs broþer nome men ýnowe, Mette hem, and a bataýle smýte vp Asseldoune.

þer was moný moder chýld, þat sone lay þer doune. þe bataýle ýlaste vorte nýzt, and þer were aslawe Výf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wýþ drawe, And moný þousend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;

Ac hii adde alle ýbe assend, Ʒýf þe nýzt madde ý be.

Tueýe bataýles her after in þe sult Ʒere Hii smýte, and at boþe þe heþene máýstres were. þe kýng Aldered sone þo þen weý of deþ nome, As ýt vel, þe výtý Ʒer of ýs kýnedom.

At Wýmbourne he was ýbured, as God Ʒef þat cas, þe gode Alfred, ýs broþer, after hým kýng was.

ALFRÉD, þýs noble man, as in þe Ʒer of grace he nom

Eýzte hundred & sýxtý & tuelue þe kýnedom. Arlt he adde at Rome ýbe, & vor ýs grete wýfdom, þe pope Leon hým bleffede, þo he þuder com, And þe kynges' croune of hýs lond, þat in þýs lond Ʒut ýs:

And he led hým to be kýng, ar he kýng were ýwýs. An he was kýng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come, þat vorst þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome, An supþe oþer after hým of þe erchebýffopes echon. So þat hýuor hým pore kýng nas þer non.

In þe Souþ sýde of Temese nýne bataýles he nome AƷen þe Deneýs þe vorst Ʒer of ýs kýnedom.

Nýe Ʒer he was þus in þýs lond in bataýle & in wo, An ofte sýþe aboue was, and býneþe oftor mo; So longe, þat hým nere bý leuede bote þre ffýren in ýs hond,

Hamteffyre, and Wýlteffyre, and Somersete, of al ýs lond.

A day as he werý was, and asuoddrýnge hým nome And ýs men were ýwend auýffep, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.

"Ich am," he seyde, "Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend " To brýnge þe gode týtýnges. Fram God ýcham ýfend.

"Vor þat folc of þýs lond to sýnne her wýlle al Ʒeue,

"And Ʒut nolle herto her sýnnes býleue " þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þýs lond were ýbore;

"þan vor Ʒou býddeþ God, wanne we beþ hým býuore,

"Hour Louerd mýd ýs eýen of milce on þe lokep þeruore,

"And þý poer þe wole Ʒýue aƷen, þat þou ast neý verlore.

"And þat þou þer of soþ ýse, þou ffalt abbe tokýuýnge.

"Vor þým men, þat beþ ago to day auýffýnge, " In lepes & in coules so muche vyf hii ffolde hým brynge,

"þat ech man wondrý ffal of so gret cacchýnge. " And þe mor vor þe harde vorste, þat þe water ýfrose hýs,

"þat þe more aƷen þe kunde of vyffýnge ýt ýs. " Of serue ýt wel aƷen God, and ýlef me ys mefflager,

"And þou ffall þý wýlle abyde, as ýcham ýtold her."

As þys kýng herof awoc, and of þys sýgte þogte,
Hýs vylfáres come to hým, & so gret won of sýfs
hým brogte,
þat wonder ýt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was
so colde.

þo lýuede þe god man wel, þat Seýn Cutbert adde
ýtold.

In Deuenýssýre þer after arýuede of Deneýs
þre and tuenty sýpuol men, all azen þe peýs,
þe kýnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of ost was.
Oure kýnge's men of Engeland mette hem bý cas,
And smýte þer an bataýle, and her gret duc slowe,
And eygte hondred & fourtý men, & her caronyes
to drowe.

þo kyng Alfréd hurde þys, ýs herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hým come so þýcke to ýt mýgte go,
Of Somersete, of Wýltesýre, of Hamtesýre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ýs owe folc al so.

So þat he adde poer ynou, and atte laste hii come,
And a bataýle at Edendone azen þe Deneýs nome.
And slowe to grounde, & wonne þe máýstre of the
velde.

þe kýng & ýs grete duke býgonne hem to zelde
To þe kýng Alfréd to ýs wýlle, and ostages toke,
Vorto wende out of ýs lond, gýf he ýt wolde loke ;
And gút þerto, vor ýs loue, to auonge Cristendom.
Kýng Gurmund, þe hexte kýng, vorst þer to come.
Kýng Alfréd ýs godfader was. & ýbaptýsed ek þer
were

þretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere
Kýng Alfréd hem huld wýþ hým tuelf dawes as he
hende,

And súþþe he gef hem large gýftes, and let hým
wende.

Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande slowe þo,
And bygonde see in France dude wel muche wo.
gút þe srewen come azen, and muche wo here wrogte.
Ac þekýng Alfréd atte laste to slame hem euere brogte.
Kýng Alfréd was þe wýsost kýng, þat long was
býuore.

Vor þeý meíegge þelawes þeþ in worre týme vorlore,
Nas ýt nogt to hiiis daye. vor þeý he in worre were,
Lawes he made rýgtuollore, and strengore þan er
were.

Clerc he was god ynou, and gút, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan teñ ger old, ar he couþe ýs abece.
Ac ýs gode moder oste sínale gýftes hým tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loký on ýs boke.

So þat bý þor clergýe ýs rýgt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere ý mad, to gouerný ýs lond.
And vor þe worre was fo muche of þe lufþer Deneýs,
þe men of þys fulue lond were of þe worse peýs.

And robbede and slowe oþere, þeruor he býuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ýs lond,
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþýnge were also,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþýnge were
ýdo,

And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþýnge were,
And wuste somdel of her stat, gýf me þu vp hem bere.
So streýt he was, þat þeý me ledde amýdde weýes
heýe

Seluer, þat non man ne dorste ýt nýme, þeý he ýt
seýe.

Abbeýs he rerde moný on, and moný studes ýwýs.
Ac Wýnchestrye he rerde on, þat nýwe munístre
ýcluped ýs.

Hýs lýf eygte and tuenty ger in ýs kýnedom ýlaste.
After ýs deþ he was ýbured at Wýnchestre atte laste.

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

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmoutane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men see another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassment of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, astre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmoutayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septentrionales, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have melured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmoutayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem
f
turnethe

turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hath als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Afre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 13 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be see and bē londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and landes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippyng, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnessē of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyde zou be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seen toward the Northe, undre the Transimontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnessē of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnessē of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippyng and conduyt: and alle weyes he icholde fynde men, landes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transimontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenft feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethē wel, that afre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the landes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward

the West: and the lond of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyde before. And than that men gon upward to o cost, men gon downward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnessethe it in the Psalme, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men go bezonde tho iorneyes, toward Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnessē of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therfore hath it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometye from our countrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezond Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so envyround the world be many seyns, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his own langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envyrounyng, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knowleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he lost moche peynefulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while afre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knewe wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevne, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevne, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe that men duelle,

outher aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may fo envyrone alle the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reide him perfytely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyrone, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, afre the opynyoun of the old wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve noughte. But afre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I feye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compas devyfed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in als manye parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyfed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devyfed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devyfed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answer to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 fithes; and than thei ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envyrone, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles

costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficialte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecken hem envyrone the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughte I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable compagne, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wretched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that feyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I besече Almighty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he voucehsaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiacioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, both of body and soule; to worschipe and thankyng of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnyng and withouten endynge; that is, withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perseyte trynytee lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be all tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authors, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be looked upon as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to speke of the commune,
 It is to drede of that fortune,
 Which hath befallē in sondrye londes :
 But ofte for defaute of bondes
 All sodeinly, er it be wist,
 A tunne, when his lie arist
 Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
 Which els shulde nought gone out.
 And eke full ofte a littell skare
 Vpon a bank, er men be ware,
 Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
 If any man it shall restraine.
 Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
 He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
 For it hath proued oft er this.
 And thus the common clamour is
 In euery londe, where people dwelleth :
 And eche in his complainte telleth,
 How that the worlde is miswent,
 And therevpon his argument
 Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise :
 But what man wolde him selfe auise
 His conscience, and nought misuse,
 He maie well at the first excuse
 His God, whiche euer stant in one,
 In him there is defaute none
 So must it stand vpon vs selue,
 Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
 But plenarly vpon vs all.
 For man is cause of that shall fall.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muses of a Poetes editen to me thinges to be writen, and drierie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame tho muses, that thei ne weren fellows, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comferten now sorowfull weirdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine emptied bodie. Thilke deth of men is welesfull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may, perhaps, with great justice, be styled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who, mistaking genius for learning, and in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

COLVILLE.

ITHAT in tyme of prosperite, and floryshyng studie, made pleasaunte and delectable ditiees, or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad overthrowen in aduersitie, am compelled to sele and tast heuines and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or banishment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For halty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with

cometh to wretches often icleped! Alas, alas! with how dese an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drete myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

with al her¹ incommodities and 'euyls, and 'sorowe hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and waste with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and desse be the eares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would fayne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune fauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost ouercome me. That is to say deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you so often boasted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I saugh stondyng abouen the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reuerence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometyme she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyme it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplatife. And betwene these two

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenance, hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the common length or statur of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfyte of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workemanshyp, and of substaunce permanent, whych vesturs she had wouen with her own handes as I perceyued after by her owne saynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorauce of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wouen whych signifyeth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher parte of the vestures the Greke letter T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the

letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelesse handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this forsaied woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quod she) hath suffered approchen to this sike manne these commen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswagen not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fruietes of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commonly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse grevously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawn from me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notable sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passiden sorowfully the threshold. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial auctoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholdyng my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbacion of my thought.

sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as every one coulde catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande, a scepter, which foresayd phylosophy (when she saw the muses poetycal present at my bed, spekyng sorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys sycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys grieffe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodityes of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their prykyng thornes, or barren affectes, and accustomme or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that seme swete untill you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or sciences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the musys poetical beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenance to the grounde, and by blussyng confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng soo great auctoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and loking downward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng she would saye ferther, then she had said. Then she approching and drawyng nere vnto me, sat doune vpon the vtermost part of my bed, and loking vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyng toward the earth for sorow, bewayied the trouble of my mind wyth these sayynges folowyng.

The Conclusions of the *ASTROLABIE*.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thine abylyte to lerne sciences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compounded after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertainynge to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfytely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as wel as suffiseth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusyons in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewes, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to saine in Latine.

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

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a gode sentence, that

he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I sene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shal reherce the figures, and the membres of thine astrolaby, bycause that thou shalt have the greter knowinge of thine own instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforth and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the delicioussesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godeness or of the badness of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule sore have mined and grafted in my spirites, that soche craft of endityng woll nat ben of mine acquaintance. And for rude wordes and boistous persen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothyng hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of femelyche coloures, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togidder to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with coloures riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and after-

ward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudeneffe. So sothly this leude cloudy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneffe commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thynges fulfilled, but certes there ben some that speken ther poisyte mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasye as we have in heryng of French mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truely the understandyng of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudeneffe in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thynges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whiche thyng lightly may be conceived to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and most creature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, sithen reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisoned to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thynges that ben made, understandyng here to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understondinge. These thynges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parsyte love of the maker of heavenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makeinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makeinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke

de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther creature: and also in knowinge of causes in kindely thynges, confidrid forsothe the formes of kindely thynges and the shap, a gret kyndelye love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thynges, righte precyous, and worthy to memorye, witten, and by a gret swet and travaille to us lesten of causes the properties in natures of thynges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykynge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richeffe, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne witten; and in the contrarie, that is to faine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doynge with passions and diseses for wantynge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he will rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alifander the noble might never wagge, and that passynge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speke of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shockes, yet have I ensample to gadder the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that falled from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissailles, as trenchours, and the relese to bere to the almestle. Yet also heve I leve of the noble husbände Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete

grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedyng after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shockes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandyng han excited in consideracion of trouthe by sharpenes of ther resons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lifelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge coldes maketh the waves of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the comune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY TALES of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris fote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swetè breth
Enspirid hath, in very holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And smalè foulis makin melodye,
That slepin allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to sekin strangè strondes,
To servin hallowes couth in fondry londes:
And specially fro every shir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blisfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.

Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devoute corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of fundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship; and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunnè was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaship anone;

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And madè forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But nathles while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they were in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthy was he in his lord'is werre.
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethnes;
And evyr honoured for his worthines.

At Alessandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fistene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight hath been also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turkey;
And evirmore he had a sov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany he said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of sustian he werid a gipon,
Allè besmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The HOUSE of FAME.

The First Boke.

NOW herken, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,

[h]

Right

Right as I was wonte for to doen,
 And fill aslepè wondir sone,
 As he that was werie forgo
 On pilgrimagè milis two
 To the corps of saint Leonarde,
 To makin lithe that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
 Within a temple' imade of glas,
 In whiche there werin mo images
 Of golde standyng in sondrie stages,
 Sette in mo riche tabirnaclis,
 And with perrè mo pinnacles,
 And mo curious portraitureis,
 And queint manir of figuris
 Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.

But certainly I n'ist nevir
 Where that it was, but well wist I
 It was of Venus redily
 This temple, for in purtreiture
 I sawe anone right her figure
 Nakid yfletyng in a se,
 And also on her hedde parde
 Her rosy garland white and redde,
 And her combe for to kembe her hedde
 Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
 Her blindè sonne, and Vulcano,
 That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and doune,
 I founde that on the wall there was
 Thus writtin on a table' of bras.

I woll now syng, if that I can,
 The armis, and also the man,
 That first came through his destine
 Fugitifè fro Troye the countre
 Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
 Unto the strondis of Lavine,
 And tho began the storie' anone,
 As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distruccion
 Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
 With his false untrue forswerynges,
 And with his chere and his lesynges,
 That made a horse, brought into Troye,
 By whiche Trojans loste all their joye.

And aftir this was graved, alas!
 How Ilions castill assailed was,
 And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
 And Polites his sonne certain,
 Dispitoufly of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that sawe I howe Venus,
 When that she sawe the castill brende,
 Doune from hevin she gan discende,
 And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
 And how he fled, and how that he

Escapid was from all the pres,
 And toke his fathre', old Anchises,
 And bare hym on his backe awaie,
 Crying alas and welawaie!
 The whiche Anchises in his hande,
 Bare tho the goddis of the lande
 I mene thilke that unbrennid were.

Then sawe I next that all in sere
 How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
 Whom that he lovid all his life,
 And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
 And eke Ascanius also,
 Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,
 That it was pite for to here,
 And in a forest as thei went
 How at a tournyng of a went
 Creüsa was iloste, alas!
 That rede not I, how that it was
 How he her fought, and how her ghooste
 Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoste,
 And saied he must into Itaile,
 As was his destinie, sauns faile,
 That it was pitie for to here,
 When that her spirite gan appere,
 The wordis that she to hym saied,
 And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.

There sawe I gravin eke how he
 His fathir eke, and his meinè,
 With his shippis began to saile
 Toward the countrey of Itaile,
 As streight as ere thei mightin go.

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

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
 That evèry herte might agrise,
 To se it paintid on the wall.

There sawe I eke gravin withall,
 Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
 Ywepyng with full wofull chere
 Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
 To save and kepin that navie
 Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
 Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

Gode Counsaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
 Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
 For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
 Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
 Saviour no more then the behovin shall,
 Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
 And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no drede.
 Painè the not eche crokid to redresse,
 In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
 Grete rest standith in liril businesse,
 Beware also to spurne against a walle,
 Strive not as doith a croke with a walle,
 Demith thyself that demist othir's dede,
 And trouthe the shall deliver it 'is no drede.
 That the is sent receive in buxomenesse;
 The wrastring of this worlde askith a fall;
 Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
 Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
 Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all.
 Weivith thy luste and let thy ghost the lede,
 And trouthe the shall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world's transmutacion
 As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
 Without ordir or due discrecion.
 Govirnid is by fortune's errour,
 But nathèlesse the lacke of her favour
 Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
 J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour
 For finally fortune I doe desie,
 Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
 To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
 So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
 I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
 But truily no force of thy reddour
 To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrie,
 My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
 For finally fortune I do desie.
 O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
 She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
 Thou nevir dreddist her oppression,
 Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
 Thou knewe wele the disceipt of her colour,
 And that her moeste worship is for to lie,
 I knowe her eke a falsè dissimulour.
 For finally fortune I do desie.

The answere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
 He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce,
 Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
 That hath thy self out of my govirnaunce?

Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
 That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
 What wost thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
 And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
 I have the taught division betwene
 Frende of effecte, and frende of countinuaunce,
 The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
 That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
 Now seest thou clere that wee in ignoraunce,
 Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
 There bountie bereth the key of my substaunce,
 And eke thou haste they bestè frende alive.
 How many have I refused to sustene,
 Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
 Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
 That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
 About the whele with othir must thou drive
 My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
 And eke thou hast bestè frende alive.

The answere to Fortune.

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

Fortune.

Thou pinchist at my mutabilitie,
 For I the lent a droppe of my richesse;
 And now me likith to withdrawin me,
 Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse?
 The se maie ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
 The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
 Right so must I kithin my brotilnesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majestie,
 That all purveighith of his rightwifenesse,
 That samè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
 Ye blindè bestis full of leudèness!
 The heven hath propirtie of sikirness,
 'This worldè hath evir restlesse travaile,
 The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

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

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

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

I meane as thus, I haue no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me:

Nor of the fusters in nomber thise three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.

Nor of theyr springes clere and christaline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with traouyle,
And of memorye the glasying brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assayle,
And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferefull forwardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I set and stode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
Bochas accomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry VI*. He retired in 1471, after the battle of *Tewkesbury*, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book

of *The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answeryd in this manner; The first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diuersyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not haue it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to scle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to haue their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panymys; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not haue them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemyld to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, whan Mankynd was more manſuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Commualtie unyed of many parts must needs haue an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*.

Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, sive Consilioministratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by his Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de prisca Historiis,* The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie;* And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike.* Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praystith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve thereby, such Justice as they desyer themselves. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd opynly enough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali,* and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali:* For that one Kyng-

dome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and the other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

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

A merry iest how a fergeant would
learne to playe the frere. Writ-
ten by maister Thomas More in
hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The busyness that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath laste,
The hosiers crafte,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a sole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kyffe the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she haue soufed hym vp.

VOL. I.

A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe,
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryse,
By marchaundise,
I wish to spede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For every strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beshrew themselves at last.
This thing was tryed
And veresyed,
Here by a fergeaunt late,

That thrifty was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here,
It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounce,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suffice
His chylde, well thrife,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I have hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse,
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,

THE HISTORY OF THE

For lest sum blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substance,
For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyrt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His monney to enclose,
Then wist he well,
What euer sell,
He could it neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Neuer payd ir,
Up he laid ir,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,
To have a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and suche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeaunt well and fayre,

Was redy strayte,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre,
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,
But drewe himself a side,
To saint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart agayne,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
That gan enquere,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheste,
I shall hym reste,
And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out,
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afrayd,
It shall be brought about.

In many a game,
Lyke to the fame,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And fourth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his syde,
To see how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softly,
Streight at the dore he knocked:
And a damfell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere fayd,
Good spede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well syr quod she,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he maystresse,
No harm doutlesse:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I.
Sir quod she by my fay,
He is to sike
Ye be not lyke,
To speake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my desire,
Vouchesafe

Vouchesafe to do,
 As go hym to,
 And say an auster frere
 Would with hym speke,
 And matters breake,
 For his auayle certayn.
 Quod she I wyll,
 Stonde ye here styll,
 Tyll I come downe agayn.
 Vp is she go,
 And told hym so,
 As she was bode to say,
 He mistrustyng,
 No maner thyng,
 Sayd mayden go thy way,
 And feth him hyder,
 That we togyder,
 May talk. A downe she gothe,
 Vp she hym brought,
 No harme she thought,
 .But it made some folke wrothe.
 This officere,
 This fayned frere,
 When he was come aloft,
 He dopped than,
 And grete this man,
 Religiously and oft.
 And he agayn,
 Ryght glad and fayn,
 Toke hym there by the hande,
 The frere than sayd,
 Ye be dismayd,
 With trouble I understande.
 In dede quod he,
 It hath with me,
 Bene better than it is.
 Syr quod the frere,
 Be of good chere,
 Yet shall it after this.
 But I would now,
 Comen with you,
 In counsayle yf you please,
 Or ellys nat
 Of matters that,
 Shall set your heart at ease.
 Downe went the mayd,
 The marchaunt sayd,
 No say on gentle frere,
 Of thys tydyng,
 That ye me bryng,
 I long full fore to here.
 Whan there was none,
 But they alone,
 The frere with euyl grace,

Sayd, I rest the,
 Come on with me,
 And out he toke his mace:
 Thou shalt obay,
 Come on thy way,
 I have the in my clouche,
 Thou goest not hence,
 For all the pense,
 The mayre hath in his pouche.
 This marchaunt there,
 For wrath and fere,
 He waxyng welnygh wood,
 Sayd horson these,
 With a mischefe,
 Who hath taught the thy good.
 And with his fist
 Vpon the lyst,
 He gaue hym such a blow,
 That backward downe,
 Almost in sowne,
 The frere is ouerthrow.
 Yet was this man,
 Well fearder than,
 Lest he the frere had slayne,
 Till with good rappes,
 And heuy clappes,
 He dawde hym vp agayne.
 The frere took harte,
 And vp he starte,
 And well he layde about,
 And so there goth,
 Betwene them both,
 Many a lusty clout.
 They rent and tere,
 Eche others here,
 And clauē togyder fast,
 Tyll with luggyng,
 And with tuggyng,
 They fell downe bothe at last.
 Than on the grounde,
 Togyder rounde,
 With many a sadde stroke,
 They roll and rumble,
 They turne and tumble,
 As pygges do in a poke.
 So long aboue,
 They heue and shoue,
 Togider that at last,
 The mayd and wyfe,
 To breake the strife.
 Hyed them vpward fast.
 And whan they spye,
 The captaynes lye,
 Both waltring on the place,

The freres hood,
 They pulled a good,
 Adowne about his face.
 Whyle he was blynde,
 The wenche behynde,
 Lend him leyd on the flore,
 Many a ioule,
 About the noule,
 With a great batyldore.
 The wyfe came yet,
 And with her fete,
 She holpe to kepe him downe,
 And with her rocke,
 Many a knoocke,
 She gaue hym on the crowne.
 They layd his mace,
 About his face,
 That he was wood for payne:
 The fryre frappe,
 Gate many a swappe,
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
 Vp they hym list,
 And with yll thrift,
 Hedlyng a long the stayre,
 Downe they hym threwe,
 And sayde adewe,
 Commende us to the mayre.
 The frere arose,
 But I suppose,
 Amafed was his hed,
 He shoke his eares,
 And from grete feares,
 He thought hym well yfled.
 Quod he now lost,
 Is all this cost,
 We be neuer the nere.
 Ill mote he be,
 That caused me,
 To make my self a frere:
 Now masters all,
 Here now I shall,
 Ende there as I began,
 In any wyfe,
 I would auyse,
 And counsayle euery man,
 His owne craft vse,
 All newe refuse,
 And lyghtly let them gone:
 Play not the frere,
 Now make good chere,
 And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (written by mafter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elifabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the feuenth, and eldeft daughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elifabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the feuenth.

O YE that put your trust and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That fo lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enfaumple I thinke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this reamle was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.

Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?
Mercifull God this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rycheffe, honour, welth, and auncestry,
Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.

If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me faued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty messangere,
Obey we must there is no remedy.
Me hath he sommoned, and lo now here I ly.

Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrolagy and deunatrice,
Of Goddes secretes makyng thy self so wyse.
How true is for this year thy prophecy.
The yere yet lasteth, and lo now here I ly.

O bryttill welth, as full of bitterneffe,
Thy single pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorow first and my distresse,
In fondry wyse, and reckon there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our castels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
Almighty God vouchesafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.

Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
The fai hfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peasable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane resyne,
To be bestowed vppon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.

Farewell my daughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should feldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we least feare, full oft it is most nye,
From you depart I fyrst, and low now here I ly.

Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld so dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.

Adew lord Henry my louyng sonne adew.
Our lorde encrease your honour and estate,
Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyfe and fortunate.
Adew swete hart my little daughter Kate,
Thou shalt swete babe suche is thy desteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.

Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved sisters three,
O lady Briget other sister myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly soly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.

A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,
A dew my faithful seruantes euerych one,
A dew my commons whom I neuer shall
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortall God verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in English written by mafter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,
That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng synally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my deuysse and ordinaunce.

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe there may no wit suffise,
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.

And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dispraysle. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because 'e lept and yet could not come by them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,
A very burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.

But he that by my fauour may ascende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A comon wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicity,
And ouer that, may forther and increase,
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.
Let every wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhance,
In weakh and richesse, come forth and wayte on
me.

And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, shape or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne,
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And weneest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.

Sometyme she loketh as louely fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She beeketh and she smileth on every wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soon as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenance and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarming bees come flickeryng her aboute.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gafe and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone

Amyd her treasure and waueryng rychesse,
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empresse.

Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowfy and loking as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyfceyt, mischiefe and tiranny.

About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper aboute all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hye,
She whirlth about and pluckth away as fast,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slyly tosse,
One man to wyunnyng of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wyleth and curseth her full fore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blest her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth him no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, besely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele.
That may set once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo than I may well reherse.
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.

She sodeynly enhaunceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soft,
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke:
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kyffe a knaue.

In chaungyng of her course, the change shewth
this,

Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.
Great bofte she maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouertee that of her giffes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And seeth how fortunes houshold goeth to wrake.
Fast by her standeth the wyfe Socrates,
Arristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lefe
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne
Bekvth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastely gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wisedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leefe.

Heraclitus eke, lyst felowship to kepe
With glade pouertee, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thicke the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolysh apes,
How earnestly they walk about their capes.

Of this poore fest, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other surplufage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes seruauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall,
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye
lyst,

Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyft,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.

And fyrst vppon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:
And soorth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyll the graunt it liberally perhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in cloudes as easly trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is ever variable.

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

Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte and let proude fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly desye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auance.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
Trust not therein, and spende it liberally,
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure.
Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye,
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.

The rolyngdysse in whome your lucke doth stande,
With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyshes and frogges both.
Cast in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyue:
For it is your owne fyshyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometyme hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre soorth in her fauour,
That is full satisfyed with her behaiour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, proude, and hye:
And rycheffe geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halpeny:
Some manne a thousande ponde, some lesse some
more.

But for all that she kepeth ever in store,

From

From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.

Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he
none.

Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of stelth.

To some she sendeth children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorshyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

Then for asmuch as it is fortunes guyse,
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counsaile you eche one trusse vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true as ye shall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of astronomye.

The Description of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we
nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall
with either of them, in bodye and prowesse farre
vnder them bothe, little of stature, ill fetured of
limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder much
higher than his right, hard faouered of visage, and
such as is in states called warlye, in other menne
otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious,
and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for
trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so
much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not
bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that he came
into the world with the feete forwarde, as menne
bee borne outwarde, and (as the same runneth) also
not vntoed, whither menne of hatred reporte
about the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged
her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course
of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed.
None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to
whiche his disposicion was more metely then for
peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and somme-
time ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his
owne parfone, either of hardinesse or polityke order,
free was hee called of dyspence, and sommewhat
about hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get
him vnstedfaste frendshippe, for whiche hee was
fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him
stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe
dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of
heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardly

hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to
kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway,
but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie and
encrease of his estate. Frende and foo was muche
what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he
spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his
purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king
Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as
menne constantlye saye, and that without com-
maundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche
woulde vndoubtedlye yf he had entended that thinge,
haue appointed that boocherly office, to some other
then his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift
couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his
brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted
openly, howbeit somewhat (as menne deme) more
faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his
welth. And they that thus deme, think that he
long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be
king in that case the king his brother (whose life
hee looked that euil dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde
happen to decease (as in dede hee did) while his
children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys
intente he was gladde of his brothers death the
duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hin-
dered hym so entendynge, whither the same duke
of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew
the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng him-
selfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie,
and whoso diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel
shote to farre as to short. Howbeit this haue I by
credible informacion learned, that the selfe nighte
in whiche kyng Edward died, one Mystlebrooke
longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the
house of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecrosse strete
without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye
rapping quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer
that kyng Edward was departed. By my trouthe
manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke
of Gloucester bee kyng. What cause hee hadde soo
to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being to-
ward him, anye thyng knewe that hee suche thyng
purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof:
for hee was not likelye to speake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye,
were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old
foreminded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste
thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occa-
sion of the tender age of the younge princes, his
nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of speede,
putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer en-
tended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr de-
struccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dig-
nitye vppon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee
well wytte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued
grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the quenes
kinred

kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the destruction of the tother: and then wyne to this purpose as manye as he coulde: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste ere they looked therefore. For of one thyng was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceived, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this disencion beetwene hys frendes sommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he sommewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoever busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe should alway bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consydeyinge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseyng that manye harmes myghte growe by their debate, whyle the youth of hys children shoulde lacke discrecion of themself, and good counsaile of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commodity and rather by pleasure aduise too wyne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisemente to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Haftynge, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretlye famyler with the kyng in wanton companye. Her kynred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse) as for diuerse other great gistes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in presence, the kyng listinge vppe himselfe and vnderfette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall them-

selfe at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye see their youthe, of whiche I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it suffiseth not al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnessse happelye woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parson, impugnech eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forwarde. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whiche muste nedes ensue the euill bringing vppe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fall to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble relme to ruine: but if grace turn him to wisdom, which if God fend, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that ever at length euill driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstrucion turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affection or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye have of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shall I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kindred or affinitie, whiche spirytually kynred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes churche, beare that weyght with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitye, then the respecte of fleshye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to love the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and souerainty, whiche amonge states where he once entreth crepeth fourth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischief. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe,

forowe, what trouble hathe within these fewe yeares grown in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgotten as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as wel haue forefene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his orthe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we estefoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children. if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and peradventure as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a chिल्des reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherefore in these laste wordes that euer I looke to speake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne cowntrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to fitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgauē other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sōder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease. kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which cowntrey being far of from the law and recourte to iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheafon the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the ende that the authoritie of his presence should refraine euill disposed parions fro the boldnes of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Anthony Woduille lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in

counsale. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nereft of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, som by mouth, som by writing or secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, shoold bee in the handes and custodye of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which euery one ought him as faithful seruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys imagestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to suffer our welproued cuil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whither they forer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer harde I wene to gesse. And if some folkes friendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peradventure easly haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easly as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paste. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of vs hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold

be deper fetled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone fet a fyre, them that were of themself ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richard lorde Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The one by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the queenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enenyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with luche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part shoulde haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the queene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the kyng to come vp strong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the kyng: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei shoulde geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, lest they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynes sauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their old variaunce, than their newe attonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wiste wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde al the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof shoulde ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher she lest would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kiored in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyfelye and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentlye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfullye obserued.

The queene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sent vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng soo reuerentlye,

and to the queenes frendes there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthelye mystrustyng, broughte the kyng vppe in greate haste, not in good spede, with a sober coumpanye. Nowe was the kyng in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynes vncl, entending on the morowe to folow the kyng, and bee with him at Stonye Statford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Riuers a great while. But incontinente after that they were openlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretlye with a fewe of their moste priuye frendes, sette them downe in counsayle, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risyng in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuynge them commaundement to make them selfe shortlye readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye toward Stonye Stratforde where the kyng laye, they hadde bestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde sende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they shoulde geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of their dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynes highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lord Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euery side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymself suffered to go oute, parceiuyng well so greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres to gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be 'it sicke hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe hymselfe close, hee woulde not, lest he shoulde seeme to hyde hymselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter nyghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce beetweene the kyng and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne

ganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortely tooke him and putte him in ward, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forward, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe counpanies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncl, hadde compassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette vari- aunce among the states, and to subdewe and de- stroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treasor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that sommewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king answered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncl Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte their dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorth- with thei arretted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Vaughan knyghte, in the kinges presence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himself had been al

his dayes in vre therewith; and therefore coulde beare it the better. But for al this counfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lorde Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys daughter maistres MARGARET ROPER, with- in a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good daughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of all worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preferue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short Ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so plesantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt not me begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAUY the dyer.

LONG was I lady Luke your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore when I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some layzure to make tymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose

THE HISTORY OF THE

works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne when the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne,
When Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smylunge half in a scorne
At our foly and our vnstedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callunge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trowth, and cloke subtylly
With freshe vtteraunce full sentencyoufly
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly did endyte

Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was fore moued to a forse the same
But ignorauce full soone dyd me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connyng is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and
cast
That I ne wyfte what to do was beste
So fore enwered that I was at the laste
Enforsted to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my dreste
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

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

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renews,
save only the lover.

THE soote season that bud, and bloom fourth
bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale:
Sommer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the flies smalle,
The busy bee her honey how she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow sprynges.

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
And then I saw howe my desyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:
And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasant traynes hath sown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the budde were spronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chase of theyre request;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.

When every loke these cheekes might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.

But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled chekes with Cupids hew.

And now the covert brest I clame,
That worshipt Cupide secretly;
And nourished hys sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Description

Descrpcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most part in discord

Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do accord:

Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke The simple hartes which he doth strike with forward divers stroke.

He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte.

And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.

Whose gleames of burning fyre and easly sparkes of flame,

In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame From easye ford where I myghte wade and pass full well,

He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:

And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place, And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseke of Grace;

He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my fute begunne.

So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne returne.

I know how to content my self in others lust, Of little stufte unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:

And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyffembling chere,

Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.

I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dred,

And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:

I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes: The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it workes.

I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.

I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes, In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how he wakes

To languish without ache, sickelesse for to consume, A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng of his fume;

And though he lyste to see his Ladyes Grace full fore

Such pleasures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe restore.

I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe, And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know,

That Lovers must transfourme into the thyng beloved,

And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite from Lyfe removed.

I knowe in harty sighes and laughters of the spleene, At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour clene.

I knowe how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe, And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatyng of the whelpe.

In standyng nere the fyre, I know how that I frease; Farre of I burne, in bothe I waste, and so my Lyfe I leefe.

I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde, How smalle a nete may take and mase a harte of gentle kynde:

Or else with seldom swete to season hepes of gall, Revived with a glympse of Grace old forrowes to let fall.

The hidden traynes I know, and secreet snares of Love,

How soone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.

The slypper state I know, the sodein turnes from welthe

The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooc, and sure despaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone, Boast not your selves at all,

For here at hande approacheth one, Whose face will stayne you all.

The vertue of her lively lookes Excels the precious stone,

I wishe to have none other bookes To reade or look upon.

In eche of her two christall eyes, Smyleth a naked boy;

It would you all in heart suffise To see that lampe of joye.

I think nature hath lost the moulde, Where she her shape did take;

Or else I doubtte if nature coude So fayre a creature make.

She may be well comparede Unto the Phenix kinde,

Whose like was never seene or heard, That any man can fynde.

In lyfe she is Diana chaste

In trouth Penelopy,

In woord and eke in dede stedfast;

What will you more to say:

If all the world were foughte so farre,
Who could finde suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.

My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My mischefe to forgo.

I burne and am a colde,
I freefe amyddes the fyre,
I see she doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.

I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.

I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I see in helpyng me,
She sekkes and wil not fynde.

I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.

I see what will ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.

I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian astronomer,
in the first fight that Alexander had with the
Persians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of
dartes,

Covered the ayte. Against full fatted bulles,
As forced kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy guts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpses hyde the purpuide soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perfes more,
Moylt fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers
bite,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.

The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate praserves with horsemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth
is spent:

Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Perfes soweth ail kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a lance through gryded quyte,
Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking
bowe,

And hym the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
Right over stooode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunning clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature,
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumnne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;
What grees one from another distance be,
What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorfes fyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett
raignes

Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,
He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The boudest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why lokest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's

Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
 And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
 A match more mete, Syr King, then any here,
 The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
 The wilfull wight, and with soft wordes ayen,
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
 I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
 'This lodge of Lore, the Musés mansion marre;
 That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
 My sword shall never bruise that skillful brayne,
 Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
 By you the wiser and the better prove:
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
 Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
 For all these sawes. When thus the soveraign
 said,

Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
 The careles king there smoate above the greve,
 At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
 So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his stede,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Meleager could not bear this fight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours
 sterne,

And all in pieces hewed the sely seg,
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
 The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
 The very sone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
 Who princes taught how to discern a man,
 That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
 But over all those same Camenes, those same,
 Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
 As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
 Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
 Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
 From dark oblivion of dévouring death.

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

Of Mockers and Scorners and false Accusers.

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

Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
 Which are in vertue, shall finde advancement:
 Wherefore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
 Ensue ye wisdom, and leave your lewde intent,
 Wisdom is the way of men most excellent:
 Therefore have done, and shortly speede your pace,
 To quaynt your self and company with grace.

Learn what is vertue, therein is great solace,
 Learn what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
 Let grutche be gone, and grautie purchase,
 Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
 Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
 Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
 For it and wisdom is ground of clenlynes.

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

Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
 With a rough comb here will I clawe and grate,
 To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
 And leave their folly, which causeth great debate:
 Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,
 And where their selfe are most worthy derision,
 Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

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

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
 That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
 A mocke or mowe shall he have by and by:
 Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
 Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,
 And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
 And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, flander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.

But who that of sinne is cleane in dede and thought,
May him well scorne whose living is starke nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been
bought,

If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes fought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it folly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

Thus haue I deduced the *English* language from
the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elisabeth*; in some parts
imperfeetly for want of materials; but I hope, at
least, in such a manner that its progress may be

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

Pronunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the
voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye,
accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and
mater as by speache are declared. The vse
hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue
praysse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that
having a good tongue, and a comelye countenance,
he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the
like vtterance: though they haue muche better
learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to
euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like
maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth
forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde
of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and
moueth much delite, so a cleare soundynge voice
comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche
swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter
rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for
the matters sake. Demosthenes therefore, that fa-
mouise oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefe
point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely
praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what
was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made
answere, Pronunciation, and would make none
other aunswere, till they leste askyng, declaryng
hereby that arte without vtterance can dooe no-
thyng, vtterance without arte can dooe right
muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde
appearaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane
tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Æschines*
lykwyse beyng bannished his countrie through De-
mosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his
own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto,
by force whereof he was bannished, and all they
marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same:
then (q d *Æschines*) you would haue marueiled
muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it.
Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer,
he could not but geue suche greate reporte of his
deadly and mortal ennemy.

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

it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *kaund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *æ* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *vain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Æ is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cæsar*, *Æneas*.

E.

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

E is long, as in *scène*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *mén*, *ibén*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *wés*, *perplexity*, *relént*, *médlar*, *réptile*, *serpént*, *cellar*, *céssation*, *bléssing*, *féll*, *félling*, *débt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bán*, *báne*; *cán*, *cáne*; *pin*, *píne*; *tún*, *túne*; *rób*, *róbe*; *póp*, *pópe*; *fír*, *fíre*; *cúr*, *cúre*; *túb*, *túbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnessé*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *dea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glóve*, *líve*, *gíve*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thisle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*; or follows a mute and liquid as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

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

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

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

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

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *stir*, *stir*, *stir*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frénd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bône*, *obedient*, *corröding*; or short, as *blöck*, *knöck*, *öblique*, *löhl*.

Women is pronounced *wöimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *economy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are founded with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

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

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow* a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have rejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *o* nor *u*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *bonneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *use*, *confusion*; or short, as *us*, *concussion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w*, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guise*, *buy*.

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

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prologue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

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

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

GENERAL RULES.

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

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *släg*, *frög*.

Mary is pronounced as if it were wrote *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

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

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

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

C.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the found of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *siccity*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *conconvity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preterves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captivè* from *captivus*.

Cb has a found which is analyzed into *ish*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same found which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Cb is founded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *cholèr*. *Arch* is commonly founded *ark* before a vowel, as *Archangel*; and with the English found of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Cb, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaif*.

C, having no determinate found, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick*, *block*, which were originally *sticke*, *blocke*, in such words. *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *cross*.

D.

Is uniform in its found, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *drifts*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the femivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously founded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable found, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two founds; one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *snug*, *song*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the found is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geese*, *get*, *gewogaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *fingering*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash*, *sign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *Giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy*.

Gh, in the beginning of a word, has the found of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *sought*, spoken *tho'*, *rite*, *soute*.

It has often at the end the found of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the same found in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *sough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *b*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always founded with a full breath, except in *hair*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honest*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blackbread*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehend*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jestler*, *jecond*, *juice*.

K.

K has the found of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *scetpick*, because *sc* is founded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loses its found in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cöckle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid found as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. These words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent and was afterward omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf*, *a loaf*, or *bread*; *hlaford*, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same found, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same found, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damm*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same found, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *b*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Pb is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a found which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cp*, *ew*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes founded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling found as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhus*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing found, as *fibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *gives*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the pronouns

this, his, ours, yours, us; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*: the clofe being always either in *se*, as *bovise, burse*, or in *si*, as *grafs, drefs, blifs, lefs*, anciently *graffe, areffe*.

S single, at the end of words, has a groffer found, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*; except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as *intrufion*; and like *s*, if it follows a confonant, as *converfion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refufe*, and before *y* final, as *roffy*; and in thofe words *bofom, defire, wifdom, prifon, prifoner, prefent, prefent, damfel, cafement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *f*, that it may be founded before all confonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *f* is comprifed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or grofs *f*. This *f* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſua potestatis litera*; the reafon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneoufly fuppofed to be, that in fome words it might be doubled at pleafure. Thus we find in feveral languages:

Σκῆπτρα, ſcatter, ſdegno, ſdrucolo, ſſavellare, σφίγγε, ſgombrare, ſgranare, ſbake, ſlumber, ſmell, ſnipe, ſpace, ſplendour, ſpring, ſqueeze, ſbrew, ſtep, ſtrength, ſtramen, ſtripe, ſventura, ſwell.

S is mute in *iſle, iſland, demefne, wiſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary found, as *take, temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the found of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *f* goes before, as *queſtion*; excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighly, mightier*.

Tb has two founds; the one foft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The found is foft in theſe words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that, theſe, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, theſe, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

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

V.

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

From *f*, in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a confonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u*, or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*: but letters of the ſame found are always reckoned confonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a found accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by *hw*, *hwo*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is founded like a ſimple *b*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the found of *ks*, as *axle, extraneous*.

Y.

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

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the founds which they are ſuppofed to have, as confonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other confonants; thus we ſay, *tu, ut; do, odd*; but in *wed, dew*; the two founds of *w* have no reſemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally in Engliſh; it has the found, as its name *izzard* or *ſhard* expreſſes, of an *f* uttered with a clofer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

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

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

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

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of founds, that every found may have its own character, and every character a ſingle found. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

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

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

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengſ Eraſmus, ſat grēt injurd nām,
Æ glori of ðe præſthūd, and ðe zām.
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous āg,
And drōv ðōs höll Vandals öff ðe ſtāg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe, ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spencer in the reformed orthography.

Spencer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villainous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally
Deem of high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.

But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe duth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnthankful wrea, ſaid hē, iz ðis ðe mjđ,
Wiſh twiſ her ſoverain merſi ðou duſt qujt?
Dj lř rj ſaved bj her graſius djđ;
But ðou duſt ween wiſj vilenus diſpjt.

Tu blot her honor, and her hebnlj libt.
 Dj, raðer dj, ðan so diloialj
 Djm of her hib dæzert, or ðjm so libt.
 Fair delj it iz tu run mæz pæn; ðen dj.
 Dj, raðer dj, ðen eber lub d. ðoilalj.
 But if tu lub dill ialj it bj,
 Sal I ðan hæt her ðat from deðez dæz
 Mj bræubt? ah! far bj fuo reproo from mj.
 Wat kan I les du ðan her lub ðerfæz,
 Sib I her du ræward kænnot reftæz?
 Dj, raðer dj, and djiz du her f.ræ,
 Djiz her ferb, and lîvîz her adæz.
 Dj ljfjz gæz, ðj ljfj dub dezerb;
 Dj, raðer dj, ðen eber from her ferbis fwerb.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve, though it be in the heat of the day.

But penſoever you hav' occasion to trubble ðeir pacienc', or to coom among ðem being troubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf' gard of your fac', pið ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coarſe bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, pið for mor' ſaf'ty is to be lined againſt ð' eminent parts wið woollen clot. Firſt cut a peec' about an inc and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pið being ſowed in his plac', join unto it two ſort peeces of the ſam breadz under ðe eys, for the balls of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer peec' about ðe breadz of a ſilling againſt the top o ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piéc' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve, though it be in the heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.*

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers, every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

————— All the erth
 Shall then be paradis, far happier place
 Then this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterward, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yer Fádher heith art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy will bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explans* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonic race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

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

Of the ARTICLE.

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

AN, A.

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

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

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

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as, *an herb, an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse. Shakspeare.

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

THE.

The has a particular and definite signification.

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

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

The is used in both numbers.

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

Many words are used without articles; as,

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

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

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

Singular.

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

Plural.

Plural.

Nom. Magistri,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Gen. Magistrorum,	of Masters, <i>of the</i> Masters.
Dat. Magistris,	to Masters, <i>to the</i> Masters.
Acc. Magistros,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Voc. Magistri,	Masters, <i>O</i> Masters.
Abl. Magistris,	from Masters, <i>from the</i> Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	Gen. Masters.	Plur. Masters.
Scholar,	Gen. Scholars.	Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are a ways written with a mark of elision, *master's, scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*; but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*, the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*, and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*, *the rabble's insolence*, *the multitude's folly*: in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equum decus*, *Troie oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive, indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith*, a *smith*; Gen. *smith's*, of a *smith*; Plur. *smiths*, or *smithar*, *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knights for knights's*, in Chaucer; *leavis for leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus Temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables*; *fly, flies*; *sister, sisters*; *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be founded, as after *ch, s, sh, x, z*; after *c* founded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance, lances*; *outrage, outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words still make the plural in *n*, as *mon, women, oxen, swine*, and more anciently *eyen, shoen*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf, loaves*; *calf, calves*.

Except a few, *muff, muffs*; *chief, chiefs*. So *loaf, roofs, proof, relief, mischief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the buse of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be the *buse of Lords*, or *the house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in the *Lords' house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes, as *prince, prince's*; *actor, actors*; *lion, lions*; *hero, heroes*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbiters, poets, chaunters, ducks, tigers, governors, tutors, pencers, authors, troyers, and perhaps others*. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher, an astronomer, a builder, a weaver, a dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect, a botanist, a student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull, a cow*; a *horse, a mare*; *equus, equa*; a *cock, a hen*; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a *he-goat, a she-goat*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

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

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair, fairer, fairest*; *lovely, lovelier, loveliest*; *sweet, sweeter, sweetest*; *low, lower, lowest*; *high, higher, highest*.

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

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

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost, southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, most benevolent*.

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

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

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

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable*.

Disyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome, toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful, spleensful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless, harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

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

So *shady* is compared by Milton.

She in *shady'st* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note.

Paradise Lost.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuous'est*, discreetest, best.

Paradise Lost.

So *trifling*, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *trifling'est* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be nam'd among the *famous'est*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by Aiskam.

Those have the *inventive'st* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Aiskam's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

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

Bacon.

Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *natural'st* considerations that belong to this piece.

Wotton's Architecture.

Wretched, by Jonson.

The *wretched* are the contempters of all he's; such as, presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.

Ben Jonson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day, in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *power'fullest* to send
Against us from about his throne.

Paradise Lost.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt, saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I, thou, he*, with their plurals, *we, ye, they*; *it, who, which, what, whether, whatsoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same, some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

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

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	} Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *he*.

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

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

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning*.

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours. These books are ours*.

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

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whatsoever, whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	Nom.	Which
Gen.	Whose	Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	Other oblique cases.	Which.

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

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

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

Milton.

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

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	{ This	These
	{ That	Those
	{ Other	Others
	{ Whether	

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

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof, herein, hereby, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith*, which signify, *of this, in this, &c. of that, in that, &c. of which, in which, &c.*

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

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

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

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

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

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become neuters, as *I love, I am in love; I strike, I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and the simple preterit; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have, shall, will, let, may, can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. I have; thou hast; he hath or has;
Plur. We have; ye have; they have.

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

Simple Preterit.

Sing. I had; thou hadst; he had;
Plur. We had; ye had; they had.

Compound Preterit.

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

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. I had had; thou hadst had; he had had;
Plur. We had had; ye had had; they had had.

Future.

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

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Second Future.

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

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

Imperative Mood.

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

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have; thou have; he have;
Plur. We have; ye have; they have.
Preterit Simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit Compound.

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

Future.

Sing. I shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

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

Potential.

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

Present.

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

Preterit.

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

Present.

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

Preterit.

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

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterit*.

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

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

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Preterit.* To have had.
Participle present. Having. *Participle preterit.* Had.

Verb Active. To Love.

Indicative. Present.

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

Preterit simple.

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

Preterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.

Preterperfect. I had loved, &c.
Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

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

Conjunctive. Present.

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

Preterit simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

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

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

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Preterit. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle past. Loved.

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

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am; thou art; he is;

Plur. We are, or be; ye are, or be; they are, or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterit.

Sing. I was; thou wast, or wert; he was;

Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

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

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.

Preterperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;

Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be; thou beest; he be;

Plur. We be; ye be; they be.

Preterit.

Sing. I were; thou wert; he were;

Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

Preterit compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

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

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Preterit. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle preterit. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

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

Conjunctive Mood.

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

Potential

Potential Mood.

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

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. *Preterit.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

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

To Do.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I do; thou dost; he doth;
Plur. We do; ye do; they do.

Preterit.

Sing. I did; thou didst; he did;
Plur. We did; ye did; they did.

Preterit, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.
Futur. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.

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

Conjunctive. *Present.*

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

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle present. Doing. *Participle preterit.* Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as *I do love, I did love;* simply for *I love, or I loved;* but this is considered as a vicious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

I do love thee, and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. Shakspeare.

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

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

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

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

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as

I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, dolens. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, ferit proelia. I am pursuing an enemy, insequar.* So the other tenses, as, *We were walking, ερωμαμεν περιπαλεις, I have been walking, I had been walking, h'rail or will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification: as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vicious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging; a being properly at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.*

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

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

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

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

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x,* and after the consonants *s, th,* when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r,* if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, fjsb't, wak't, dwell't, smel't;* for *plac'd, snatch'd, fjsb'd, wak'd, dwell'd, smel'd;* or *placed, snatched, fjsbed, wakel, dwellled, smelled.*

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll,* or *p,* make their preterit in *t,* even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt;* sometimes after *x,* *ed* is changed into *t,* as *vest:* this is not constant.

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

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t,* in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t:* if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t;* but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t,* as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as *read, led, spread, sbcd, sbred, bid, bid, chid, sed, bled, bred, sped, frid, slid, rid;* from the verbs to *read, to lead, to spread, to sbcd, to sbread, to bid, to hidz, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride.* And thus *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, sweat, sit, quit, snit, writ, bit, bit, met, shot;* from the verbs to *cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweat, to sit, to quit, to snite, to write, to bite, to bit, to meet, to shoot.* And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt;* from the verbs to *lend, to send, to rend, to gird.*

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

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, sbotten, chosen, broken;* but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, hid, chid, shot, chose, broke,* are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to hide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break,* and many such like.

In the same manner *sworn, shewn, heven, mowen, loaden, lades,* as well as *swor'd, shew'd, hec'd, mow'd, loaden, laded,* from the verbs to *swor, to shew, to heve, to mow, to load, or lade.*

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterit, as *write, wrote, writen,* that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The*

book is written, is better than *The book is wrote*. *Wrote* however, may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, saving, drink, sink, shrink, slink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterit imperfect and participle passive, give *won, span, began, swam, struck, stuck, sung, stung, stung, rung, wrung, sprung, sowing, drunk, sunk, shrunk, slunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterit by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, strucken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, rought, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *taached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bid, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, fetter*, make in both preterit and participle *took, shook, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shone, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, rode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterit some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, fetched*.

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterit *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, sea, ly*, make their preterit *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go, went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

Of DERIVATION.

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

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterit of the verb, as, to strike, I struck or strook, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, fighter, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to*

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

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *handy*.

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

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting something, or in some degree; as delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless, helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or in before words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious, impious, indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English; as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unbandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unassisting, unaided, undelighted, unendeared*.

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

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unferitleness, unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility, imperfection; unavail, incivility; unactive, inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, inelegant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, *to grace, to dishonour, to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance, mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; as *distinguish, distinguish; detract, detractio; defame, defamatio; detain, detineo*.

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

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

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

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, a *hillock*; a cock, a *cockrel*; a pike, a *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, a *gossing*; this is a German termination: a lamb, a *lambkin*; a chick, a *chicken*; a man, a *manikin*; a pipe, a *pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick, *Hawkins; Wilkin, Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not to much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sep*, *sippet*, where, beside the extension of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*; *booby*, *Bōōy*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *great*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *toog*, imports a succession of milder and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *trigle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Such however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *hood*, noting character or qualities; as *white*, *whiteness*; *hard*, *hardness*; *great*, *greatness*; *skillful*, *skillfulness*, *unskillfulness*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhood*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as *long*, *length*; *strong*, *strength*; *broad*, *breadth*; *wide*, *width*; *deep*, *depth*; *true*, *truth*; *warm*, *warmth*; *dear*, *dearth*; *slow*, *slowness*; *merry*, *mirth*; *heal*, *health*; *well*, *weal*, *wealth*; *dry*, *drought*; *young*, *youth*; and *to moon*, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; *die*, *death*; *till*, *tith*; *grow*, *growth*; *mow*, later *moath*, after *moowth*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *matb*; *steal*, *stealth*; *bear*, *birth*; *rue*, *rutb*; and probably *earth* from *ear* or *plow*; *fly*, *flight*; *weigh*, *weight*; *fray*, *fright*; *to draw*, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flightb*, *frightb*, only that custom will not suffer *b* to be twice repeated.

The same join retain *faith*, *flight*, *wreath*, *wrath*, *broth*, *frath*, *breath*, *footh*, *worth*, *light*, *weight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps *th* *y* are derived from *sey* or *soy*, *soy*, *wreak*, *breo*, *moov*, *fy*, *bray*, *fy*, *wok*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worship*; whence *worshipful*, and *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *worshedom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

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

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as *to beat*, *a bat*, *baron*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battledoor*, *to batter*, *baster*, a kind of glutinous compoist on for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelvic*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitb*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilght*, *twobil*.

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

Sn usually imply the *nos*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez* and the English *nose*; and *nisse*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *casus*, and *naspos*, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denote *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *snecze*, *snore*, *snort*, *snear*, *snicker*, *snat*, *snivil*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snarles*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*, as *snake*, *sneek*, *snail*, *snare*; to likewise *snop*, and *snatch*, *snit*, *snub*.

Bl imply a *blast*; as *blow*, *blast*, *to blast*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, *a bleak place*, *to look bleak* or weatherbeaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *blaster*, *blart*, *blister*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blister*, *blabber-lip*, *blubber-lip*, *blot*, *blot*, *blote*, *herrings*, *blast*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *blissom*, *bloms*; and perhaps *blood* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the

letters and the things signified; and therefore the sounds of letters small, sharp, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more strident, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *st* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *στυβατος*, or *strenuus*; as *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *stroke*, *stake*, *stipe*, *stave*, *stife*, *struggle*, *stout*, *stout*, *stretch*, *strait*, *strict*, *straight*, that is, narrow, *distrain*, *strict*, *distress*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stide*, *staddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been a ready communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*: for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, *to stuff*, *stife*, *to stow*, that is, to stop; *a stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stink*, *stunt*, *stammer*, *stagger*, *stickle*, *stuck*, *stuck*, a sharp pain, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stom*, *sting*, *to sting*, *stink*, *stitch*, *stod*, *starchion*, *stob*, *stubble*, *to stub up*, *stump*, whence *stumble*, *stulk*, *to stalk*, *step*, *to stamp* with the feet, whence *to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow*, *to stow*, *to bestow*, *steward* or *stowards*, *stead*, *steady*, *stodfast*, *stalle*, *a stable*, *a stall*, *to stall*, *stool*, *stall*, *still*, *stall*, *stallage*, *stall*, *stagn*, *will adj.* and *stilla* adv. *stake*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stee*, *stee*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark*, *stark*, *to starve* with hunger or cold; *love*, *stee*, *stern*, *stern*, *to stanch* blood, *to stave*, *stee*, *steeple*, *stair*, *standard*, *a stated measure*, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some other, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thrust*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *thruow*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry*, *to wreath*, *wrest*, *wristle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *worinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wratb*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wreck*, *wrist*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway*, *swag*, *to sway*, *swagger*, *severue*, *sweat*, *swcept*, *swill*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *swelt*, *switcb*, *swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sn* in *smooth*, *snug*, *smile*, *smirk*, *smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small*, *smell*, *smack*, *smother*, *smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion, implied in *sn*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ending, as is shown by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as *in cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clasp*, *to clasp*, *to clink*, *cloak*, *clog*, *clse*, *to close*, *a clot*, *a clot*, as a clot of blood, *clout*, *cream*, *a clutter*, *a cluster*.

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo*, or *separo*: for example, *spread*, *spring*, *spring*, *sprout*, *sprinkle*, *split*, *spit*, *spit*, *spit*, *sputter*, *spatter*.

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime*, *slide*, *slip*, *slipper*, *slay*, *slight*, *sit*, *stow*, *slack*, *slight*, *sling*, *slap*.

And so likewise *ash*, in *crash*, *rasb*, *gash*, *dash*, *clash*, *lash*, *stasb*, *plash*, *trash*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush*, *rush*, *gush*, *push*, *blush*, *brush*, *hush*, *push*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *sting*, *sting*, *ding*, *swing*, *cling*, *ring*, *wring*, *sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *stink*, *wink*, *sink*, *clink*, *clink*, *think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *sprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *e*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle*, *spangle*, *wrangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as also in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *stumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *sumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mb*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *scamble*, *scramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless in may imply the subtlety of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeak*, *squeal*, *squal*, *brail*, *scrawl*, *vaul*, *spaul*, *screek*, *streak*, *snail*, *starp*, *stirvel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*, *crash*, *clash*, *gnash*, *plash*, *crush*, *bash*, *biff*, *fisse*, *robust*, *st*, *jarr*, *bul*, *curl*, *wink*, *buss*, *bustle*, *stintle*, *trundle*, *twine*, *twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be computed with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompositions, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them are communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *resemble*.

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend*, *expens*, *expendo*; *conduce*, *conduco*; *despise*, *despicio*; *approve*, *approbo*; *conceive*, *concipio*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

From the supines, *supplicate*, supplico; *demonstrate*, demonstro; *dispose*, dispono; *expatiate*, expatio; *suppress*, supprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of those which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expose*, *exempt*.

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

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as *wine*, *vinum*; *wind*, *ventus*; *went*, *veni*; *way*, *via*; *wall*, *vallum*; *wallow*, *volvō*; *wool*, *vellus*; *will*, *volo*; *worm*, *vermis*; *worth*, *virtus*; *wasp*, *vespa*; *day*, *dies*; *draw*, *trahō*; *tame*, *domo*, *δαμάω*; *yoke*, *jugum*, *ζεύγος*; *over*, *upper*, *super*, *ὑπερ*; *am*, *sum*, *εἰμι*; *break*, *frango*; *fly*, *volo*; *blow*, *flō*. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Æolian and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *αξίς*, *mit*, *φόρ*, *psurd*, *daughter*, *τοchter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *sear*, *γραύε*, *grass*, *to grave*, *to scrape*, *τὴλε*, from *ἀξίς*, *μετα*, *παρθένος*, *θυγατήρ*, *μεγάλος*, *μηνῶν*, *μήνη*, *ἕρπης*, *γρόφα*, *ὄλος*. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in *expendo*, *spend*; *exemplum*, *sample*; *excipio*, *seape*; *extraneus*, *strange*; *extractum*, *stretch'd*; *exercucio*, *to scraw*; *excortio*, *to scour*; *excorio*, *to scourge*; *excortico*, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as *also*, *emendo*, *to mend*; *episcopus*, *bishop*; in Danish, *bisp*; *epistola*, *epistle*; *hospitale*, *spittle*; *Hispania*, *Spain*; *historia*, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Elisabetha*, *Betty*; *apis*, *bee*; *aper*, *bar*; *p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle: but for the old *bor* or *bare*, we now say *boar*; as for *long*, *long*; for *bam*, *bane*; for *stane*, *stone*; *apruena*, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pinus*, *rawn*; *lege*, *law*; *ἀλεσάζε*, *fox*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis*, *a fell*; *pullus*, *a foal*; *pater*, *father*; *pavor*, *fear*; *polio*, *file*; *pleo*, *impleo*, *fill*, *full*; *picis*, *fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex*, *a piece*; *peak*, *pice*; *zophorus*, *freeze*; *mutlum*, *stun*; *defensio*, *fence*; *dispensator*, *spencer*; *asculto*, *escouter*, Fr. *sout*; *exscalpo*, *scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *serap*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; *exculpo*, *scrap*; *exteritus*, *start*; *extonitus*, *attonitus*, *stonn'd*; *stomachus*, *maro*; *offendo*, *fin'd*; *obspiro*, *stop*; *audere*, *dare*; *cavere*, *ware*; whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *ware*, *warn*, *warning*, for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of *φ*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*: *ulcus*, *ulcer*, *ulcer*, *soar*, and hence *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; *ingenium*, *engine*, *gin*; *scalenus*, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from *πλανω*, whence *inclino*; *infundibulum*, *funnel*; *gagates*, *jett*; *projectum*, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; *caeculus*, *a cowl*.

There are synonyms somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dame*; as the French *bonne*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *femina*, *nominum*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *προφήτης*, *prophet*; *κυνέλλα*, *cur*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tonitruum*, *ten*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *specular*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *reply*; *complico*, *comply*; *sedes episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as *amita*, *aunt*; *spiritus*, *spring*; *debitum*, *debt*; *dubito*, *doubt*; *comes*, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quies*, *quit*; *quies*, *quite*; *acquieto*, *to acquit*; *separo*, *to spare*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabilium*, *stable*; *palatium*, *pa-*

lace, *place*; *rabula*, *rail*; *rawl*, *rawl*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; *quæstio*, *quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; securus, *sure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; subtilis, *subtle*; nomen, *name*; decanus, *dean*; computa, *count*; subitaneus, *sudden*, *soon*; superata, *to soar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *stain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædant, *reach*.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *κυριακή*, *kyrk*, *church*; *πρεβύτερ*, *priest*; *σacristanus*, *sexton*; *frango*, *fregi*, *break*, *break*; *fagus*, *φάγας*, *beech*; *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *cb*, which are letters near *a*-kin; *frigeſco*, *freeze*; *frigeſco*, *friso*, *ſe into ſb*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, *ſu in ſapha*, *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and *tefrigeſco*, *refreſh*; but *vineico*, *frich*; *phlebotomus*, *ſteam*; *bovina*, *beef*; *vitulina*, *veal*; *ſcutifer*, *ſquire*; *penitentia*, *penance*; *ſanctuarium*, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; *quæſtitio*, *chafe*; *perquiſitio*, *purchase*; *anguilla*, *eel*; *inſula*, *iſle*, *iſland*, *iſland*; *inſuleta*, *iſlet*, *iſlet*; *cygbit*; and more contractedly *cy*, whence *Otwſney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; *examinare*, *to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, write *ſxamen*, or *ſxamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from *dominus*, *don*; *nomine*, *name*; *abmino*, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſxame*; for which we ſay *ſxarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *theſaurus*, *ſtore*; *ſedile*, *ſtool*; *oſce*, *wet*; *ſudo*, *ſweat*; *gaudium*, *gay*; *ſocus*, *joy*; *ſuccus*, *juice*; *catena*, *chain*; *caliga*, *calga*; *chauſe*, *chauſſe*, Fr. *loje*; *extinguo*, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſint*; *foras*, *ſurb*; *ſpecies*, *ſpice*; *recito*, *read*; *adjuvo*, *aid*; *axum*, *axum*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; *ſinecus*, *lock*; *excerpo*, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; *extravagus*, *ſray*, *ſraggle*; *collectum*, *dot*, *clut.b*; *coligo*, *ail*; *recolligo*, *recoil*; *levero*, *ſwear*; *ſtridulus*, *ſbrill*; *procurator*, *prexy*; *pulſo*, *to puſh*; *calamus*, *a quill*; *impetere*, *to impeach*; *augeo*, *auxi*, *waix*; and *vanefco*, *vanui*, *wane*; *ſilabare*, *to ſpell*; *puteus*, *pit*; *granum*, *corn*; *compimo*, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *cribble*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as *Alexander*, *Erick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; *Elizabetha*, *Elizabeth*, *Elizabetb*, *Betty*, *Befs*; *Margaretta*, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Mg*, *Peg*; *Maria*, *Mary*, *Msl*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Marwin*, *Mawkins*; *Matthæus*, *Mattha*, *Matthæw*; *Martha*, *Matt*, *Pat*; *Guilielmus*, *Wilhelmus*, *Guilame*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus *cariophyllus*, *ſlo*; *geroſilo*, Ital. *giſſite*, *giſſer*, Fr. *giſſiflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *Juy*; *petroſelinum*, *parſley*; *perulaca*, *purſain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quidney*; *pericum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *eruke*; which they corrupt to *car-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annulus geminus*, *a gimmel*, or *gimbal ring*; and the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; *quelques chofes*, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus diſfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monosyllables; and, to make them ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſuſtaining them.

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

The ſame word according to its diſſident ſignifications, often has a diſſident origin; as *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pari*, and *a bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *ſera*. Thus *perch*, *a fiſh*, from *perca*; but *perch*, *a meature*, from *pertica*, and like- wiſe to *perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, *a meſſenger*, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *god-ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonick word, from *zopporus*; but *freeſe*, for *clab*, from *Frifa*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keepiog out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and comprizing the ſignification of more words than one; as from *ſerip* and *roll*, comes *ſcroll*; from *prout* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *bardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely conſuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emission of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k* the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diſſuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpenſ the termination *ing*; and laſtly in acute and tremulous, ending in the mute conſonant *g* denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elactick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and

out, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *spring*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a gruffer sound, imports a tatter or grosser bud: *spring*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout* and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *ugl*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner from *throw* and *roll* is made *troll*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *truss*, and *rundle*. Thus *gruff* or *grough* is compounded of *graw* and *reugh*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot* and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis' derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

S Y N T A X.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as *Thou sleepest from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as *His father's glory*, *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case: as *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

P R O S O D Y.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buonatti*; that of the French by *Desjarnais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonson*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and the rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *ancient*, *antediluvian*, *lover*, *scorcher*, *fairer*, *foremost*, *zealous*, *fulness*, *godly*, *meekly*, *artificer*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to begot*, *to beset*, *to bestow*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the

former syllable; as *to descend*, *a descendant*; *to cement*, *a cement*; *to contract*, *a contract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight*, *perfume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *swallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *canrick*, *cassock*; in *ter*, as *to batter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fascen*; in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *canker*, *butter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appaise*, *reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*, have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *loveliness*, *tenderness*, *contemner*, *waggoner*, *physical*, *bestatter*, *commenting*, *commending*, *assurance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance*, *continence*, *armament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivance*, *acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity*, *specify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *legible*, *theatre*; except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *example*, *epistle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plenitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créateur*; or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestick*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repartée*, *magazine*; or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accents of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *continency*, *incontinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *disputable*, *indisputable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertisement* rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *conscience*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *volsuptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

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

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alight*, *create*; or trochaick, as *holy*, *listy*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Dryden.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious bath,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T' assuage breem winter's scathes.

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

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure of short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around, }
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her feat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit or a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

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

Dryden.

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

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

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

Walton's Angler.

Of five,

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

Old Ballad.

Of seven,

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

Waller.

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

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

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'ft survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Esp'cial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly enforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is praised for her peculiar things,
So only she is rich in mountains, meres, and springs;
And holds herself as great in her superfluous wattle,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

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

The

E N G L I S H T O N G U E .

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

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varied verse, the full retounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

Pope. }
}

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

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

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

Fenton.

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

Lewis to Pope.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth who e body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine!

Wesley.

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

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

Dr. Pope.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud.

Dr. Pope.

When present we love, and when absent agrée,
I think not of Iris nor Iris of mé.

Dryden.

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

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

Addison.

So in that of eight syllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

Prior.

In that of seven,
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done.
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone.

Glover.

In that of six,
'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

Gay.

In the anapestick,
When terrible tempests assail us,
And mourn'ing billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

Ballad.

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

Our verification admits of few licences, except a *synalepha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *synaresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

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

A D V E R T I S E .

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

T O T H E

F O U R T H E D I T I O N.

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

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

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

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

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

The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *wauk*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

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

A slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words *place*, *face*, *waste*; and all those that terminate in *ation*, as *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is short, as *glafs*, *grafs*; or long, as *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

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

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

3. **A** is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went. *Prior.*
They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

May peace still slumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fishing here. *Wotton.*

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

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his
teeth. *Mores Antid. Athm.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger,
and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to
be modern. *Addison on Medals.*

4. **A** has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

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

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

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

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

7. **A**, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c.; and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *aside*, *astope*, *asoot*, *asleep*, *athirst*, *aware*.

A B A

I gin to be *a* weary of the sun;
And with the state of th' world were now
undone. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a-trip*, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind and catch the gales.
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A little house with trees *a* row,
And, like its master, very low. *Pope's Horace.*

8. **A** is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arose*, *awake*; the same with rise, roule, wake.

9. **A**, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

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

ABA'CKE. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backward. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill
didst show,

They drew *aback*e, as half with shame
confound. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

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

ABACUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

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

2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Diet.*

ABA'FT. *adv.* [of *abaft*, Sax. behind.] From the forepart of the ship, toward the stern. *Diet.*

ABAI'SANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *abaïser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by *Skinner* as a corruption of *abaïssance*, but is now universally used.

B

To ABALIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENATION. *n. f.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.] The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *Dist.*

To ABAND. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See **ABANDON**.] To forsake.

They stronger are
Than they which fought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom *to abandon*.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABANDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [vesillum] *deserere*. *Pasquier* thinks it a coalition of a *bandonner*, to give up to a proserip-tion; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere*.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit: often fol-lowed by the particle *to*.

If she be *so abandon'd* to her sorrow,
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.
Shaksp. Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks desire
Their temples, and *abandon* to the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire.

Dryden's Æneid.
Who is he *so abandon'd* to sottish cruelty, as
to think, that a clod of earth in a sack may ever,
by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's
body?
Bentley's Sermons.

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy
pow'r,

Be doom'd the work of human ills to prove,
Uncleas'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyssey.

2. To desert; to forsake: in an ill sense.
The princes using the passions of fearing evil,
and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of
virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib
of the ship. *Sidney.*

Seeing the hurt flag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.
Dryden.

But to the parting goddess thus the pray'd:
Froptious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To forsake; to leave.
He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be
Abandon this forestalled place at erit,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

To ABANDON OVER. *v. a.* [a form of
writing not usual, perhaps not exact.]
To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd* o'er
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure.
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryden.*

ABANDONED. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in
the highest degree; as, an abandoned
wretch. In this sense, it is a contraction

of a longer form, abandoned [given up]
to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [a verbal noun, from *aban-don*.] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might
outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of
future action. *Clarendon.*

ABANDONMENT. *n. f.* [*abandonnement*,
French.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The state of being abandoned. *Dist.*

ABANNITION. *n. f.* [Lat. *abannitio*.] A
banishment for one or two years, for man-
slaughter. Obsolete. *Dist.*

To ABARE. *v. a.* [abajan, Sax.] To
make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dist.*

ABARTICULATION. *n. f.* [from *ab*, from,
and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and
apt construction of the bones, by which
they move strongly and easily; or that
species of articulation that has manifest
motion. *Dist.*

To ABASE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaïsser*, from the
Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word,
signifying low, base.]

1. To depress; to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with
whom you speak with your eye; yet with a de-
mure *abasing* of it sometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To cast down; to depress; to bring
low: in a figurative and personal sense,
which is the common use.

Happy shepherd, to the gods be thankful,
that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee
abased. *Sidney.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him.
Job.

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

If the mind be cubed and humbled too much
in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken
much by too strict an hand over them; they lose
all their vigour and industry. *Locke on Educ.*

ABASED. *adj.* [with heralds] A term
used of the wings of eagles, when the
top looks downward toward the point
of the shield; or when the wings are
shut; the natural way of bearing them
being spread, with the top pointing
to the chief of the angle.
Bailey. Chambers.

ABASEMENT. *n. f.* The state of being
brought low; the act of bringing low;
depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and
there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate.
Eccles.

To ABASH. *v. a.* [See **BASHFUL**. Per-
haps from *abaïsser*, French.]

1. To put into confusion; to make asha-
med. It generally implies a sudden
impression of shame.

They heard and were *abash'd*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
This heard, th' imperious queen sat mute with
fear;

Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sove-
rign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The passive admits the particle *at*,
sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.
In no wise speak against the truth, but be
abashed of the error of thy ignorance. *Eccles.*

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is
it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was

given for a gift, more than the wages: however
I did not believe her, and I was *abashed* at her
Tobit.

In the admiration only of weak minds,
Led captive: cease t' admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and sink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite *abash'd*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abash'd at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.
Swift's Miscellanies.

To ABATE. *v. a.* [from the French
abbatre, to beat down.]

1. To lessen, to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to
abate the glory of those kings, did not reserve
this work to be done by a queen, that it might
appear to be his own immediate work?
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displea-
sure. *Shakspere.*

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and
light, from expositors and commentators, are in
a great part *abated*; and those who have most
need of their help, can receive but little from
them. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:
For misery doth bravest minds *abate*.
Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power still
To banish your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you;
As most *abated* captives, to some nation
That won you without blows? *Shakspere.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. In commerce, to let down the price
in selling, sometimes to beat down the
price in buying.

To ABATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less; as, his passion *abates*;
the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes
with the particle *of* before the thing
lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that in process
of time, some diseases have *abated* of their viru-
lence, and have, in a manner, worn out their
malignity; so as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. In common law.

It is in law used both actively and neuterly;
as to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate*
a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or over-
throw it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth
upon a house or land void by the death of him
that last possessed it, before the heir take his
possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore,
as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to
disseise; so he that steppeth in between the for-
mer possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In
the neuter signification thus: The writ of the
demandment shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled,
frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abates*
by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated
by deceit. *Cowell.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to
abate or take down his curvets; when
working upon curvets, he puts his two
hind legs to the ground both at once,
and observes the same exactness in all
the times. *Dist.*

ABATEMENT. *n. f.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government (the rest consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious abatements, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Contests of Athens and Rome.

2. The state of being abated.

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

Arbutnot on Aliments.

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

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

Locke.

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education.

Atterbury.

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

Corwell.

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abated, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer.

Diſ.

ABA'TER. *n. f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts.

Arbutnot on Diet.

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

Diſ.

A'BATUDE. *n. f.* [old records.] Any thing diminished.

Bailey.

A'BATURE. *n. f.* [from *abatre*, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by.

Diſ.

ABB. *n. f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp: a term among clothiers.

Chambers.

A'BBA. *n. f.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

A'BBACY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot.

Ayliffe's Par. Juris Canonici.

A'BDESS. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon *abduyge*, then probably *abbateſs*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled

Into this abbey, whither we pursued them; And here the *abbess* shuts the gate on us, And will not suffer us to fetch him out, *Shaksp.*

I have a sister, *abbess* in Terceat,
Who lost her lover on her bridal day. *Dryden.*

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbess* into her own apartment.

Adijon.

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*, from whence probably first ABBACY; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him.

Shakspere.

A'BBY-LUBBER. *n. f.* [See LUBBER.] A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

There is no father dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive sucking friar.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'BBOT. *n. f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב, father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbots were called *pateres* and *abbesses matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves, episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government.

Corwell.

See ABBEY.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. f.* The state or privilege of an abbot.

Diſ.

To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts, without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off.

Bacon's Essays.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest.

Swift.

2. To shorten; to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and threescores.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ABBREVIATION. *n. f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using *abbreviations*.

Swift.

ABBREVIATOR. *n. f.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *n. f.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who gives rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his

faults; who sooner shows mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things; endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

A'BBREUVOIR. [French, a watering place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere*. Lat. *bibere*. *Abbeverari* i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibere* for *adhibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew*. See BREW.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar.

Diſ.

A'BBY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c*.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an *a, b, c*, book.

Shakspere.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.]

To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn here, with upcast eyes,

Beheld his *abdicated* skies.

Addison.

A'BDICATION. *n. f.* [*abdication*, Lat.]

The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift's Ch. of Eng. Man.

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* That causes or implies an abdication.

Diſ.

A'BDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That has the power or quality of hiding.

Diſ.

ABDOMEN. *n. f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins, the bones of the coccyx, that of the pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions, in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

Quincy.

The *abdomen* consists of parts containing and contained.

Wifean's Surgery.

ABDO'MINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the

ABDO'MINOUS. } abdomen.

To AB'DUCE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another: a word chiefly used in physick or science.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position,

the axes of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles *abducent* are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called *adducent*. *Diſt.*

ABDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*abduſtio*, Lat.]

1. The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. *n. f.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Abuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *n. f.* [from the names of *a, b, c*, the first three letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Albana Oxonienses*, where, mentioning *Farnaby* the critic, he relates that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

ABECEDARY. *adj.* [See **ABECEDA'RIAN.**]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day. *Sidney.*

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryden.*

ABE'RRANCE. } *n. f.* [from *aberro*, Lat.]

ABE'RRANCY. } to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crafts of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrancies* as now. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating; wandering from the right or known way. *Diſt.*

ABERRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no hereby in such a harmless *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Latin.] Of this verb I have found no example.] Wandering, going astray.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.]

To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Diſt.*

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense; as may be seen in **ABETTER**.

To *abet*, signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowell.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,

Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate,
And shortly back return. *Fairy Queen.*

A widow who by solemn vows
Contract'd me, for my spouse,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras.*

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABE'TMENT. *n. f.* The act of *abetting*. *Diſt.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *n. f.* He that *abets*; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Government of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain Torrifmond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner (if you like the name),
The husband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deserve that title by your justice. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abetters*, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ABEY'ANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word in

Littleton, *cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowell.*

AGGREGA'TION. *n. f.* [*agregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock. *Diſt.*

To ABHOR. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loathe; to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having seen me in my worse state,
Shunn'd my *abhor*'d society. *Shak. K. Lear*

Justly thou *abhor*'st
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The self-same thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hudibras.*

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to sing scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *abhor*.]

ABHO'RRENCY. }

1. The act of *abhorring*; detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The disposition to *abhor*; hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a shew of wonder and *abhorreny* in the parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with *abhorrence*; loathing.

For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is to *abhorrent* from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe *Anaxagoras*, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. *Glan. Scept. Scient.*

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,

Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truant of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *n. f.* [from *abhor*.] The person that *abhors*; a hater; a detester.

The lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorriers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift's Examiner.*

ABHO'RRING. The object of *abhorrence*. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against Me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah.*

To ABYDE. *v. n.* pret. I *abode* or *abid*. [from *abidan*, or *aubidian*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not to remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Genesis.*

2. To dwell.

The marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stilling ft. Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

3. To remain; not to cease or fail; to be immovable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abides* for ever. *Psalms.*

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Proverbs.*
There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

6. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide with me.* *Genes.*

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode* at Gethur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. *2 Sam.*

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, to *rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion, to *maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is also, to *defend or support him*. But these forms are something low.

To ABIDE. *v. a.*

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await: used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,
Where many killful leeches him *abide*,
To save his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

While lions war and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity. *Shaksp. Hen. vi.*

2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jerem.*

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, and the more strictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward.*

Of the participle *abid* I have found only the example in *Woodward*, and should rather determine that *abide* in the active sense has no passive participle, or compounded preterit.

4. To bear without aversion: in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou canst not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney.*

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which
good natures

Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wait thou
Deceiv'dly confin'd unto this rock. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

5. To bear or suffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He still calamitous constraint *abides*. *Pope.*

ABIDER. *n. f.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.ABIDING. *n. f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance; stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before Thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*. *1 Chron.*

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

Raldigh's History of the World.

A'BJECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean; worthless; base; grovelling: spoken of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itself in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. *Shaksp. Henry iv.*

I was at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and *abject* flatterers. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

2. Being of no hope or regard: used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wondrous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou are fall'n. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Mean and despicable: used of actions.

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd through facted lust of praise! *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

A'BJECT. *n. f.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the lowest condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together
against me. *Psalms.*

To ABJECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.ABJECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminence height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJECTION. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

The just medium lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

A'BJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner; meanly; basely; servilely; contemptibly.A'BJECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Abjection; servility; meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying. *Government of the Tongue.*

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account. *Cress's Cos. Sacra.*

ABILITY. *n. f.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

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

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyris, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth seek another estimation. *Sidney.*

If aught in my *ability* may serve
To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.

Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure. *Ezra.*

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which god giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Peter.*

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *Daniel.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind; and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.To A'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke; to uncouple. *DiE.*A'BJURATION. *n. f.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church, or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever; which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the pretender. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To ABJURE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the society of man. *Shakspere.*

No man therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablactō*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.ABLACTION. *n. f.* One of the methods of grafting, and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cion by degrees from its mother stock; not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.ABLAQUEA'TION. *n. f.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the

ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite.

Evelyn's Calendar.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches, spreadeth itself: so if it be soiled to starve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease.

Bacon's Office of Alienations.

ABLACTION. *n. f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE. *adj.* [*ablatus*, Lat.]

1. That takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away: a term of grammar.

ABLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. skilful, ready.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

2. Having power sufficient; enabled. All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermons.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.*

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy? *Proverbs.*

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

To ABLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See **ENABLE**.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it with fags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I say none; I'll
able 'em;
Take that of me, my friend. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To ABLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way. *Diã.*

ABLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of sending abroad. *Diã.*

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

That nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sidney.*

ABLEPSY. *n. f.* [*ἀβλεψία*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness. *Diã.*

To ABBLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Diã.*

ABLIGURATION. *n. f.* [*abliguratio*, Lat.] Prodigious expence on meat and drink. *Diã.*

To ABLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin.*

ABLOCATION. *n. f.* [from *ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To ABLUDE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Diã.*

ABLUENT. *adj.* [*ablucens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to wash away.]

1. That washes clean.
2. That has the power of cleansing. *Diã.*

ABLUTION. *n. f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean. There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor's Worthy Com.*

2. The water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.

4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To ABNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *n. f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ. *Hammond.*

ABNODATION. *n. f.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees: a term of gardening. *Diã.*

ABNORMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular; misshapen. *Diã.*

ABOARD. *adv.* [a sea term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. *Bord*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *house*; in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship. He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen.*

He might land them, if it pleas'd him, or
otherwise keep them *aboard*.
Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.

2. Into a ship. When morning rose, I sent my mates to
bring

Supplies of water from a neighb'ring spring,
Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.
Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses.

ABODE. *n. f.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings.*

Others may use the ocean as their *abode*,
Only the English make it their *abode*;
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky. *Waller.*

2. Stay; continuance in a place. Sweet friends, your patience for my long
abode;

Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judg'd the business but of ten months. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temperate climate,
Forcel a liberal harvest. *Philips.*

3. To make *abode*. To dwell; to reside; to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God. *Dryden.*

To ABODE. *v. a.* [See **BODE**.] To foretoken or foreflow; to be a prognostic; to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in a good sense.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach of it. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

ABODEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To abode*.] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this:
For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tush! man, *abodements* must not now af-
fright us. *Shaksp. Hen. v.*

My lord bishop asked him, Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To ABO'lish. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker.*

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *abolished*. *Clarendon.*

2. To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English and the Scots had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since *abolished*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Perocles well require, I wot,
And with thy blood *abolish* so reproachful blot. *Fairy Queen.*

More destroy'd than they,
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire. *Milton.*

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made? *Milton.*

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The fench *abolish*, or the favour tame. *Dryden.*

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *abolish*.] That may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the abolition of them would bring.

He should think the abolition of episcopacy among us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift's Ch. of Eng. Mun.*

ABOLITION. *n. f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment*.

From the total abolition of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenæ's model, that state might have continued unto this day. *Greco's Cosmologia Sacra.*

An apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions.

Arbutnot on Diet.

ABOMINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hatelul; detestable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit

Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*
The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles. *Swift.*

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakf. As you like it.*

ABOMINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness; odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABOMINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable.*] Excessively; extremely; exceedingly; in an ill sense. A word of low or familiar language, and is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*.

Arbutnot.

To ABOMINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor; to detest; to hate utterly.

Pride goes hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries, No way consent to them; but do abhor, *abominate*, and loath this cruelty. *Southen's Oration.*

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINATION. *n. f.*

1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

3. Pollution; defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Lev.*

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

Th' adulterous Anthony, most large

In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shakespeare.*

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Astartoth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. *2 Kings.*

ABORIGINES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in Britain.

To ABORT. *v. n.* [*abortio*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Dict.*

ABORTION. *n. f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abort'on*. *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himself. *Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Behold my aim thus biased, dry, and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd
Like some untimely product of the seasons. *Rowe.*

ABORTIVE. *n. f.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no customed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cautes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and prefaces, tongues of heav'n,
Plaiaily denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakf.*

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought upon their guilty parents the like destruction. *Addison's Guardian.*

ABORTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakf.*

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth, sleet hither. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Nor will his fruit expect

Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride
When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail. *Philips.*

2. That fails for want of time: figuratively.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakf.*

3. That brings forth nothing.

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. That fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. This is less proper.

Many politic conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive*. *South's Sermons.*

ABORTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

ABORTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *abortive.*] The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcasses the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever be buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bac. Physic. Remarks.*

ABOVE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *super*, Saxon; *loven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

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

The public power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies. *Hooker.*

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Ecclesi.*

To her

Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherin God set thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd
Hers, in all real dignity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Latonæ sees her shine *above* the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden.*

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; infomuch that we despaired even of life. *2 Cor.*

In having thoughts unconfined, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Addison.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ABOVE. *adv.*

1. Overhead; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those *above*, men standing below seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth; then I was by him, as one brought up with him; and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Povols.*

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from *above*, and cometh down from the Father

of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James.*

The Trojans from above their foes beheld,
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryden.*

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall wait it to the pow'rs above. *Pope's Pastorals.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said above, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryden.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves something to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but, above all, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden.*

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*

2. Without disguise or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned above-board. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls: where whatever is cited or mentioned before, in the same page, must be above.

It appears from the authority above-cited, that this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO ABOUND. v. n. [abundo, Lat. abonder, Fr.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle in, and sometimes the particle with.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but abound
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Coin, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

A faithful man shall abound with blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Proverbs.*

Now that languages are made, and abound with words standing for combinations, an usual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explanation of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold. *Matthew.*

Words are like leaves, and where they mount abound,

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found. *Pope.*

ABOUT. prep. [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round; surrounding; encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverb 6.*

Sheeries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and stooping to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, about and in thee too. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Concerning; with regard to; relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, about the solemn performance whereof the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face, where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillotson.*

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws about dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desired to be informed about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children as other appetites suppressed. *Locke.*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are about. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are about. *Addison's Spect.*

5. Appendant to the person, as clothes.

If you have this about you,
And I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall. *Milton's Comus.*

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairest sex should like, in all things about them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus about me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney.*

7. Relating to the person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: the bath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

ABO'UT. adv.

1. Circularly; in a round; circum.

The weyward sisters, hand in hand
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shaksp.*

2. In circuit; in compass.

I'll tell you what I am about.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards about; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift. *Shaksp.*

A ton about was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryd.*

3. Nearly; circiter.

When the boats were come within about sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; circa.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all about, if she might spy
Her lovely knight. *Fairy Queen.*

A wolf that was past labour, in his old age,
borrows a habit, and so about he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

5. With to before a verb; as, about to fly; upon the point; within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating fons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight,
closeness of parts; fixation; plianeness, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before reheas'd. *Bacon.*

Spies of the Volcians
Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report. *Shaksp.*

7. To bring about, to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.

Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. To come about, to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come about, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Sam.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come about;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and, if the gale
Till morn continued, both resolv'd to sail. *Dryden's Fables.*

9. To go about, to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? *John.*

In common language, they say, to come about a man, to circumvent him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French à bout; venir à bout d'une chose; venir à bout de quelqu'un.

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADABRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRADÉ. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively *abraded* from them by decurfion of waters. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. *n. f.* [See **ABRADE.**]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See **BREAST.**] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,

My soul shall thinke keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly *abreast.* *Shakf.*

For honour travels in a streight so narrow,
Where one but goes *abreast.* *Shakf.*

The tidens rode *abreast*, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel wood another held. *Dryden.*

ABRICOT. See **APRICOT.**

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *ab-brevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to *abridge* in one volume. *2 Macc.*

2. To contract; to diminish; to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
From such a noble rate. *Shakf. Merch. Venice.*

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them since by several statutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED OF. *part.* Deprived of; debarred from; cut short.

ABRIDGER. *n. f.*

1. He that abridges; a shortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT. *n. f.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets: and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker.*

Idolatri is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and sum total of all absurdities. *South.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,
To make *abridgments*, and to draw to less
Even that nothing, which at first we were. *Donne.*

3. Contraction; reduction.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, ac-

counts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at least an *abridgment* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodations which makes him miserable, but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgment.* *South.*

ABRO'ACH. *adv.* [See **To BROACH.**]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained: properly spoken of vessels.

The jars of gen'rous wine
He set *abroach*, and for the feast prepar'd. *Dryd.*

The Teniper spruce, while ev'ry spout's
abroach,

Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. In a figurative sense: in a state to be diffused or extended; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach*,
In shadow of such greatness? *Shakfpeare.*

ABRO'AD. *adv.* [Compounded of *a* and *broad.* See **BROAD.**]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Thru' all the coasts of dark destruction, seek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Again the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none *abroad.* *Shakfpeare.*
Lady — walked a whole hour *abroad*, with-
out dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly
yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and dis-
credited. *Hooker.*

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely virtues of their native land? *Dryd.*
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees and hears *abroad*, to the state of things at home. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. In all directions; this way and that; with wide expansion.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad.* *Dryd.*

5. Without; not within.

Bodies politick being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from *abroad.* *Hooker.*

To ABROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.]

To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves. *Hooker.*

The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by public disfrelsh, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

ABROGA'TION. *n. f.* [*abrogation*, Lat.]

The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion. *Clarendon.*

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* superabundant: a word not in use.] To brook; to bear; to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame. *Shakfpeare's Henry vi.*

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]

1. Broken; craggy.

Reftless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes:
From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt.* *Thomson's Win.*

2. Divided; without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy isle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sudden; without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure. *Shakfpeare.*

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky;
Instant invisible to mortal eye.
Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest. *Pope*

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* stile, which hath many breaches,
and doth not seem to end but fall. *Ben Jonson.*

ABRU'PTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Latin: a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ABRU'PTION. *n. f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides. *Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY. *adv.* [See **ABRUPT.**] Hastily; without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus. *Sidney.*

Now missing from their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone. *Par. Reg.*

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addison's Spectator.*

ABRU'PTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abrupt.*]

1. An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness; untimely vehemence.

2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness; craggedness, as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness* at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

AB'SCESS. *n. f.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter: a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscels* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To **ABSC'ND.** *v. a.* To cut off; either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABCISSA. [*Lat.*] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semiordinate.

ABSC'SSION. *n. f.* [*abscisso, Lat.*]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercession, not *abscission*, or conformance defolation. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

To **ABSCOND.** *v. n.* [*abscundo, Lat.*]

To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte, or mus alpinus, which *abscends* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

ABSCONDER. *n. f.* [from *abscond.*] The person that absconds.

ABSENCE. *n. f.* [See **ABSENT.**]

1. The state of being absent: opposed to *presence*.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself
By calmness, or by *absence*: all's in danger. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?
Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fables.*

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under these separations. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Want of appearance: in a legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as upon the account of the common wealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects reputed as a person present. *Argill's Patergon Juris Canon.*

3. Inattention; heedlessness; neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind. *Spectator.*

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence from* his mother she'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. *Dryd.*

ABSENTE. *adj.* [*absens, Lat.*]

1. Not present: used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But Delia always: *absent from* her sight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Post.*

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shakspeare.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike. *Wifston.*

2. Absent in the mind; inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent* because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent* because he thinks of nothing. *Addison.*

To **ABSEN'T.** *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself
From all I love, I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

The Arengo is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Addison.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to absence; absent.

ABSENTEE. *n. f.* He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refusing nothing. *Child.*

ABSENTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium*, *Lat.* wormwood.] Imbittered; impregnated with wormwood. *Diil.*

To **ABSEN'T.** *v. n.* [*absistlo, Lat.*] To stand off; to leave off. *Diil.*

To **ABSOLVE.** *v. a.* [*absolvo, Lat.*]

1. To clear; to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness out of holy pity
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shakspeare.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolv'd*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both. *Waller's Maid's Trag.*

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
E'en superstition loses ev'ry fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here. *Pope.*

4. To finish; to complete. This use is not common.

What cause
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale.*

ABSOLUTE. *adj.* [*absolutus, Lat.*]

1. Complete: applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or main; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker.*

What is his strength by land?—
—Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an *absolute* master. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute*, in grammar.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least, as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfleet.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever; but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others. *Watts.*

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none: I cannot in a base subjection live,
Nor suffer you to take, tho' I would give. *Dryd.*

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,
And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*,
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

ABSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completely; without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Prefb. Plea.*

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discomend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign;
Thus with their amazons the heroes strove,
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain. *Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker.*

5. Peremptorily; positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go,
Going into such danger, as thou saidst? *Par. Lost.*
ABSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completeness.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.
The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon*
There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Despotism.
He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety.

Bacon's Henry VII.
They dress up power with all the splendor and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*absolutio, Lat.*]

1. Acquittal.
Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendances upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else in *foro penitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, styled a declaratory or extra-judicial *absolution*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolutum* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain insalvable ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutorius, Lat.*]
That does absolve.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
ABSONANT. *adj.* [See *ABSONOUS.*] Contrary to reason; wide from the purpose.

ABSONOUS. *adj.* [*absonus, Lat.* ill-sounding.] Absurd; contrary to reason. It is not much in use, and it may be doubted whether it should be followed by *to* or *from*.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason. *Glanville's Sceptiv.*

TO ABSORB. *v. a.* [*absorbeo, Lat.* preter. *absorbed;* part. pret. *absorbed, or absorpt.*]

1. To swallow up.
Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burnet's Theory.*

Some tokens shew
Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable; *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity. *Philips.*

2. To suck up. See *ABSORBENT.*
The evils that come of exercise are that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body. *Bacon.*

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme de-

gree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conf.*
While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air. *Arbutnot.*

ABSORBENT. *n. f.* [*absorbens, Lat.*] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, though not so properly, for they are not salts. *Arbutnot on Alimenta.*

ABSORPT. pari. [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up; used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope's Let.*

ABSORPTION. *n. f.* [from *absorb.*] The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the spirit of God that directed them, to throw us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TO ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstineo, Lat.*] To forbear; to deny one's self any gratification: with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Conversing, looking, loving, to *abstain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main. *Dryd.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius, Lat.*] Temperate; sober; abstinent; refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbutnot on Alimenta.*

Clytorean streams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood
Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god;
Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)
When the mad Prætidæ with charms he cur'd,
And pow'ful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last.
Dryden's Fables.

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemious.*]
Temperately; soberly; without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [See *ABSTEMIOUS.*] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION. *n. f.* [from *abstineo, Lat.*] The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint. *Diæ.*

TO ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [*abstergo, Lat.*]
To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

TO ABSTERSE. [See *ABSTERGE.*] To cleanse; to purify: a word very little in use, and less analogical than *absterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendency to solidification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and have the ferocious parts thereof.

Brown's Vagari Errors.
ABSTERSION. *n. f.* [*absterfio, Lat.*] The act of cleansing. See *ABSTERGE.*

Absterfio is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ABSTERSIVE. *adj.* [from *absterge.*] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but *absterfiva* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A tablet stood of that *absterfiva* tree,
Where Æthiop's swartly bird did used to nest.
Sir J. Denham.

There many a flow'r *absterfiva* grew,
Thy favourite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Misj.*

ABSTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*abstinentia, Lat.*]

ABSTINENCY. }
1. Forbearance of any thing: with the particle *from*.

Were our rewards for the *abstinenicies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Because the *abstinence* from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one; it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Falling, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less: sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young,
And *abstinence* ingenders maladies. *Shakf.*
And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. *2 Esdras.*

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offence. *Dryden.*

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [*abstinens, Lat.*] That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTORTED. *adj.* [*abstortus, Lat.*] Forced away; wrung from another by violence. *Diæ.*

TO ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [*abstraho, Lat.*]

1. To take one thing from another.
Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To separate by distillation.
Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance. *Boyle.*

3. To separate ideas.
Those who cannot distinguish, compare, and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and

make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] See **TO ABSTRACT.**]

1. Separated from something else: generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

ABSTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man who is the *abstract* of all faults all men follow. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
If you are false, these epithets are small;
You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all. *Dryden's Aur.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he collected the sentiments he had remarked: so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted or disjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Watson.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract.*]

1. Separated; disjoined.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined; purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind; inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book;
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd
in arts,

In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why,
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRACTION. *n. f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts' Logick.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*.
Pope's Letters.

ABSTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *abstract.*] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *adv.* [from *abstract.*] In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else.

Matter *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRACTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abstract.*]

Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.]

Unbound. *Diç.*

TO ABSTRINGE. *v. a.* To unbind. *Diç.*

TO ABSTRUDE. *v. a.* [*abstrudo*, Lat.]

To thrust off, or pull away. *Diç.*

ABSTRUSE. *adj.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy munit,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,
Rebellion rising. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

So spake our sire, and by his countenance seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*. *Par. Lost.*

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished; especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ABSTRUSELY. *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS. *n. f.* [from *abstruse.*]

The quality of being abstruse; difficulty; obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages, that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so, it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Byle.*

ABSTRUSITY. *n. f.* [from *abstruse.*]

1. Abstruseness.

2. That which is abstruse. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ABSUME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To

bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSURD. *adj.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment: as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd* than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is as impetuous and *absurd*. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means by which it is to be acquired. *South.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat, 'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great: Who wickedly is wife, or madly brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

ABSURDITY. *n. f.* [from *absurd.*]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own. *Addison.*

ABSURDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd.*] After an absurd manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature, Who, led by folly, combats nature; Who, when the loudly cries, Forbear, With obstinacy fixes there; And where his genius least inclines, *Absurdly* bends his whole designs. *Swift's Miscel.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSURDNESS. *n. f.* [from *absurd.*] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. See **ABSURDITY**, which is more frequently used.

ABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [*abundantia*, Fr.]

1. Plenty: a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board. *Crafterus.*
The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;
So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryd.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the christian state. *Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Exuberance; more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some, th' *abundant* of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

ABUNDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.
Paradise Lost.

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity,
so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occa-
sions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especi-
ally in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes
by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these
were found out, and was *abundant* with all things
at first; and men not very numerous; and there-
fore were not put so much to the use of their
wits, to find out ways for living commodiously.
Burnet.

4. It is applied generally to things, some-
times to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and graci-
ous, long-suffering and *abundant* in goodness and
truth. *Exodus.*

ABUNDANTLY. *adv* [*from abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the
moving creature that hath life. *Genesis.*

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair.
Paradise Lost.

2. Amply; liberally; more than suffici-
ently.

Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified.
Sprat.

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the
greatest work of human nature. In that rank
has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full
of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* con-
firms the other's testimony. *Dryden.*

What the example of our equals wants of au-
thority, is *abundantly* supplied in the imagina-
tions of friendship, and the repeated influences
of a constant conversation. *Rogers' Sermons.*

TO ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor, abusus*, Lat.]

In *abuse*, the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*;
in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not *abusing* it;
for the fashion of this world passeth away. *1 Cor.*
He has fixed and determined the time for our
repentance, beyond which he will no longer
await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer
his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers' Sermons.*

2. To violate; to defile.

Arachne figured how Jove did *abuse*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakespeare.*

The world hath been much *abused* by
the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge
to be possible; but the means hitherto pro-
pounded are, in the practice, full of error.
Bacon's Natural History.

It imports the misrepresentation of the quali-
ties of things and actions, to the common apprehen-
sions of men, *abusing* their minds with false
notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil
pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great
concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

I am no trumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakespeare.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them,
and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly.
1 Mac.

Some praise at morning what they blame at
night,

But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd;
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for
no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff,
whom the author every where endeavours to
imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABUSE. *n. f.* [*from the verb abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the
sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse*
of the fruits of God's good providence towards
mankind. *Hooker.*

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To work *abuse*, or to their meane use.
Paradise Lost.

2. A corrupt practice; a bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be
not remedied, they will certainly increase.
Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived
me, and through the deceit *abused* me, and after
the *abuse* forsaken me, but that he must now, of
all the company, and before all the company, lay
want of beauty to my charge? *Sidney.*

4. Unjust censure; rude reproach; con-
tumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

ABUSER. *n. f.* [*from the verb abuse*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.

2. He that deceives.
Next thou, the *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
Denham's Sophy.

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.

4. A ravisher; a violator.

ABUSIVE. *adj.* [*from abuse*.]

1. Practising abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech
was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe.
Pope's Miscel.

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
This envy pleads a natural claim
To persecute the muse's fame;
On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift.*

2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lam-
poon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive power.
Roscommon.

3. Deceitful: a sense little used, yet not
improper.

It is verified by a Number of examples, that
whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought
to be restored in *integrum*. *Bacon.*

ABUSIVELY. *adv.* [*from abuse*.]

1. Improperly; by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims
at the top of the water, in the form of a white
butter; which I remember not to have observed
in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.
Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.

2. Reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from abuse*.] The
quality of being abusive; foulness of
language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy
ground,

Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.
These are the scum with which coarse wits
abound;

The fine may spare these well, yet not go less.
Herbert.

TO ABUT. *v. n.* Obsolete. [*aboutir*, to
touch at the end, Fr.] To end at; to
border upon; to meet, or approach to,
with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upheared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder. *Shaks.*

The Loos is two several corporations, dis-
tinguished by the addition of east and west, *abutting*
upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair
bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

ABUTMENT. *n. f.* [*from abut*.] That which
abuts, or borders upon another.

ABUTTAL. *n. f.* [*from abut*.] The but-
ting or boundaries of any land. A writ-
ing declaring on what lands, highways,
or other places, it does abut. *Dia.*

ABY'SM. *n. f.* [*abyssme*, old Fr. now writ-
ten contractedly *abime*.] A gulph; the
same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abyss* of hell. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SS. *n. f.* [*abyssus*, Latin; ἀβυσσος,
bottomless.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' *abyss* of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first push, and see it roll
Along the vast *abyss*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A great depth; a gulph: hyperbolically.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell.
Dryden.

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any
thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryd.*

If, discovering how far we have clear and
distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the
contemplation of those things that are within the
reach of our understandings, and launch not out
into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption
that nothing is beyond our comprehension.
Locke.

4. The body of waters supposed at the
centre of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally un-
derstood by the great *abyss*, in the common ex-
plication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly in-
terpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous
waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE, being initials in the
names of places, as *Acon*, signify an
oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak.

ACA'CIA. *n. f.* [*Lat.*]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence.

Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Treuvoux.

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Miller.*

ACADEMIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy; belonging to an academy.

ACADEMIAN. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athena Oxonienses*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*.

ACADEMICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course.

Watson.

ACADEMICIAN. *n. f.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACADEMICK. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects hear the rattle with contempt. *Watts.*

ACADEMICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic scenes the genius roves, Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Pope.*

ACADEMIST. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACADEMY. *n. f.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*, Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shaksp.*

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicily, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACANTHUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side

Acantus, and each od'rous bushy shrub, Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton.*

ACATALECTIC. *n. f.* [*ἀκταλέκτικος*.]

A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to; to come to: generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick; to hasten; to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to increase.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By a skillful application of those notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates than by the common methods. *Glanville.*

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Ambrosius on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space Returning, with *accelerated* course, The roshing comet to the sun descends. *Thomson.*

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but it is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps it may point out to a student, now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERATION. *n. f.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coarceate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think ventry much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire: a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCENSION. *n. f.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and

force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ACCENT. *n. f.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shaksp.*

2. The found given to the syllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shaksp.*

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower; and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

4. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er, In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown. *Shakspere.*

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear; Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd.*

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry Will pass unheard, will onregarded die; When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail, When fair occasion shews the springing gale. *Prior.*

To ACCENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat. formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.]

1. To pronounce; to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin if she can. *Locke.*

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries, And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies. *Watson.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION. *n. f.* [from *accentuate*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from general; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought; I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Malachi.*

God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts.*

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway,
Yet have your humour molt when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They slaughter'd many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse. *Sidney.*

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryd.*

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept* persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job.*

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis.*

ACCEPTABILITY. *n. f.* The quality of being acceptable. See **ACCEPTABLE**.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

ACCEPTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second, which is more analogical.

1. That is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st *to* be my help,

And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, to divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Paradise Lost.*

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Italy.*

ACCEPTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Crew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

ACCEPTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please: with the particle *to*.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as their age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education.*

ACCEPTANCE. *n. f.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.
By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws now be used amongst them? *Spenser.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shaksp.*

Thus I imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Lost.*

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word, as it is received or understood: *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false, but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

ACCEPTANCE. [In law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowell.*

ACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like colanets of *acceptation*. *Sidney.*

What is new finds better *acceptation* than what is good or great. *Denham's Sephy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first murderer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity, and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. Acceptance, in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixeness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ACCEPTER. *n. f.* [from *accept*.] The person that accepts.

ACCEPTILATION. *n. f.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.]

A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCEPTION. *n. f.* [*acceptio*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. Not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptio* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCE'SS. *n. f.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*; in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *aces*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Pope.*

There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryd.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,

We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong. *Shakspere.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry pretense to procure *access*. *Dryd.*

He grants what they besought;
Instructed, that to God is no *access*
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Moses in figure bears. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Increase; enlargement; addition.

The gold was accumulated, and those treasures, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize. *Bacon.*

Nor think superfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy fight
More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Par. Lost.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods,
May seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The reputation
Of virtuous actions pass, if not kept up
With an *access* and fresh supply of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sephy.*

4. It is sometimes used after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hud. b.*

ACCESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from *accessary*.]

The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That contributes to a crime, without being the chief constituent of it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessibile*, Fr.] That may be approached; that we may reach or arrive at. It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation, others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rack'd and tortured to discover themselves; while the plainest and more *accessible* truths

as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured.

Decay of Piety.

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACCESSION, *n. f.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Increase by something added; enlargement; augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but, after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received sonic *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares Against my late *accession* to the wars! Does not the fool perceive his argument Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

ACCESSORY, *n. f.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr.] This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute; and, by the common law two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof, for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter, because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by statute. *Cowell.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still, before *accessories* do abide A trial, must the principal he try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories* To his bold riot. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Applied to things.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

ACCIDENCE, *n. f.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence, And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor, the Water-poet.*

ACCIDENT, *n. f.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

t. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*, And her sole being did in it subsist, As white in snow, the might herself absent, And in the body's substance not be mis'd. *Sir J. Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts's Logic.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composites of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty; chance.

General laws are like general rules in physick, according whereunto, as no wife man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be to him either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Hooker.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Our joy is turn'd Into perplexity, and new amaze; For whither is he gone? What *accident* Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regained.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn, That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryden's Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTAL, *n. f.* [*accidental*, Fr. See **ACCIDENT**.] A property nonessential.

Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. *Watts's Logic.*

ACCIDENTAL, *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident; nonessential: used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual; fortuitous; happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shaksp.*
So shall you hear Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters; Of deaths put on by running and forc'd cause. *Shaksppeare.*

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's presence of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire, That adds an *accidental* fierceness to Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDENTALLY, *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey.*

2. Casually; fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTALNESS, *n. f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCIPIENT, *n. f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver; perhaps sometimes used for *recipient*. *Dict.*

TO ACCITE, *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to summon. Not in use.

Our coronation done, we will *accite* (As I before remember'd) all our state; And (heav'n consigning to my good intents) No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say, Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shaksppeare.*

ACCLAMATION, *n. f.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise; acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*, Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause, is rent. *Dryden's Fables.*

ACCLAMATION, *n. f.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause, such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hooker.*

Gladly then he mix'd Among these friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one, That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one Return'd, not lost. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyrick and *acclamation*. *South.*

ACCLIVITY, *n. f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.]

The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upward; as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*. *Quincy.*

The men leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLIVOUS, *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

TO ACCLOY, *v. a.* [See **CLOY**.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well head the purest streams arise
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave acceils.
Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to satiety: in which sense *clay* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone,
would be *acclayed* with long nights, very tedious,
no less than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd; to keep a coil about; to bustle; to be in a hurry. Out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and forely toil'd.
Fairy Queen.

A'CCOLENT. *n. f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dist.*

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted: with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion. *Watts's Logic.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniencies of any kind. It has *with* before the thing.

These three,
The rest do nothing; with this word, stand, stand,
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A distaff to a lance), gilded pale looks. *Shakf.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit; to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself to the age in which he lived.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God hath settled in the world.

3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate* under the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown.*

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.*

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitably; fit: used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to can their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate* for the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they are hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate* to the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate* to their present state and inclination. *Tillotson.*

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniencies.
2. In the plural, conveniencies; things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon.*

3. Adaptation; fitness: with the particle *to*.
Indeed that disputing physiology is no *accommodation* to your designs, which are not to teach men to cant endlessly about *materia* and *forma*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

The organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Composition of a difference; reconciliation; adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable. Not used.

A show, as it were, of an *accompanyable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness. *Sidney.*

ACCOMPANIER. *n. f.* [from *accompany*.]

The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Dist.*

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompaner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenser.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what suits or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should *accompany* the reception of several ideas.

Locke.

As folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness, so it is here. *Swift.*

To ACCOMPANY. *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany* with others, but he leaveth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ACCOMPLICE. *n. f.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]

1. An associate; a partaker: usually in an ill sense.

There are several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator: in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about it. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childlets Arturus, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher. *Dryden.*

Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself *accomplice* with the thief. *Dryden.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete; to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off, shall die of the pestilence; and he that is near, shall fall by the sword; and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel.*

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* twenty years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel.*

3. To fulfil; as a prophecy.

The vision,

Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shakspere.*

We see every day those events *accomplish'd*, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison.*

4. To gain; to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He hear himself with honourable action;
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
'Tis to their lords, by them *accomplish'd*. *Shakf.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
Oh miserable thought, and more unluckily,
Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns. *Shakf.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents

The armourers *accomplish* the knights,
With boy hammers cloing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakf.*

ACCOMPLISHED. *part. adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an *accomplish'd* publick orator or logician? *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments: used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,

O that I never had! fond with too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalsa,
That specious monster, my *accomplish'd* ware. *Milton's Sam. Agonist.*

ACCOMPLISHER. *n. f.* [from *accomplish*.]

The person that accomplishes. *Dist.*

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *n. f.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion; full performance; perfection.

This would be the *accomplishment* of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffer'd not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Hayward.*

Thereby he might evade the *accomplishment* of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Duressay.*

2. Completion, as of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preaching, and the *accomplishment* of many of their predictions, which, to those early christians, were matters of faith only, are to us matters of sight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embellishment; elegance; ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are heir to, and therefore thinking all other *accomplishments* unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the *accomplishment* of such ends. *South.*

ACCOMPT. *n. f.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *acompter*. *Skinner.*] An account; a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just account of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker.*

Each Christmas they *accounts* did clear; And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*
ACCO'MPTANT. *n. f.* [*accountant*, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer. See **ACCOUNTANT**.

As the account runs on, generally the *accountant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;

Think on the debt against th' *accounting day*.
Sir J. Denham.

To **ACCO'RD**. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another: with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sidney.*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's musick to the voice; her panting heart danced to the musick. *Sidney.*

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To **ACCO'RD**. *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another: with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant; But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue, Seeing the deed is meritorious, And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. *Shakspeare.*

Several of the main parts of Moses' history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillotson.*

Jarring interests of themselves create Th' *accounting* musick of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

ACCO'RD. *n. f.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*, Swear by the laws of knight-hood on my sword. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Concurrence; union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought, That I that lady to my spouse had won, *Accord* of friends, consent of parents sought, Assistance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Q.*

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*. *Joshua.*

3. Harmony; symmetry; just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

4. Musical note.

Try, if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute, If false *accords* from her false strings be sent.

Sir John Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word, Till that they came unto an iron door, Which to them open'd of its own *accord*. *Fairy Q.*
Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves? *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk, Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*? *Shakspeare.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *n. f.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person: with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought. *Fairfax.*

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that will. *Hammond.*

ACCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.]

Willing; in a good humour. Not in use.
The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shakspeare.*

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to*.]

1. In a manner suitable to; agreeably to; in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according to* their several degrees and orders. *Hooker.*

Our zeal, then, should be *according to* knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according to* the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according to* the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according to* its truths, but precepts: not only *according to* its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according to* its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according to* those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Spektator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according to* these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Hobbes on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according as* he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift's Church of Eng. Man.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.]

Agreeably; suitably; conformably.
As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker.*

Simah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul, That apprehends no further than this world; And squan't thy life *accordingly*. *Shakspeare.*

Whoever is to assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ACCOST**. *v. a.* [*accolter*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accolt* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shakspeare.*

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles, With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accolts*. *Parad. Reg.*

I first *accolt* him: I sued, I fought, And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *accolt*.] Easy of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accessible* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependants and suitors. *Watton.*

ACCO'UNT. *n. f.* [from the old French *account*, from *computus*, Lat. It was originally written *account*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*, Laid them before you; you would throw them off, And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shakspeare.*

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning, value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Maccab.*

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker.*

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden.*

4. Profit; advantage: to turn to *account*, is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Spektator.*

5. Distinction; dignity; rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apotrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon, any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; fake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*. *Philimon.*

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke.*

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury.*

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman whom the latter had impeached. *Swift.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. *Addison's Cato.*

8. A narrative; relation: in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matthew.*

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shaksp.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made account that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange.*

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Corwell.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. a. [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To reckon; to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby

years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To assign to, as a debt: with the particle *to*.

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own service. *Charendon.*

4. To hold in esteem: with *of*.

Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

To ACCO'UNT. v. n.

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, account, and they measure and make up that which we call the Julian year. *Heller on Time.*

2. To give an account; to assign the causes: in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer: with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,

At once accounting for his deep arrears. *Dryd.*

They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be accounted for; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuth.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. adj. [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ACCO'UNTANT. adj. [from account.] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears

Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shaksp.*

I love her too,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,

I stand accountant for as great a sin)

But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shaksp.*

ACCO'UNTANT. n. f. [See ACCOMPANTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary accountants in most. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. n. f. A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my account-book, and seeing

whether I have enough left for my supports. *Swift.*

ACCO'UNTING. n. f. [from account.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method, faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To ACCO'UPLE. v. a. [accoupler, Fr.] To join; to link together. We now use *couple*.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; accompanying it with an article in the nature of a request. *Bacon.*

To ACCOURAGE. v. a. [Obsolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair the ever would assuage,

When they would strive due reason to exceed;

But that same troward twin would accourage,

And offer plenty add unto their need. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCO'URT. v. a. [See To COURT.] To entertain with courtship or courtesy. Not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,

Accounting each her friend with lavish feast. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCO'UTRE. v. a. [accoutrer, Fr.] To dress; to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,

And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?

For this, in rags accoutred are they seen,

And made the May-game of the public spleen? *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT. n. f. [a coutrement, Fr.] Dress; equipage; furniture relating to the person; trappings; ornaments.

I profess requisite to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the accoutrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shaksp.*

Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and accoutrements of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson.*

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different accoutrements, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addison's Spectator.*

How gay, with all th' accoutrements of war,

The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Philips.*

ACCRETION. n. f. [accretio, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have an accretion, but no alimentation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the accretion of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in accretion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACCRE'TIVE. adj. [from accretion.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants and animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanville.*

To ACCRO'ACH. v. a. [accrocher, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching. *Diſt.*

ACCUR'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accru*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to; to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby accruing to the nature of God. *Hooker.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which concept there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there accrues also a right to every one, by the same sign, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself. *South.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which accrues to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury.*

3. To append to, or arise from, as an ill consequence: this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might arise from the disrespect of ignorant persons. *Wilkens.*

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or to rise, as profit.

The yearly benefit that, out of those his works, accrueeth to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carew's Survey.*

The great profits which have accrued to the duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To follow, as loss: a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade accruing to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

ACCUBA'TION. *n. f.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [from *accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Diſt.*

ACCUMBENT. *adj.* [from *accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to accumulate money; or figuratively, as, to accumulate merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horrors head horrors accumulate; For nothing canst thou to damnation add. *Shakſp.*

Crush'd by imaginary teafons weight, Which too much merit did accumulate. *Sir John Denham.*

ACCUMULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.] 1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant, For quick accumulation of renown,

Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour. *Shakſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embrodering or listing of one favour upon another. *Watson.*

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the raucible matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ACCUMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That does accumulate.

2. That is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another accumulative guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental which it causes in the sufferer. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACCUMULAT'OR. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.]

He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. *Dewey of Pity.*

ACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness; nicety.

This perfect justice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move. *Mort.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid accuracy; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, accuracy of the calculations, and skill in relating and comparing passages of ancient authors. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

ACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance: applied to persons.

2. Exact; without defect or failure: applied to things.

No man living has made more accurate trials than Reaumur, the brightest ornament of France. *Colson.*

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross. *Bacon.*

ACCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly; without error; nicety.

The sine of incidence is either accurately, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction. *Newton.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

ACCURATENESS. *n. f.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness; nicety.

But some time after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient accurateness, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

TO ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so accursed it, that it should never shine to

give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand accused and cast down from his throne Henry IV there were more to budy as to defend their lord. *Raleigh's Essays.*

ACCURSED. *part. adj.*

1. That is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's accurs'd, That the best things corrupted are and worst. *Denham.*

2. That deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.

A swift blessing

May soon return to this our flourishing country, Under a hand accurs'd! *Shakſpeare.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those accurs'd spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God. *Tillotson.*

They, like the sects from which they sprung, accurs'd,

Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd. *Dryden.*

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse*.]

That may be censured; blameable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and nature's imposition were justly accusable; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ACCUSATION. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning, And of their vain contest appear'd no end. *Mort.*

2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read

These accusations, and these grievous crimes Committed by your person, and your followers. *Shakſpeare.*

All accusation, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon, some law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no accusation. *South.*

3. [In the sense of the courts.] A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict some judgment on the guilty person. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ACCUSATIVE. *adj.* [from *accusativus*, Lat.]

A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuse*.] That produces or contains an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel, some certain and definite time. *Ayliffe.*

TO ACCUSE. *v. a.* [from *accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth; And, calling western winds, accus'd the spring of sloth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The professors are accus'd of all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles. *Addison.*

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never send up a leg of a fowl at supper while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be accus'd for running away with it: but, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another. *Romans.*

Your valour would their sloth too much *accuse*,
And therefore, like themselves, they princes
choote. *Dryden's Tynnick Love.*

ACCUSER. n. f. [from *accuse*.] He that
brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accusers*, on the score of their sex, as women; others of their age, as pupils and infants; others upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy lucre they propose to gain thereby; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei.

Ayliffe's Par.
—That good man, who drank the poisonous draught,

With mind serene, and could not wish to see
His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCUSTOM. v. a. [*accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate; to inure: with the particle *to*. It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, *accustom'd* to immortal fruits? *Milton.*
It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's self to books of the same edition. *Watts.*

To ACCUSTOM. v. n. To be wont to do any thing. Obsolete.

A boat over-frighted sunk, and all drowned,
saving one woman, that in her first popping up again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat. *Cæsar.*

ACCUSTOMABLE. adj. [from *accustom*.] Of long custom or habit; habitual; customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction, and species, may be diversified by *accustomable* residence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCUSTOMABLY. adv. According to custom.

Touching the king's fines *accustomably* paid for the purchasing of wits original, I had no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alien*

ACCUSTOMANCE. n. f. [*accoutumance*, Fr.] Custom; habit; use.

Through a *customance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCUSTOMABLY. adv. In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.

Go on, rhetoric, and expose the peculiar eminency which you *accustomarily* marsh'd before logic to public view. *Gloucester.*

ACCUSTOMARY. adj. [from *accustom*.] Usual; practised; according to custom.

ACCUSTOMED. adj. [from *accustom*.] According to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how she rubs her hands.—It is an *accustomed* action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

ACE, n. f. [As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* signified the whole inheritance. *Arbutnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die,

what reason in the world can he live to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a five? *South.*

2. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him, it must go for an indisputable truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* further: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. adj. [*ἀκεφαλος*.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB. adj. [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY. n. f. [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough sour taste.
2. Sharpness of temper; severity: applied to men.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbitas*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope.*

To ACERVATE. v. a. [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVATION. n. f. [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together.

ACERVOSE. adj. Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT. adj. [*accensens*, Lat.] That has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *accensens*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ACETO'SE. adj. That has in it any thing sour. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. n. f. [from *acetose*.] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. adj. [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit. *Boyle.*

ACHE. n. f. [ace, Sax. *āx*; now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.] A continued pain. See **AKE**.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shaksp.*

A coming snow'r your shooting corns preface,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

To ACHE. v. n. [See **ACHE**.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by an extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. *Glanville.*

To ACHIEVE. v. a. [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform; to finish a design profperously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:

The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryden.*

2: To gain; to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time, *Shak.*

Tanio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tanio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shak.*

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell gates till now. *Milton.*
Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHIEVEMENT. n. f. [*achievement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stem debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung,
Rank'd with my champions bucklers; and below,
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryden.*

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies *to perform*; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

ACHIEVER. n. f. He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakespeare.*

ACHING. n. f. [from *ache*.] Pain; uneasiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

A'CHOR. n. f. [*achor*, Lat. *ἀχός*, Gr. *furfur*.] A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*

A'CID. adj. [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil: in austere tastes, the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which, being composed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

ACIDITY. n. f. [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS. n. f. [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See **ACIDITY**.

ACIDULÆ. n. f. [that is, *aqua acidule*.] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulae*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

To ACIDULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledg*, which is deduced from the Saxon *cnapan*, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will acknowledge you and Jessica
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakspeare.*
None that acknowledge God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess, as a fault.
For I acknowledge my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms.*

3. To own, as a benefit: sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit
Taught them; but they his gifts acknowledge'd not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully acknowledge to the Almighty Power the assistance he has given me in the beginning and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A gallicism, *reconnoissant*.

He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. *n. f.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Misfeel.*

ACME. *n. f.* [*ἀκμή*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to

denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack.

2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

AC'LOTHIST. *n. f.* [*ακλοθίστα*.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *aclothist*, to keep the sacred vessels. *Abbot's Paragon.*

AC'OLYTE. *n. f.* The same with **ACLOTHIST**.

AC'ONITE. *n. f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfsbane; but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, re- fus'd. *Dryden.*

Despair, that *aconite* does prove
And certain death to others' love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Gravv.*

AC'ORN. *n. f.* [*æcorn*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The feed or fruit born by the oak.

Errors, such as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they feed;
Cornels and hramble-berries gave the rest,
And falling *acorns* furnish'd out a feast. *Dryd.*

He that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

AC'ORNE. *adj.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shaksp.*

ACOUSTICKS. *n. f.* [*ακουστικά*, of *ακούω*, to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*acquaint*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with: applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* ev'ry zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole,
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted still with our own soul. *Davies.*

There *with* thee, new welcome faint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted with* it. *Locke on Ed.*
Acquaint yourselves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and rational; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watts.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this business. *Shaksp.*

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among

them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. f.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Addison.*

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God, let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave, soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shaksp.*

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *South.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* should precede the yows of friendship. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you; mere *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryd.*
We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*. *Boyle against Bentley.*

ACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint*.] Familiar; well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shak.*

ACQUE'ST. *n. f.* [*acquiesc*, Fr. from *acquiescere*; written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquiesca*.] Attainment; acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquiesc*s are more burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Mud reposed near the ostra of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby exclud-

ing the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquiescences* and encroachments. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has in before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquiesced in*. *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Grewo.*

ACQUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *acquiesce*.] 1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed content, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction; rest; content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence*, in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence*, in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. *South.*

ACQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire*.] That may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry, or the exercise of the discursive faculty, in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

To ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquirere*, Fr. *acquirere*, Lat.]

1. To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed *acquire* too high a fame, while he, we serve, is away. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ACQUIRED. *participle.* *adj.* [from *acquire*.] Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of

that stock which nature wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their toins. *Locke.*

ACQUIREMENT. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward.*

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison.*

ACQUIRER. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Of glory, as of empire, here I lay before Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcass; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

ACQUIST. *n. f.* [See *ACQUEST*.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. Not in use.

His servant he, with new *acquist* Of true experience from this great event, With peace and consolation hath dismiss. *Milt.*

To ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquirer*, Fr. See *QUIT*.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain) To be *acquit* from my continual smart; But joy her thrall for ever to remain, And yield for pledge my poor captiv'd heart. *Spenser.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve: opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me from mine iniquity. *Job.*

By the sentence of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and, by the sentence of God, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himself of judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquit* of any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man*

bath acquitted himself well; that is, he hath discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT. *n. f.* [from *acquit*.] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquittal* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South.*

ACQUITTAL. *n. f.* In law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowell.*

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person. *Swift.*

To ACQUITTANCE. *v. a.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. Not in use.

But if black scandal, and foul-faced reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, You mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *acquit*.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. *Milt.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances* For such a sum, from special officers Of Charles his father. *Shakespeare.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Dorset.*

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arb.*

ACRE. *n. f.* [*æcræ*, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Dir.*

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field, And bring him to our eye. *Shakespeare.*

ACRID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter; so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. *Arbuth.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harey on Consumptions.*

ACRIMONY. *n. f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness; corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sharpness of temper; severity; bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself, with much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them hurra at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

ACRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *acrid*.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

To green vitriol, with its astringent and fixat-
ish tastes, is joined some *acritude*. *Geopon. 2. 2. 3.*
ACROAMATICAL. *adj.* [*ακροαματις*, I hear.]
Of or pertaining to deep learning: the
opposite of *exoteric*.

ACROATICS. *n. s.* [*ακροατικὸς*.] Ari-
stotle's lectures on the more nice and
principal parts of philosophy, to which
none but friends and scholars were ad-
mitted by him.

ACRONYCAL. *adj.* [from *ἀκρον*, *summus*,
and *νύξ*, *nox*; importing the beginning
of night.] A term of astronomy, appli-
ed to the stars, of which the rising or
setting is called *acronycal*, when they
either appear above or sink below the
horizon at the time of sunset. It is op-
posed to *cosmical*.

ACRONYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronyca-*
l.] At the acronycal time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he
rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he
rises *acronyally*. *Dryden.*

ACROSPIRE. *n. s.* [from *ἀκρον* and *σπῆρα*.]
A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds
before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smilt, or have their pulp turn-
ed into a substance like thick cream; and will
send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. *Mort.*

ACROSPIRED. *part. adj.* Having sprouts,
or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread
on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends,
which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for
swine. *Mortimer.*

ACRO'SS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the
French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and
crofs.] Athwart; laid over something
so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the
strings, but *acrofs* the strings; and no harp hath
the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish
harp. *Bacon.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *acrofs*
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

There is a set of artificers, who, by the help of
several poles, which they lay *acrofs* each others
shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of
pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air
of four or five rows rising one above another.
Addison.

ACRO'STICK. *n. s.* [from *ἀκρον* and *στιχὴ*.]
A poem in which the first letter of
every line being taken, makes up the
name of the person or thing on which
the poem is written.

ACROSTICK. *adj.*
1. That relates to an acrostick.
2. That contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy com-
mand

Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land:
There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.
Dryden.

ACROTTERS, or **ACROTHERIA.** *n. s.*
[from *ακρον*, the extremity of any body.]
Little pedestals without bases, placed
at the middle and the two extremes of
pediments, sometimes serving to sup-
port statues.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action; not to rest.
He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.
Albeit the will is not capable of being com-
pelled to any of its *actings*, yet it is capable of

being made to *act* with more or less difficulty,
according to the different impressions it receives
from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct
one's self.

'Tis plain that she, who for a kingdom now
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, be thinking of
a throne. *Dryden's Conquest of Granada.*

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it
puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an
abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The splendor of his office, is the token of that
sacred character which he inwardly bears: and
one of these ought constantly to put him in
mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to
it, through the whole course of his administration.
Atterbury's Sermons.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with
this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and
act up to those advantages to which it restores us.
He has given eyes to the blind, and set to the
lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To produce effects in some passive sub-
ject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cause to find
How body *act*, upon its passive mind. *Garth.*

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of
the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; besides
the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the
mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the
fibres of the guts. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

To ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-
player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
act well your part, there all the honour lies.
Pope.

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to re-
gulate the movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity
and humour, by strange and irrational changes.
South.

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as co-
vetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and in the
whole course of their conversation *act*, and are
acted, not by devotion, but design. *South.*

We suppose two distinct, incommunicable
consciousnesses *acting* the same body, the one
constantly by day, the other by night; and,
on the other side, the same consciousness *acting* by
intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke.*

ACT. *n. s.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit,
whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act*:
Better to leave undone; than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame. *Shakspere.*

The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confess, unable to conceal;
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an
effect.

I will try the forces
Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none hu-
man;

To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their several virtues and effects. *Shaksp.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits;
production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that
your life is but one continued *act* of placing
benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying
his light to some part or other of the world.
Dryden's Fables.

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely
flame,

His will and *act*, his word and work, the same.
Prior.

4. The doing of some particular thing; a
step taken; a purpose executed.

This *act* persuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakspere.*

5. A state of reality; effect.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are
not in *act*, but in possibility, that which they
afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and ever-
lastingly is whatsoever he may be, and which
cannot hereafter be that which now he is not;
all other things besides are somewhat in possi-
bility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

Sure they're conscious
Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an
effort.

Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before,
In *act* to shoot; a silver bow she bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the ac-
tion proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition re-
quired by Christ, the repentance he came to
preach, will, in that last scene of their last *act*,
immediately before the exit, be as opportunely
and acceptably performed, as at any other point
of their lives. *Hammond's Ecclesiasticals.*

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Refo.*

8. A decree of a court of justice, or edict
of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury to support usurers,
repeal daily any wholesome *act* established against
the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily
to chain up and restrain the poor. *Shaksp.*

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those matters which relate
to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into
writing by a public notary, are recorded by the
authority of the judge. *Aspliffe.*

ACTION. *n. s.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting: opposite
to *rest*.

O noble English! that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shaksp.*

2. An *act* or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better good. *Shakspere's Winter Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination instead
of a good *action*, where that action may be done;
nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good in-
clination be not seconded by a good *action*, the
want of that *action* is made so much the more
criminal and inexcusable. *South.*

3. Agency; operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth should
move about its own center, and make those use-
ful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose
always the same side to the *action* of the sun.
Bentley.

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, con-
formable to which natural bodies are governed in
their *actions* upon one another. *Chyene.*

4. The series of events represented in a
fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications.
First, it should be but one *action*; secondly, it
should be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it should
be a great *action*. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the
motions of the body with the words
spoken; a part of oratory.

—He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*.
With wrinkled brows. *Shaksp. King John.*
Our orators are wont to make use of less
gesture or *action* than those of other countries.
Addison.

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause of like force with a contract or offence, made or done by him, or some other for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juster *action* *against* filthy fortune than I, since, all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only lett. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted.
Ben Jonson.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in England.

ACTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That admits an *action* in law to be brought *against* it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of naught else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Havel.*
No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

ACTIONARY, OF ACTIONIST. *n. f.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in *actions* or *stocks*.

ACTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worded-flocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shaksp.*

ACTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *activo*, Lat.] *Action* quick and frequent. *Dict.*

TO ACTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *activo*.] To make active. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon.*

ACTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertiae*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton.*

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch;
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to passives, correspondency
Only his subject was. *Donne.*

If you think that, by multiplying the additions in the same proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Busy; engaged in *action*: opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous *action* that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Tho' in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryd.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies *action*; as, I teach. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

ACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *activo*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an active signification; as, the word is used *actively*.

ACTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *activo*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

ACTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *activo*.] The quality of being active: applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

ACTOR. *n. f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts or performs any thing.
The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon.*

He who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than t' express their parts.
Ben Jonson.

When a good *actor* doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACTRESS. *n. f.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addison.*

We frights have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I, that was an *actress* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.
ACTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That comprises *action*.
In this stumbrly agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakspere.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.
Sin, there in pow'r below
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation.
For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what must he expect, that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds.
Dryden.

ACTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus impoisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crass, extended, impetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

ACTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers.*

ACTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY. *n. f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court: a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Asylife.*

TO ACTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into *action*; to invigorate or increase the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Drex. of Pity.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

Our passions are the spring which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

ACTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Put into *action*; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

ACTUOSE. *adj.* [from *act*] That has strong powers of *action*: a word little used.

TO ACUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen; to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acute* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs.
Harvey on Consumptions.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or sting; prickly; that terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] a sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*.
Pope.

ACU'MINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off.
Brown.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks.
Wifeman.

ACUTE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; ending in a point: opposed to *obtus* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal.
Locke.

2. In a figurative sense, applied to men, ingenious; penetrating: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God.
Locke.

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us.
Locke.

4. *Acute* disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days: opposed to *chronical*.
Quincy.

5. *Acute* accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply: it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism.
Locke.

ACU'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *acute*.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.
They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings.
Locke.

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use.
Locke.

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.
We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of it.
Brown.

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air.
Boyle.

ADA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force: a word little used. The verb *adact* is not used.
Diſ.

A'DAGE. *n. f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance.
Glauville.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool, Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school, As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd, And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

ADA'GIO. *n. f.* [Italian, at leisure.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

A'DAMANT. *n. f.* [*adamās*, Lat. from *α* and *δαμα*, that is *insuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread, That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces posts of *adamant*. *Shakf.*
Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd, Come tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant* and gold.
Milton.

Eternal Deities,

Who rule the world with absolute decrees, And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of *adamant*, on plates of brass. *Dryd.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.
Ray.

3. *Adamant* is taken for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*! But yet you draw not iron; for my heart Is true as steel. *Shakspere.*
Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance.
Bacon.

ADAMANTE'AN. *adj.* [from *adamant*] Hard as *adamant*. This word occurs, perhaps, only in this passage.

He, weaponless himself, Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass, Chalybean temper'd steel, and flock of mail *Adamantean* proof.
Milton.

ADAMA'NTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of *adamant*.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky. *Dryd.*

2. Having the qualities of *adamant*; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree, In sunder rend that *adamantine* chain, Whose golden links effects and causes be, And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fasten'd everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding feed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so. *Bentley.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound, And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.
Pope.

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain, The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat, And soon restore him to his regal seat.
Pope.

A'DAM'S-APPLE. *n. f.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known, My eyes are somewhat diminish grown; For nature, always in the right, To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope.*

ADAPTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one onto the other. *Brown.*

Adhesion may be in part ascribed either to some elastic motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, though very small, apertures of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wife contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne.*

ADA'PTNESS. *n. f.* [for *adaptedness*, from *adapt*.]

Some notes are to display the *adaptness* of the found to the sense. *Dr. Newton.*

This word I have found no where else.

To ADCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another: more usually wrote *accorporate*; which see.

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference, If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryden.*

They, whose muses have the highest flown, *Add* not to his immortal memory, But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryden.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. To *add to* is proper, but to *add together* seems a solecism.

Whatever positive idea a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add together* the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] That to which something may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly that which may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number; the other, the number or numbers added; and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum. *Cocker.*

To ADDE'CI-MATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes.

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem*.] To esteem; to account. Out of use.

She seems to be *addem'd* to worthless-bast, As to be mov'd to such an infamy. *Daniel.*

A'DDER. *n. f.* [αττεν, αττορ, naddie, as it seems from εττεν, Sax. poison.] A serpent; a viper; a poisonous reptile, perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakf.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* slung.

Shakespeare.

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her
curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*
A'DDER'S-GRASS. *n. f.* A plant, imagi-
nized by *Skinner* to be so named, because
serpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *n. f.* [*ophioglossum*,
Lat.] An herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are
produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's
tongue; which seed is contained in many longi-
tudinal cells. *Miller.*

The most common simples are cresset, bugle,
agrimony, fennel, paul's-betony, fluellin, pe-
nwinkley, *adder's-tongue.* *Wise-man.*

A'DDER'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb, so
named on account of its virtue, real or
supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

ADDITIVITY. *n. f.* [from *addible*.] The
possibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any
one like the word better) of numbers, is ap-
parent to the mind, is that which gives us the
clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'ODIBLE. *adj.* [from *aad*.] Possible to
be added. See **ADDABLE**.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the
confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless
addible numbers, which affords no prospect of
stop, or boundary. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. *n. f.* [for which we corruptly
speak and write *adz*, from *adeve*, Sax.
an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and some-
what arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel
to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart
the handle, and is ground to a beak on its inside
to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

To ADDICT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote; to dedicate: in a good
sense, which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they
have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the
saints. *I Cor.*

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense;
as, *he addicted himself to vice.*

3. To devote one's self to any person,
party or persuasion. A latinism.

I am neither author or favor of any sect; I
will have no man *addict* himself to me; but if I
have any thing right, defend it as thine's.

Ben Jonson.

ADDICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *addicted*.]
The quality or state of being addicted.

Thou know how little I have renitted of my
former *addictedness* to make chemical experi-
ments. *Boyle.*

ADDICTION. *n. f.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it,
Since his *addiction* was to courses vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

Shakespeare.

A'DDITAMENT. *n. f.* [*additamentum*,
Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other
metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the en-
quiry must be upon the calcination, and the *ad-
ditament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace there is first the case or fabrick,
or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that,
there are certain *additaments* that contribute to
its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare
fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendi-
cated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [from *add*.]

1. The act of adding one thing to an-
other: opposed to *diminution*.

The infinite distance between the Creator and
the noblest of all creatures, can never be mea-
sured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of
finite degrees. *Beaumont.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any, of
our own wisdom, intrude or interpose, or be
willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his
apostles have designed. *Hammond.*

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* strange! *Milton.*

The abolishing of villanage, together with the
custom, permitted among the nobles, of selling
their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power
of the commons. *Swift.*

3. [In arithmetic.] The reduction of two
or more numbers of like kind together
into one sum or total. *Cocker.*

4. [In law.] A title given to a man over
and above his christian name and sur-
name, shewing his estate, degree, occu-
pation, trade, age, place of dwelling.

Cowell.

Only retain

The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution,
Belov'd sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakespeare.*

From this time,

For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applause and clamour of the host,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition*
nobly ever. *Shakespeare.*

There arose new disputes upon the persons
named by the ki g, or rather against the *additions*
and appellations of title, which were made to
their names. *Clarendon.*

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That
is added.

Our calendar being once reformed and set
right, it may be kept so, without any consider-
able variation, for many ages, by omitting one
leap year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of
every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in
one age, lived together in so good an under-
standing, and celebrated one another with so
much generosity, that each of them receives an
additional lustre from his coeniporaries. *Addison.*

They include in them that very kind of evi-
dence, which is supposed to be powerful: and
do, withal, afford us several other *additional*
proofs, of great force and clearness. *Atterbury.*

ADDITIONAL. *n. f.* Additament; some-
thing added. Not in use.

May be some little *additional* may further the
incorporation. *Bacon.*

A'DDITORY. *adj.* [from *add*.] That has
the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a
larger share of reputation than belongs to him,
to enable him to serve some good end or purpose.
Arbutnot.

A'DDLE. *adj.* [from *adel*, a disease, Sax.
according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; per-
haps from *ydel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.]
Originally applied to eggs, and signify-
ing such as produce nothing, but grow
rotten under the hen; thence transferred to
brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too fresh or *addle*;
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout bestows. *Hudibras.*

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sick-
ness, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as
empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*;
And all the rest is purely from this noddle. *Dryden.*
To ADDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To
make *addle*; to corrupt; to make bar-
ren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the
found ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim;
as do also those that are termed *hyanemia*, or
wind-eggs. *Brown.*

To ADDLE. *v. n.* To grow; to increase.
Obsolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very fore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tupper.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having *addled* brains.
See **ADDLE**.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Whorhyme below even David's palms translated. *Dryden.*

To ADDE'SS. *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr. from
deregar, Span. from *dirigo*, *dirigium*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any
action; as, *he addressed himself to the
work.* It has to before the thing.

With him the pulmer eke, in habit sad,
Himself *address* to that adventure hard. *Fairy Q.*

It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself to motion, like as it would speak. *Shaks.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight. *Dryden.*

2. To get ready; to put in a state for im-
mediate use.

They fell directly on the English battle;
whereupon the earl of Warwick *addressed* his
men to take the flank. *Huyward.*

Duke Frederick, hearing how that every day
Men of great worth resorted to this forest,
Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purposely to take
His brother here. *Shakespeare.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are *addressi*. *Shaks.*

3. To apply to another by words, with
various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition.

Are not your orders to *address* the senate. *Addis.*

5. Sometimes with to.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and
himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his
native character, which is sublimity. *Dryden.*

To such I would *address* with this most affec-
tionate petition. *Decay of Piety.*

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *address*. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pro-
noun; as, *he addressed himself to the gene-
ral.*

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the
matter of the address, which may be the
nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to
him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

The prince himself, with awful head possess'd,
His vows to great Apollo thus *address*. *Dryden.*

His suit was common; but, above the rest,
To both the brother-princes thus *address*. *Dryden.*

8. To *address* [in law] is to apply to the
king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament,
and the privy-council, *addressed* the king to have
it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDE'SS. *n. f.* [*adresse*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way
of persuasion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Puiv.*

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtship.

They often have revealed their passion to me; But, tell me, whose *address* thou favour'st most; I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addison.*

A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his *addresses* to me. *Addison.*

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, a man of a happy or a pleasing address; a man of an awkward address.

4. Skill; dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances, from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or at best but the natural course of things left to themselves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter: a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSEE. *n. f.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses or petitions.

ADDUCENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

TO ADDUCE. *v. a.* [*adducir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten. Not in use.

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *adduce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ADELING. *n. f.* [from *adel*, Sax, illustrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Corwell.*

ADEMPITION. *n. f.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Diſ.*

ADENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *adēnos* and *γραφή*.] A treatise of the glands.

ADEPT. *n. f.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem*.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artificers.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true adepts. *Pope.*

ADEPT. *adj.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such *adept* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums. *Boyle.*

ADEQUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable collision strikes paleas into the stoutest heart. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South.*

All our simple ideas are *adequate*; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate* to those powers. *Locke.*

Those are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts' Logic.*

ADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things; first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary christian virtue, proportioned *adequately* to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond.*

ADEQUATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adequate*.]

The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK. *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick. *Diſ.*

TO ADHERE. *v. n.* [*adhereo*, Lat.]

1. To stick to, as wax to the finger: with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no diam of a seruple, no seruple of a seruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance— *Shaſpeare.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you; And sure I am, two men there are not living To whom he more *adheres*. *Shaſpeare.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHERENCE. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] See **ADHESION.**

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion: considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution. *Abath.*

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHERENCY. *n. f.* [the same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHERENT. *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it: so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts.*

ADHERENT. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune, of another; a follower; a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Kalogh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main sort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHERER. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHESION. *n. f.* [*adhesio*, Lat.],

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense; as, *the adhesion of iron to the magnet*, and *adherence of a client to his patron*.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—Prove that all things, on occasion, Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHESIVE. *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract, Hot-steamings up. *Thomson.*

TO ADHIBIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.]

To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification. *Furber.*

ADHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *adhibit*.] Application; use. *Diſ.*

ADJACENCY. *n. f.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See **ADJACENT.**

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown.*

ADJACENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible refraction but in their external superficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJACENT. *n. f.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *adj.* [*adiaφopos*.] Neutral; particularly used of some

spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *aliphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADLAPHORY. *n. f.* [*αδ.αφός.α.*] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJECT. *v. a.* [*adjectio, adjectum, Lat.*] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJECTION. *n. f.* [*adjectio, Lat.*]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

ADJECTIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

ADJECTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjectivum, Lat.*] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad,* are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of excellence in the things signified thereby. *Clarke.*

All the verification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective: a term of grammar.

ADIEU. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged sire *Adieu*, but nimble ran her wanted course.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them. *Shakspeare.*

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJOIN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre, Fr. adjungo Lat.*]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one, who long in populous city pent,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts.*

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a massy wheel
Fixt on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoined*. *Shakspeare.*

To ADJOIN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* sanc th' assembled Greeks express'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

To ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourner, Fr.*]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time: a term used in juridical proceedings, as of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness, That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shak.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let slay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*

The graces for his merits due,
Being ill to dolours tun'd. *Shakspeare.*

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught:
Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woodward.*

ADJOURNMENT. *n. f.* [*adjournement, Fr.*]

1. An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

Adjournment in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Corwell.*

2. Delay; procrastination; dismissal to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Esrange.*

ADIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus, Lat.*] Fat. *Diç.*

ADIT. *n. f.* [*aditus, Lat.*] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the miners.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Cuvier.*

The delis would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADITION. *n. f.* [from *adeo, aditum, Lat.*]

The act of going to another. *Diç.*

To ADJUDGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico, Lat.*]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence: with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one fatal stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one. *Philips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment: with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudg'd* to the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakspeare.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudg'd* him unworthy of his friendship,
purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knoll.*

To ADJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico, Lat.*] To adjudge; to give something

controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

ADJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*adjudicatio, Lat.*]

The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant by a judicial sentence.

To ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjuugo, Lat.*] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Diç.*

ADJUMENT. *n. f.* [*adjumentum, Lat.*] Help; support. *Diç.*

ADJUNCT. *n. f.* [*adjunctum, Lat.*]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shak.*

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

ADJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakspeare.*

ADJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*adjunctio, Lat.*]

1. The act of adjoining or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjunctivus, Lat.*]

1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. *n. f.* [*adjuratio, Lat.*]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasion? *Add.*

To ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro, Lat.*] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*

Ye lamps of heaven! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable light!
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjur'd*. *Dryden.*

To ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjuster, Fr.*]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the

particle to before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with that our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to adjust the event to the prediction. *Adlison.*

ADJUSTMENT. *n. f.* [*adjustment*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjure to the larger treatise. *Woodward.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts.*

ADJUTANT. *n. f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

To ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. Not in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonson.*

ADJUTOR. *n. f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

Diã.

ADJUTORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That does help.

Diã.

ADJUTRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who helps.

Diã.

ADJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

Diã.

To ADJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward.

Diã.

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [See MEASURE.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed a *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURATION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMINICLE. *n. f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Diã.*

ADMINICULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That gives help. *Diã.*

To ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.
Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs;

Nought fear-ke from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloseth well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office: generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contend,
Whate'er is best administer'd, is best. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice; to distribute right.

4. To administer the sacraments, to dispense them.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafers-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we administer. *Shak.*

6. To administer physic; to give physic as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physic and phlebotomy. *Waves's Voyage.*

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Sprell.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*. *Abb. and Pope.*

To ADMINISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administrated* to animal bodies. *Woodro.*

ADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me;
And in th' *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your ingineers pleased to forget my place. *Shak.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, the *administration* has been opposed in parliament.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker.*

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMINISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrato*, Lat.] That does administer; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto.

Cowell.

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator*, to his daughter. *Bacon's Hen. viii.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*. *Watts.*

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator* of the civil power. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMIRABILITY. *n. f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Diã.*

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney.*

God was with them in all their afflictions, and at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker.*

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indiffer'nt lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the most spacious of any I ever saw, and so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest found may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause the least confusion. *Adlison.*

ADMIRAL. *n. f.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundos, *admiral* of Spain, in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallees taken. *Knolles.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a sand. *Krollen.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *n. f.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *n. f.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indeed with human voice, and human sense, Reasoning to admiration. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore consequently please; for, without motion, there can be no delight, which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more, beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with admiration see; What hope had you to gain a queen like me? Because a hero forc'd me once away, Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

TO ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly admires and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense. You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting

With most admir'd disorder. *Shakspeare.*

TO ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder: sometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and admir'd at his own contrivance. *Roy.*

ADMIRER. *n. f.* [from *admirer*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other. *Addison.*

Who most to flout or hate mankind pretend, Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admirer*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakspeare.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freest where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMIRSSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admirssible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale.*

ADMIRSSION. *n. f.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting. There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare admission of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue; And my admission show'd his fear of you. *Dryd.*

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate admission to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from Jove: And hither are we come, by his command, To crave admission in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest froits; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy admission to this heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. [In the ecclesiastical law.] It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

TO ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance. Mirth admit me of thy crew. *Milton.*

Does not one table Bavius still admit? *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office: in which sense the phrase of *admission into a college*, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he admitted, for a fix clerk, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position. Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won, Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side, And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax.*

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily admit the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant, in general: sometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] That may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the fun to feather it. *Errown.*

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn admittance is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker*

As to the admittance of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Abraham on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

If I do line one of their hands with 'tis gold Which buys admittance, *Shakspeare.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain admittance into the house. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he desires Admittance to the king, and cries aloud, This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have admittance only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakspeare.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy admittance thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admixeo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admixtion of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the admixtion of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of salt-petre, without the admixtion of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADMIXTURE. *n. f.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey.*

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful admixture of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

TO ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty: with the particle *of*; or *against*, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskillful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He of their wicked ways Shall them admonish, and before them set The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHER. *n. f.* [from *admonish*.]

The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild admonisher; a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *admonish*.]

Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.— Thy grave admonishments prevail with me. *Shakspeare.*

To th' infinitely Good we owe Immortal thanks, and his admonishment Receive, with solemn purpose to observe Immotably his sovereign will, the end Of what we are. *Milton.*

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [*admonitio*, Lat.]

The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

Flora this *admonition* they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONITIONER. *n. f.* [from *admonition*.]

A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.]

That does admonish.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

TO ADMOVE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. Not in use.

It, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admovere* the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

ADMURMURATION. *n. f.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.]

The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. *Dict.*

ADOL. *n. f.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble; difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he kept alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Stancy.*

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir J. Davies.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake; Not suff'ring all his eyes repose to take. *Dryd.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business: sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*. *Shakspeare.*

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakspeare.*

We'll keep no great *ado*,—a friend or two—It may be thought we held him carelessly,

Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shak.*

Come, says Puff, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Étrange.*

ADOLESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*adolescencia*,
ADOLESCENCY. } Lat.]

The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty: more largely, that part of life in which the body has not reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Jo-

sephus, who places him in the last *adolescence*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

TO ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left; Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft; None by an uncle's or a grandam's side, Yet I could some *adopted* hen provide. *Dryd.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'n's majestic pace;
Or call'd to more celestial bliss,
Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or *adopted* desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heap'd up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names, By vain, though apt affliction. *Shakspear.*

ADOPTER. *n. f.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADoption. *n. f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

2. The state of being adopted.

My bed shall be abused, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

She purpos'd,

When she had fitted you with her craft, to work Her son into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shak.*

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Roger's Sermons.*

ADOPTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. That is adopted by another.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. That does adopt another.
An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe.*

ADORABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of christianity; and the apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne.*

ADORABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *adorable*.]

The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *n. f.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth: What is thy toll, O *adoration*!

Art thou naught else but place, degree, and form, Creating awe and fear in other men? Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd, Than they in fearing.
What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakspeare.*

TO ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler.*

Make future times thy equal act *adore*,
And be what brave Orestes was before. *Pope.*

ADOREMENT. *n. f.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADORER. *n. f.* [from *adore*.]

1. He that adores; a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense, as by lovers or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near;
I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand
Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper: in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dislike; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

TO ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah.*

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That shews more coil than art;
Jewels at nose and lips but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*;
For, tho' unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADORN. *adj.* [from the verb.] Adorned; decorated: a word peculiar to *Milton*.

She'll to realities yield all her shows,
Made so *adorn* for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

ADORNMENT. *n. f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance. Not in use.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confus'd; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and a *termment*. *Raleigh*.
 She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

ADOWN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly sound, And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Q.*

ADOWN. *prep.* Down; toward the ground; from a higher situation toward a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day Arose, and diest'd herself in rich array; Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair, *Adown* her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*

ADREAD. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*.] as, *aside*, *athirst*, *asleep*.] In a state of fear; frighted; terrified. Obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill, so great a prince. *Sidney*.

ADRIFT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random, as any impulse may drive.

Then shall this mount Of Paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood; With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift* Down the great river, to the opening gulf, And there take root. *Milton*.

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant light; But at a distance who could judge aright? *Dryd.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless inattentive roving. *Locke on Education*.

ADROIT. *adj.* [French.] Dexterous; active; skilful.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Fern, Don Quix.*

ADROITNESS. *n. f.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator*.

ADSCITIOUS. *adj.* [*adscitius*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRICTIO. *n. f.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVANCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense. Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime *Advancing*, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milton*.

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. He hath been ever constant in his course of *advancing* me; from a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Baron*.
 The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esher*.

3. To improve. What laws can be *advised* more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of christianity? *Tillotson*.

4. To lighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, thought it warms the body, has a return with an *advantage*, being much more warmed by it. *South*.

5. To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself, and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon*.

6. To propose; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Pneidon I light, quoth he, and do *advance* My ancestry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen*.
 I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryd*.
 Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope*.

To ADVANCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul No fears of magic art controul, *Advanc'd* in open fight. *Parnel*.

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke*.

ADVANCE. *n. f.* [from *To advance*.]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon*.

So, like the sun's *advance*, your titles show; Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller*.

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles, In vain those eyes would love impart; Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles, Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh*.

His genius was below The skill of ev'ry common heau; Who, though he cannot spell, is wise Enough to read a lady's eyes; And will each accidental glance Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift*.
 He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope*.

That prince applied himself first to the church of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like *advances* to the dissenters. *Swift*.

3. Gradual progression; rise from one point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when he had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised himself also by his own all-quickenng virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury*.

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke*.

4. Improvement; progress toward perfection.

The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale*.

ADVANCEMENT. *n. f.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily *advancements*, and I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift*.

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.

The Percies of the north, Finding his usurpation most unjust, Endeavour'd nity *advancement* to the throne. *Shaks*.

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself More than in your *advancement*. *Shakspeare*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's vulgar Errors*.

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is now disused.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon*.

ADVANCER. *n. f.* [from *advance*.] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what say you of your counsellor that is gone? *Bacon*.

The reporters are greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers. *Government of the Tongue*.

ADVANTAGE. *n. f.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a person.

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage* over the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other. *Spence*.

All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the *advantage* of us, and a much surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury*.

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spencer's State of Ireland*.

But specially he took *advantage* of the night for such priev attempts, in somuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread evry where. *Mace*.

Great malice, backed with a great interest; yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him. *South's Sermons*.

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift*.

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse With Deidemonia alone. *Shakspeare*.

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to *advantage* set, Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller*.
 A face, which is over-flush'd, appears to *advantage* in the deepest scarlet; and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addison*.

True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd, What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope*.

5. Superiour excellence.

A man born with such *advantage* of constitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind. *Glanville*.

6. Gain; profit.

For thou saidst, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Job*.
 Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in the room of conscience, and steers all. *South*.

7. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh There is a soul counts thee her creditor, And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shakspeare*.

You said, you neither lend nor borrow Upon *advantage*. *Shakspeare*.

8. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVANTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakespeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way, Rather more honour left, and more esteem; Me nought *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Milton.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the success of this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improvable. *Glanville's Scepis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *advantage*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition which has passed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *adj.* [from *To advantage*.] Possessed of advantages; commodiously situate or disposed.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them of. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *n. f.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps,

Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd By sudden onset, either with hell-fire To waste his whole creation; or possess All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by *to*.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India, by sea. *Arbut.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *advantageous*.] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advenes* to the act itself already substantiated. *Asylife's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advancing; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devisers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advenient*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatism.*

A'DVENT. *n. f.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris*.] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVE'TINE. *adj.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*.] Adventitious; that is extrinsically added; that comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVE'TITIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That does advene; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require To temper and allay the burning heat; Waters are brought, which by decoction get New coolness. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVE'TIVE. *n. f.* [from *advenio*, Lat.]

The thing or person that comes from without. Not in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventures* also. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent*.] Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collect *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Saunderson.*

ADVENTURE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three cables; one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. [In this sense is used the phrase, at all adventures; à l'adventure, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew at all *adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Hayw.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd to try My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure* die. *Dryd.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturous*.

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventure*, Fr.]

To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry, Most mighty princess, that I have *adventur'd* To try your taking of a false report. *Shaksp.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deuteronomy.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventur'd* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges.*

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himself*.

ADVE'NTURER. *n. f.* [*adventuriers*, Fr.]

He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, said he, That hath his sword through hard assay foregone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to seek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win *adventurer*, who else were like to be left forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, Ireland had, by the late war, and plague, been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free, Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be. *Dryden.*

ADVE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure*.] The same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *adventurefome*.] The quality of being adventuresome. *Dis.*

ADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [*aventureux*, Fr.]

1. Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous: applied to persons.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight, Was never known a more *adventurous* knight; Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Full of hazard; requiring courage; dangerous: applied to things.

But I've already troubled you too long, Nor dare attempt a more *adventurous* song. My humble verte demands a softer theme; A painted meadow, or a pulling steam. *Addis.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous*.] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously*. *Shaksp.*

ADVERB. *n. f.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree. *Clake's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *trinitas*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addison.*

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse*.] Contrary to; opposite to. *DiD.*

ADVERSARIA. *n. f.* [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *debtor* and *creditor* were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY. *n. f.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels, as controvertists or litigants; sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary* I come to cope. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man, Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design, Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An *adversary* makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVERSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety, as in this sentence: *This diamond is orient*, but it is *rough*. But is an *adversative* conjunction.

ADVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat. In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakspere*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Roscommon*.]

1. Acting with contrary directions, as two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the sea, And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's hank

Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shaksp.*

As when two polar winds, blowing *adverse*, Upon the Cronian sea together drive Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south, Notus and Aler. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host, And all at once the combatants are lost; Darkling they join *adverse*, and shock unseen, Counters with counters juggling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*; By tribulations, injuries, insults, Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. *Milton.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great, Unhappy men! or *adverse* fate, Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state. *Roscommon.*

3. Personally opponent; that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well, the saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as the most favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

ADVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverse*.] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakspere.*

ADVERSITY. *n. f.* [*adversité*, Fr. affliction, calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.]

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities*, For wise men say, it is the wisest course. *Shaksp.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*, Which like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shaksp.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him. *Asterbury.*

TO ADVERT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.]

To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now to the universal whole *advert*; The earth regard as of that whole a part; In which wide frame more noble worlds abound; Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, *To advert the mind to an object.*

ADVERTENCE. } *n. f.* [from *advert*.] At-
ADVERTENCY. } tention; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may let its foot, allow but a siber *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Drey of Piety.*

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

ADVERTENT. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of consequents. *Hale.*

TO ADVERTISE. *v. n.* [*advertir*, Fr.]

It is now spoken with the accent upon

the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence: with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite, Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*, Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shaksp.*

As I by friends am well *advertised*, Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakspere.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertised*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope ye will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice: with of before the subject of information.

Perhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured *advertisement*, unto the other Bassas declared the death of the emperor; of which they *advertised* Solyman, firing those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the dilettos of his subjects, occasioned by his absence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an *advertisement* in the publick prints; as, *be advertised his loss.*

ADVERTISEMANT, OR ADVERTISEMANT. *n. f.* [*advertisement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience, To those that wring under the load of sorrow; But no man's virtue nor sufficiency, To be so moral, when he shall endure The like himself: therefore give me no counsel; My griefs are louder than *advertisement*. *Shaksp.*

Cyrus was once minded to have put Cælus to death; but hearing him report the *advertisement* of Solon, he spared his life. *Abbott.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies, If they return no news, doth nothing know; But if they make *advertisement* of lies,

The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir J. Davies.* He had received *advertisement*, that the party which was sent for his relief, had received some bruth, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements* in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a fire-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; day of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *n. f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which *advertisements* are published.

ADVERTISING, OR ADVERTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. Not in use.

As I was then *Advertising*, and holy to your business, Not changing heart with habit, I am still Attornied at your service. *Shakspere.*

TO ADVERSEPERATE. *v. n.* [*adverspero*, Lat.] To draw together evening. *DiD.*

ADVISE. *n. f.* [*avis*, *avis*, Fr. from *advise*, low Latin]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiours.

Break we our watch up, and, by my advice,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakespeare.*

O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor advice, the lab'ring heart
To work extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not fav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as,
he always acts with good advice.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the
particle *with*.

Great princes, taking advice with workmen,
with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received
advice of their loss. This sense is
fomewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOST. *n. f.* A vessel employed to
bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. *adj.* [from *advise*.] Prudent;
fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account
with his heart every day, and this, no doubt,
is the best and surest course; for fill the otner,
the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have
the tenderness not to punish. *L'Esfrange.*

ADVISABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *advisable*.]

The quality of being advisable, or fit;
fitness; propriety.

To ADVISE. *v. a.* [*advise*, Fr.]

1. To counsel; with the particle *to* before
the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd.—
—Arm'd, brother!

—Brother, I *advise* you to the best. *Shaksp.*
I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn mer-
chants accounts, and not to think it a skill that
belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I
here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I
advised you to something which I would have
offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to
make acquainted with any thing; often
with the particle *of* before the thing
told.

You were *advise'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and fears; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakespeare.

Such discourse bring on,
As may *advise* him of his happy state;
Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will.
Paradise Lost.

A posting messenger, dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advise'd* their aged prince. *Dryd.*

To ADVISE. *v. n.*

1. To consult: with the particle *with* be-
fore the person consulted; as, he *advised*
with his companions.

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth
Atempting, or to fit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Paradise Lost.*

ADVIS'D. *part. adj.* [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design;
prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse,
than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his dis-
course, let him be rather *advised* in his answers,
than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Essays.*

Th' almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This to consult, and permitted all, *advise'd*. *Par. Lost.*

2. Performed with deliberation; done on
purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as when
we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the
glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we
have no express purpose to make that our end,
nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a
law. *Hooker.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I hot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*

ADVIS'DLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] So-
berly; heedfully; deliberately; pur-
posely; by design; prudently.

This book *advisedly* read and diligently fol-
lowed but one year at home, would do more
good than three years travel abroad. *Afchem.*

Surprise may be made by moving things, when
the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider
advisedly of that which is moved. *Bacon's Es.*

Thou filest second thoughts (by all allowed
the best) a relapse, and acecess of constancy of
mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* under-
taken. *Sir John Suckling*

ADVIS'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *advised*.] De-
liberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may
modestly tender their thoughts to the considera-
tion of those that are in authority; to whose care
it belongeth, in preferring concerning indifferent
things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and
moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*

ADVIS'EMENT. *n. f.* *advjement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

—Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, w' *advjement* meet,
Mote I read you much. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *advjement*, declare
the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser.*

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for
prudence and circumspection. It is
now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVIS'ER. *n. f.* [from *advise*.] The per-
son that advises, or gives counsel; a
counsellor.

Here, free from court compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*
They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable
address, to silence this impatient *adviser*, whose
severity awes their excesses. *Rogers.*

ADULATION. *n. f.* [*adulation*, Fr., *adu-
latio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compli-
ment.

O be sick, great greatness!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'it thou the fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shakespeare.*

They who flattered him most before, mentioned
him now with the greatest bitterness, without im-
puting the least crime to him, committed since
the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was
not then as much known to them, as it could be
now. *Clarendon.*

ADULA'TOR. *n. f.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A
flatterer. *Diã.*

ADULATORY. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.]
Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown
up; past the age of infancy and weak-
ness.

They would appear less able to approve them-
selves, not only to the confessor, but even to the
catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in
their minority; as having scarce ever thought of
the principles of their religion, since they conn'd
them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult* (so chance, it seems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind.

Blackmore.

ADULT. *n. f.* A person above the age of
infancy, or grown to some degree of
strength; sometimes full grown: a
word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a
fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it hap-
pens to children, whose bones are more pliable
and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To ADULTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adul-
tero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with
another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife
He *adulter*s still: his thoughts lie with a whore.
Ben Jonson.

ADULTERANT. *n. f.* [*adulterans*, Lat.]
The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.
adultero, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John. *Shak.*

2. To corrupt by some foreign admix-
ture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell
it in shops, who are not so foolishly ignorant as
to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much
dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advan-
tage of constitution, that it should not at all
adulterate the images of his mind; yet this se-
cond nature would alter the crafts of his under-
standing. *Glawville's Scepis Scientifica.*

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue
with strange words, that it would be impossible
for one of our great-grandfathers to know what
his posterity have been doing. *Spektator.*

ADULTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate*.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being strumpled by thy contagion. *Shaksp.*
—That incestuous, that *adulterate* heast. *Shak.*

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker
of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them.
Government of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and silver, and
may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift.*

ADULTERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.]
The quality or state of being
adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting
by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound parts for the rich metal
simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting;
but if it be done avowedly, and without dis-
guising, it may be a great saving of the richer
metal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The state of being adulterated, or con-
taminated.

Such translations are like the *adulteration* of
the noblest wines, where something of the col-
our, spirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton.*

ADULTERER. *n. f.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The
person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold!
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.
Dryden.

ADULTERESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterer*.] A
woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked,
What was the punishment for *adulteresses*?
There are no such things here. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the fam'd *adulteress* brought,
With golden bows and winding foliage wrought.
Dryden.

ADULTERINE. n. f. [*adulterine, Fr. adulterinus, Lat.*] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS. adj. [*adulter, Lat.*] Guilty of adultery.

The *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull
That noses it against us. *Shakespeare.*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whose faith th' *adult'rous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd, the Spartan bride.
Dryden's Æneid.

ADULTERY. n. f. [*adulterium, Lat.*] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the servant's theft;
And (the most racking thought which can intrude)

Forget false friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd.*

ADULTNESS. n. f. [from *adult.*] The state of being adult. See **ADOLESCENCE.** *Diç.*

ADUMBRANT. adj. [from *adumbrate.*] That gives a slight resemblance.

To **ADUMBRATE. v. a.** [*adumbro, Lat.*] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRATION. n. f. [from *adumbrate.*] 1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See **ADUMBRATE.**

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an impulsion or confusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same. *Bacon.*

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave: and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration.* *Glanville's Scepis Scientifica.*

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible. *Hale's Origin.*

ADUNA'TION. n. f. [from *ad* and *unus, Lat.*] The state of being united; union: a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADUN'CITY. n. f. [*adunckitas, Lat.*] Crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *adunckity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immortality of those animals. *Abuthnot and Pope.*

ADUN'QUE. adj. [*adunckus, Lat.*] Crooked; bending inward; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunck* bill, but the rest not. *Bacon.*

ADVOCACY. n. f. [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADVOCATE. n. f. [*advocatus, Lat.*] 1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is styled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the store
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor.
Dryden.

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew 't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudst. *Shakespeare.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates for* tolly dead and gone. *Pope.*

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me, his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingrat. *Paradise Lost.*

ADVOCA'TION. n. f. [from *advocate.*] The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shak.*

ADVOLA'TION. n. f. [*advolo, advolatum, Lat.*] The act of flying to something. *Diç.*

ADVOLU'TION. n. f. [*advolutio, Lat.*] The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY. n. f. [*avoutrie, Fr.*] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Hen. vii.*

ADVOWE'. n. f. He that has the right of advowson. See **ADVOWSON.**

ADVOWSON, OR ADVOWZEN. n. f. [In common law.] A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatus.* In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati.* *Cowell.*

To **ADU'RE. v. n.** [*aduro, Lat.*] To burn up. Not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

ADU'ST. adj. [*adustus, Lat.*]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire; scorched. By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust* or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Par. Lost.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as cholera, and the like. *Quincy.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. adj. [See **ADUST.**]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire. Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art
Concocted, and *adusted*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into sture convey'd.
Paradise Lost.

2. Hot, as the complexion. They are but the fruits of *adusted* cholera, and the evaporations of a vindicative spirit. *Howel.*

ADU'STIBLE. adj. [from *adust.*] That may be *adusted*, or burnt up. *Diç.*

ADU'STION. n. f. [from *adust.*] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion* upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. n. f. See **ADDICE.**

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

ÆGLOGUE. n. f. [written instead of *eclogue*, from a millaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenser's Past.*

ÆGILOPS. n. f. [*ægylōs*], signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. n. f. An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL [in compound names, as *πάλιν* in the Greek compounds] signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a complete conqueror: *Albert*, all illustrious; *Aldred*, altogether reverend; *Alfred*, altogether peaceful. To these *Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilus, &c.* do in some measure answer. *Gilson's Camden.*

ÆLF [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf, welf, hulph, kilp, helfe*, and, at this day, *helfe*], implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is victorious; and *Ælfwold*, an auxiliary governour; *Ælfgifa*, a lender of assistance; with

which *Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus, &c.* bear a plain analogy. *Gilson's Camden.*
ÆNIGMA. See ENIGMA.
ÆRIAL. *adj.* [*ærius, Lat.*]
 1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.
 The thunder, when to roll
 With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall.
Paradise Lost.
 From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
 Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*
 I gathered the thicknes of the air, or *aerial*
 interval of the glasses at that ring. *Newton's Opt.*
 Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles
 than animal substantances. *Arbuehot on Aliments.*
 2. Produced by the air.
 The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing song pursues,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. *Dryden.*
 3. Inhabiting the air.
 Where those immortal shapes
 Of bright *aerial* spirits live inspher'd,
 In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Par. Reg.*
Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds
 and flies. *Locke.*
 4. Placed in the air.
 Here subterranean works and cities see,
 There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Pope.*
 5. High; elevated in situation, and there-
 fore in the air.
 A spacious city flood, with firmest walls
 Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
 Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*
AËRIE. *n. f.* [*airie, Fr.*] The proper
 word, in hawks and other birds of prey,
 for that which we generally call a nest
 in other birds. *Cotwell.*
AERO'LOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ and λόγος.*] The
 doctrine of the air. *Diß.*
AËROMANCY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ and μάντις.*] The
 art of divining by the air. *Diß.*
AERO'METRY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ and μέτρον.*] The
 art of measuring the air. *Diß.*
AERO'SCOPY. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ and σκόπη.*] The
 observation of the air. *Diß.*
ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *n. f.* A medicine so
 called from its dark colour, prepared of
 quicksilver and sulphur, ground to-
 gether in a marble mortar to a black pow-
 der. Such as have used it most, think
 its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*
ÆTITES. *n. f.* [*ἀήρ, an eagle.*] Eagle-
 stone. It is about the bigness of a
 chestnut, and hollow, with somewhat in
 it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*
AFA'R. *adv.* [from *a for at, and far.*] See
 FAR.
 1. At a great distance.
 So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
 Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
 And breathe short winded accents of new broils,
 To be commenc'd in stounds *afar* remote? *Shak.*
 We hear better when we hold our breath than
 contrary; inasmuch as in listening to attain a
 sound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon.*
 2. To or from a great distance.
 Hector hasten'd to relieve his boy;
 Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that thone *afar*,
 The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*
 3. From *afar*; from a distant place.
 The rough Vulturus, furious in its course,
 With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
 And from *afar* in hollow murmur founds. *Add.*
 4. *Afar* off; remotely distant.
 Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained
 a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and
afar off, and to be governed as occasions should
 vary. *Sir John Hayward.*
AFE'ARD. *part. adj.* [from *to fear, for to*
fright, with a redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.
 He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
 And from his wide devouring oven sent
 A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
 Him all amaz'd, and almost made *afear'd*.
Fairy Queen.
 But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *afear'd*?
 Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick
 thee out three such enemies again? *Shakspeare.*
 Till he cherish too much beard,
 And make Love or me *afear'd*. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. It has the particle *of* before the object
 of fear.
 Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour,
 at the chashing whereof he looks *afear'd* of him-
 self. *Peachum.*
 It is now obsolete; the last author
 whom I have found using it, is *Sedley*.
A'FER. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] The southw'est wind.
 With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
 Notus and *Afer*, black with thund'rous clouds.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
AFFAB'ILITY. *n. f.* [*affabilité, Fr. affabi-*
litas, Lat. See AFFABLE.] The quality
 of being affable; easiness of manners;
 courteousness; civility; condescension.
 It is commonly used of superiours.
 Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
 Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
 Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour.
Shakspeare.
 He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affa-*
bility to all men, and so desirous to oblige them,
 that he did not enough consider the value of the
 obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarendon.*
 All instances of charity, sweetness of conver-
 sation, *affability*, admonition, all significations
 of tenderness, care, and watchfulness, must be
 expressed towards children. *Taylor.*
 It is impossible for a publick minister to be so
 open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in
 his private condition; but this may be helped out
 by an *affability* of address. *L'Esrange.*
A'FFABLE. *adj.* [*affable, Fr. affabilis, Lat.*]
 1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous;
 complaisant. It is used of superiours.
 He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken,
 and would use strange sweetness and blandish-
 ment of words, where he desired to attract or
 persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*
 Her father is
 An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakspeare.*
 Gentle to me and *affable* hath been
 Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
 With grateful memory. *Paradise Lost.*
 2. It is applied to the external appearance;
 benign; mild; favourable.
 Augustus appeared, looking round him with
 a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the
 writers of his age. *Tatler.*
A'FFABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *affable.*]
 Courtesy; amiability.
A'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable.*] In an
 affable manner; courteously; civilly.
A'FFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre, Fr.*] Skilfully
 made; complete; finished in a work-
 manlike manner. *Diß.*
AFFABULA'TION. *n. f.* [*affabulatio, Lat.*]
 The moral of a fable. *Diß.*
AFFA'IR. *n. f.* [*affaire, Fr.*] Business;
 something to be managed or transacted.
 It is used for both private and public
 matters.
 I was not horn for courts or great *affairs*;
 I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers.
Pope.
 A good acquaintance with method will greatly
 assist every one in ranging, disposing, and man-
 aging all human *affairs*. *Watts.*
 What St. John's skill in state *affairs*,
 What Osmond's valour, Oxford's cares,

To aid their sinking country lent,
 Was all destroy'd by one event. *Swift.*
TO AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier, Fr.*] To
 confirm; to give a sanction to; to esta-
 blish: an old term of law.
 Bleed, bleed, poor country!
 Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
 For goodness dares not check thee!
 His title is *affear'd*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
TO AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affectet, Fr. afficio,*
affectum, Lat.]
 1. To act upon; to produce effects in
 any other thing.
 The sun
 Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
 As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,
 Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The generality of men are wholly governed by
 names, in matters of good and evil; so far as
 these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions
 of men. *South's Sermons.*
 Yet even those two particles do reciprocally
affect each other with the same force and vigour,
 as they would do at the same distance in any
 other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 2. To move the passions.
 As a thinking man cannot but be very much
affected with the idea of his appearing in the pre-
 sence of that Being, whom none can see and live;
 he must be much more *affected*, when he consi-
 ders, that this Being, whom he appears before,
 will examine the actions of his life, and reward
 or punish him accordingly. *Addison's Spectator.*
 3. To aim at; to aspire to: spoken of per-
 sons.
 Atides broke
 His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:
 Wife are thy words, and glad I would obey,
 But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryd.*
 4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spo-
 ken of things.
 The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure,
 by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the
 globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure,
 by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity.
Newton's Opticks.
 5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to
 love; to regard with fondness.
 That little which some of the heathen did
 chance to hear, concerning such matter as the
 sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did
 in wonderful sort *affect*. *Hooker.*
 There is your crown;
 And he that wears the crown immortally
 Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
 Than as your honour, and as your renown,
 Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shak.*
 Think not that wars we love, and strive *affect*;
 Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fanfav.*
 None but a woman could a man direct
 To tell us women what we most *affect*. *Dryden.*
 6. To make a show of something; to study
 the appearance of any thing; with some
 degree of hypocrisy.
 Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
 Before the rest *affected* still to stand,
 And watch'd my eye, preventing my command.
Prior.
 These often carry the humour so far, till their
affected coldness and indifference quite kills all
 the fondness of a lover. *Addison's Spectator.*
 Coquet and coy at once her air,
 Both studied, though both seem neglected;
 Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve.*
 The conscious husband, whom like symptoms
 seize,
 Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
 He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*
 7. To imitate in an unnatural and con-
 strained manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Een. Johnson.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Asyliffe's Paragon.*

AFFE'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wiseman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection*.

AFFECTATION. *n. f.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with found judgment, mistik'd conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker.*

2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Speclator.*

AFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affect'd*. *Shak.*
The model they seem'd *affect'd* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antic, liping, *affect'd* phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affection; as, an *affect'd* lady.

AFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affect'd*.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affect'dly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some indeed have been to *affect'dly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteem'd immortal. *Brown.*

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affect'dly* ignorant of our condition. *Saijt.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some mispersuasions, concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and *affect'dly* chosen for that purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *affect'd*.]

The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTION. *n. f.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig; Some that are mad if they behold a cat;

And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose, Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*. *Shaksp.*

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the palmer thus: most wretched man,

That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through suiferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney.*

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the fondry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some thing. *Hooker.*

To speak truth of Cæsar,
I have not known when his *affections* sway'd
More than his reason. *Shakespeare.*

Zeal ought to be compos'd of the highest degrees of pious *affections*: of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. *Sprat.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and desire. *Tillotson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person: often with *to* or *toward* before the person.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answer'd my *affection*. *Shakespeare.*

My king is tangled in *affection* to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakespeare.*

What warmth is there in your *affections* toward any of these princely suitors? *Shaksp.*
Make his interest depend upon mutual *affection* and good correspondence with others. *Colliv.*

Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fair;
For you he lives, and you alone shall share
His last *affection* as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cause. *Bacon.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. *Wisdom.*

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affection* to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affections* towards all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affection* to things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth. *Watts.*

5. State of the mind in general.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd *affection*, such
A stomach's avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted. *Shakespeare.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage, before it come to the lips. *Holder.*

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affections* and natures, and species of the compound beings. *Bentley.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seem'd to me a venereal gonorrhœa, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical *affection*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

9. It is used by *Shakespeare* sometimes for *affection*.

There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection*. *Shakespeare.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to: with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, to the war of France. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture:
I know not with how *affectionate* countenance,
but, I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undesigning bear
The most delicious morsel to their young. *Thomson.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men! *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED. *adj.* [from *affectionate*.]

1. Affected; coarced. This sense is obsolete.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Romans.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an affecting manner. *Diç.*

AFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *affect*.] That does affect; that strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *affectuosus*.] Passionateness. *Diç.*

AFFE'CTUOUS. *adj.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion; as, an *affectuous* speech: a word little used.

To AFFE'RE. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See To AFFEAR.

AFFE'RRORS. *n. f.* [from *affere*.] Such as are appointed in court-lets, &c. upon oath, to mult such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute. *Cowell.*

AFFIANCE. *n. f.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, French.]

1. A marriage contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond
affiance?

Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrow'd.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives man into a covenant of
grace, where there is pardon reached out to all
truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised,
and engaged, and bestowed, upon very easy con-
ditions, *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in
him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There can be no surer way to success, than by
disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and re-
ferring the events of things to God with an im-
plicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **AFFIANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
Falle, errant knight, infamous and forewore!
Fairy Queen.

Her should Angelo have married, was *af-
fianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appoint-
ed; between which time of the contract, and
limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked,
having in that vessel the dowry of his sister.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope.*

AFFIANCER. *n. f.* [from *affiance*.] He
that makes a contract of marriage be-
tween two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDATION. } *n. f.* [from *affido*, Lat.
AFFIDATURE. } See **AFFIED.**] Mutual
contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDAVIT. *n. f.* [*affidavit* signifies, in
the language of the common law, *he made
oath.*] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'fize in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit*
that his servants had been affronted, and then
monieur Mesnager would have done him justice.
Spektator.

AFFIED. *particip. adj.* [from the verb *affy*,
derived from *affido*, Latin; Bracton
using the phrase *affidare mulieres.*] Joined
by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand. *Shaksp.*

AFFILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *filius*,
Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a
son. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *n. f.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act
of refining metals by the coppel. *Dict.*

AFFINED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.]
Joined by affinity to another; related
to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

AFFINITY. *n. f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*,
Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation con-
tracted by the husband to the kindred
of the wife, and by the wife to those of
the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*,
or relation by birth. In this
sense it has sometimes the particle *with*,
and sometimes *to*, before the person to
whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of
rage killing many guiltless persons, either for
affinity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-
killers. *Sidney.*

And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh
king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.
1 Kings.

A breach was made with France itself, not-
withstanding so strait an *affinity*, so lately ac-
complished; as if indeed (according to that plea-
sant maxim of state) kingdoms were never mar-
ried. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resem-
blance to: spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, was in use only
in this island, having great *affinity* with the old
Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity* with the heavens,
move upon the center of another, which they bene-
fit. *Bacon's Essay.*

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity*
with that of poetry. *Dryden's Draftejoy.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than
by reason, as several brute creatures discover
something like reason, though they betray not
any thing that bears the least *affinity* to devotion.
Addison's Spectator.

To **AFFIRM.** *v. u.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To
declare; to tell confidently: opposed
to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. *Shaksp.*

To **AFFIRM.** *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to *affirm* a
fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or
judgment: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature
in some cases, properly to examine, and then
to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the
judgments which have been given in the court of
king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this sense we say, to *affirm* the truth.

AFFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That
may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were ap-
plicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are
now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

AFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] Con-
firmation: opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute,
which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of
the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] The
person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMATION. *n. f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: op-
posed to *negation* or *denial*.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of
bloody *affirmation*, he is to be more virtuous,
and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ,
is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded;
and one way of removing this dismal apprehen-
sion, is, to convince him that Christ's death, if
he perform the condition required, shall cer-
tainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land observe,
that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirm-
ation*, or ratification, of that which, by com-
mon law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That does affirm, opposed to *negative*;
in which sense we use the *affirmative* ab-
solutely, that is, the *affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such
proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*
Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis
sufficient for my purpose, that many have be-
lieved the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*

2. That can or may be affirmed: a sense
used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities
vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so
in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a
repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newton.*

3. That has the habit of affirming with
vehemence; positive; dogmatical: ap-
plied to persons.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncer-
tain matter, but report things modestly and
temperately, according to the degree of that
persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten
by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason,
inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirma-
tive*.] In an affirmative manner; on the
positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint:
concluding not only *affirmatively*, but nega-
tively; not only affirming, there is no magni-
tude beyond the last heavens, but also denying,
there is any vacuity within them. *Brown.*

AFFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *affirm*.] The
person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our
whole duty to God and man; and the denier,
by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at
most, our duty toward our neighbour, without
including, in the idea of it, the duty which we
owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To **AFFI'X.** *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *a posteriori*; to
subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined
ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able
to discern their differences one from another.
Locke.

If men constantly *affixed* applause and dis-
grace where they ought, the principle of shame
would have a very good influence on publick
conduct; though on secret villanies it lays no re-
straint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in
working whatsoever it works, if it be acknow-
ledged, there is nothing to be *affix* to gratitude.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

AFFI'X. *n. f.* [*affixum*, Lat.]

Something united to the end of a word:
a term of grammar.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its
affixa, to denote the pronouns possessive or re-
lative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFIXION. *n. f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLATION. *n. f.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.]

The act of breathing upon any thing.
Dict.

AFFLATUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] Communica-
tion of the power of prophecy.

The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence.*

To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*afflicto, afflictum, Lat.*]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us how God thought fit to plague and afflict them; it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me! The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and afflict not thyself in thine own counsel. *Ecclesi.*

A father afflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear afflicts my eye, And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive to be afflicted, has often at before the causal noun; *by* is likewise proper.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *afflictus*.]

The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *afflicto*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *n. f.* [*afflictio, Lat.*]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker.*

We'll bring you to one that you have cozened of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting affliction. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to *joy* or *prosperity*.

Besides, you know, Prosperity's the very bond of love, Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together,

Affliction alters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears affliction, Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato?

Addison's Cato.

Some virtues are only seen in affliction, and some in prosperity. *Addison's Spectator.*

AFFLICTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflictus*.] That causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find Where to retire themselves, or where appease Th' afflictive keen desire of food, expos'd To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death.

Philips.

Restless Proserpine—
—On the spacious land and liquid main
Spreads slow disease, and darts afflictive pain.

Prior.

AFFLUENCE. } *n. f.* [*affluence, Fr. af-*
AFFLUENCY. } *luentia, Lat.*]

1. The act of flowing to any place; course. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Vol. I.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and affluence to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content, And the gay conscience of a life well spent, Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent, Fr. affluens, Lat.*]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk, by the affluent blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire, Loaded and blest with all the affluent store, Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *affluent*.]

The quality of being affluent. *DiD.*

AFFLUX. *n. f.* [*affluxus, Lat.*]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo, it must be by new affluxes to London out of the country. *Grant.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one afflux of blood to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

An animal that must lie still, receives the afflux of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*affluxio, Lat.*]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else denominated from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To AFFORD. *v. a.* [*affourer, affourager, French.*]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits*. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arriv'd, the door To him did open, and afforded way. *Fairy Q.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity affordeth continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it affordeth despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, *I can afford this for less than the other*.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence to its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than in war*.

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift.*

To AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforestare, Lat.*]

To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foresta*, that he afforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTATION. *n. f.* [from *afforestare*.]

The charter *de Foresta*, was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard I.* and *Henry II.* who had made new afforestations, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale.*

To AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher, Fr.*]

To make free.

To AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer, or effriger, Fr.* which *Menage* derives from *fragor*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.]

To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. Not in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose, But when as monsters huge he would dismay, Or daunt unequal armies of his foes, Or when the flying heavens he would affray. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confusion. Out of use.

Let the night be calm and quiet some, Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

AFFRICTION. *n. f.* [*affricatio, Lat.*] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the affrication would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

To AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See *FRIGHT*.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Godlike his courage seem'd, whom nor delight Could soften, nor the face of death affright. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm) Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm,

Shall, more than once, the Punic bands affright. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with at before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be affrighted at them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one affright

With helish fiends, or furies mad uproar,

He then arose. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night, Does shew to him that walks in fear and sad affright. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close In streets, but here and there a straggling house;

Yet still he was at hand, without request, To serve the sick, to succour the distressed;

Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright, The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryd.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods Upbraid our suff'ring, and would humble them By sending these affrights, while we are here,

That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *Ben Jonson's Cataline*

The war at hand appears with more affright,

And rises ev'ry moment to the light. *Dryden.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terror; terrible; dreadful.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or affrightful to human nature. *Decey of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. *n. f.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terror.

She awoke with the *affrightment* of a dream.
Watson.

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression.
Locke.

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites.
Hammond.

To AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem stare*; *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither, that he, as 'twere by accident, may here *affront* Ophelia.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparlance.
Huyward.

2. To meet, in a hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profound,
And with their darkness dart *affront* his light.
Paradise Lost.

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coast?
Yet fatterest thou an idle looker-on.
But harm precedes not sin, only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity.
Paradise Lost.

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond,
With in my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him.
Dryden.

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius?
Adams.

AFFRONT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about, admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Samson Agonistes.

2. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would oft maintain Plantianus, in doing
affronts to his son.
You have done enough, for you design'd my
chains:

The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

If that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it.
Locke.

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or idiots.
Adams's Spectator.

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Of have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather.
Paradise Regained.

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief.
Arbutnot on Coins.

AFFRONT. *n. f.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING. *part. adj.* [from *affront*.] That has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean: some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them.
Watts.

To AFFUSE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor.
Boyle.

AFFUSION. *n. f.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink.
Crew.

To AFFY. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare nuzierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
Shaksp.

To AFFY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide. Not in use.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends.
Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.

AFFIELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See **FIELD**.] To the field.

We drove *affield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,
But 'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
Milton.

Affield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do.
Gay.

AFLAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See **FLAT**.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take root.
Bacon's Natural History.

AFLOAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See **FLOAT**.] Floating; born up in the water; not sinking; in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now *afloat*;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.
Shakspeare.

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly overrule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up.
South.

There are generally several hundred loads of timber *afloat*, for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in their contributions.
Adams's.

AFOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horse back.

He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far off, and, dispatching his horse in some part the next day early, to come *afoot* thither.
Shakspeare.

2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*.

I pry thee, when thou seest that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle.
Shakspeare.

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard
not—
'Tis said they are *afoot*.
Shakspeare's.

AFORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *for*. See **BEFORE**.]

1. Not behind; as, he held the shield *afore*. Not in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing, as, he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

AFORE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and be thereon hanged.
Esdra.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit.
Shakspeare's Tempest.

2. First in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore*?
Shakspeare's Othello.

3. In front; in the forefront.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible, and vast.
Fairy Q.

AFOREGOING. *particip. adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFOREHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account.
Gov. of Tongue.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted. For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition.
Adams.

AFORENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter.
Peacocks.

AFORESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.

It need not go far repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment.
Bacon's Natural History.

AFORETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime* are come to light.
Susanna.

AFFRAID. *part. adj.* [from the verb *affray*: it should therefore properly be written with *ff*.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm.
Psalms.

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, breathing life, and yet of death afraid,
In anguish of her spirit thus she pray'd. *Dryden.*
If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting
breath,

Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know
A glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sir, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

AFRESH. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See **FRESH**.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans forcing upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by lig't skirmishes: the Turks, with their light horses, easily thinned their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary. *Knelles.*

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words.

Watts' Logic.

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afro'nt*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

AFTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before*.

What says Lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—

—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out?
After whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog,
after a flea. *I Samucl.*

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden's Fables.*

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Adriani's Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus, in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AFTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

Those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* next the feat of God. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification: some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

AFTER-ACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterward, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after-acceptation* join. *Dryden.*

AFTERAGES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. Of this word I have found no singular; but see not why it might not be said, *This will be done in some afterage*.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should or might, in future time, conquer; seeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise instructions *afterages* guide. *Denham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out? *Addison.*

AFTER-ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

AFTERBIRTH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away *after*; the secundine.

The exorbitancies or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce such virulent disempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

AFTERCLAP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's mead, they closely went,

For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Hubberd's Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

AFTERCOST. *n. f.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AFTERCROP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer.*

AFTER-DINNER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakspeare.*

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. f.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] Endeavour made after the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the found of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *after-endeavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

AFTER-INQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *after* and *inquiry*.] Inquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do not know, or lump the *after-enquiry* on your peril. *Shakspeare.*

TO AFTERLYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. Not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

AFTERGAME. *n. f.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practised, after the original design has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge, serve to precaution us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we say and do. *L'Esrange's Fables.*

Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive; still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison.*

AFTERTHOUS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not. *Shakspeare.*

AFTER-LIVER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney.*

AFTERLOVE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous e'er it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakspeare.*

AFTERMATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow*.] The latter math; the second crop of grass, mown in autumn. See **AFTERCROP**.

AFTERNOON. *n. f.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Dorne.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But, when the lust'ness of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*. *Dryden's Persius.*

AFTERPAINS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *pain*.] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

AFTERPART. *n. f.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *after-part*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*

AFTERPROOF. *n. f.* [from *after* and *proof*.] 1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.

2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect. *Wotton.*

A'FTERTASTE. n. f. [from *after* and *taste*.] A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. n. f. [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second thought*.

Expense, and *afterthought*, and idle care, And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair; Suspicions, and fantastical surmise, And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes, Discolouring all the view'd, in tawny dres'd, Downlout'd, and with a cuckold on her sitt. *Dryden's Fables.*

A'FTERTIMES. n. f. [from *after* and *time*.] Succeeding times. See **A'FTERAGES**.

You promis'd once a progeny divine Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line, In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe, And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden.*

A'FTERTOSSING. n. f. [from *after* and *tofs*.] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *after-tossings* of a sea when the storm is laid. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A'FTERWARD. adv. [from *after* and *peard*, Sax.] In succeeding time: sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up, and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWIT. n. f. [from *after* and *wit*.] The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See **A'FTERTHOUGHT**.

There is no recalling what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWRATH. n. f. [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men To excuse their *afterwrath*. *Shakespeare.*

A'G'A. n. f. The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGA'IN. adv. [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*, And o'er the centre spread the liquid main, Thy pow'rs were safe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again* New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain. *Dryden's Aneid.*

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the short-

ness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them; and those things, *again*, which another, cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height, Made higher with new mounts of snow; *Again*, behold the winter's weight Oppresses the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return; noting reaction, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution. When your head did but ache, I knit my handkerchief about your brows; The best I had, a princess wrought it me, And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shaksp.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence. That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Proverbs.*

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action, What next *again*? Action. *Bacon's Essays.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them; and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and vitious juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon.*

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,

Yet want as much *again* to manage it; For wit and judgment ever are at strife, Tho' meant each others aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden.*

10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings: it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance. Who art thou that answerest *again*? *Romans.*

12. Back; as returning from some message.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go. *Deuteronomy.*

AGA'INST. prep. [ængeon, ongeond, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Genesis.*

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair. *Shakespeare.*

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrett him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept *again*, Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain; And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud. *Dryden.*

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action.

Boils and plagues Plaster you o'er, that one insect another *Against* the wind a mile. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.* The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmon swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *against* my life Thy country fought of thee, it fought unjustly, *Against* the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*

Against the public functions of the peace, *Against* all omens of their ill success, With fates averse, the rout in arms resort, To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden.*

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And, when thou think'st of her eternity, Think not that death *against* her nature is; Think it a birth and when thou go'st to die, Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed; as, *against* he comes, that is, *against* the time when he comes.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall, Wherein were many tables fair dispread, And ready dight with drapets festival, *Against* the viands should be ministr'd. *Fairy Q.*

The like charge was given them *against* the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some say, that ever *against* that season comes, Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated, The bird of dawning singeth all night long; And then they say no spirit walks abroad; The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike; No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm; So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shaksp.*

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol that all things might be ready *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promis'd time provides with care, And hastes in the woof the robes he was to wear. *Dryden.*

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stillingfleet.*

A'GALAXY. n. f. [from *a* and *γάλα*.] Want of milk.

AGA'PE. adv. [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness, as a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state; More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits On princes, when their rich retinue long

Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.

Paradise Lost.

Dazzle the crowd, and set them all *agape*.

Philips.

The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready to
take the doctor at his word.

Spektor.

AGARICK. *n. f.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A
drug of use in physick, and the dying
trade. It is divided into male and
female: the male is used only in dying,
the female in medicine: the male grows
on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon
trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms:
the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth
upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the
dainties of their table; the other is medicinal,
that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the
tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some,
that it groweth also at the roots.

Bacon.

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is usually,
by later authors, written *agast*, is not
improbably the true word, derived from
agaze, which has been written *agast*
from a mistaken etymology. See
AGHAST.] Struck with terror;
amazed; frighted to astonishment.

This roving on

In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous
bands

With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agast*,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

AGATE. *n. f.* [*agate*, Fr. *acabates*, Lat.]
A precious stone of the lowest class,
often clouded with beautiful variega-
tions.

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman.

Shakspeare.

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind;
they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lined, or
spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky,
black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.

Woodw.

AGATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of
the nature of *agate*.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in dia-
meter; the whole covered over with a friable
cretaceous crust.

Woodward.

TO AGAZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to
set a gazing; as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and
others.] To strike with amazement;
to stupify with sudden terror. The
verb is now out of use.

So as they travel'd to they 'gan espay
An armed knight toward them gallop fast,

That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other grisly thing that him *agast*.

Fairy Queen.

AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*;
which see.] Struck with amazement;
terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand
him;

Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in
arms!"

All the whole army stood *agazed* on him.

Shak.

AGE. *n. f.* [*age*, Fr. anciently, *eage* or
age: it is deduced by *Menage* from
atatum, of *atas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*,
which, in the Teutonic dialects, sig-
nified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to some-
thing; as the whole, or part, of its
duration: in this sense we say, the *age*
of man, the several *ages* of the world,
the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven *ages*.

Shakspeare.

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seven-
teen years; so the whole age of Jacob was an
hundred forty and seven years.

Genesis.

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting make:
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take.

Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend.

Paradise Lost.

No declining *age*

E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage.

Roscommon.

3. The time in which any particular man,
or race of men, lived or shall live; as,
the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wits surviv'd a thousand years.

Pope.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secu-
lar period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; old-
ness.

You see how full of change his *age* is: the
observation we have made of it hath not been
little; he always loved our sister most, and with
what poor judgment he hath now cast her off!

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*.

Roscommon.

And on this forehead, where your verse has
said
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd,
Insulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway.

Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discre-
tion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of profelytes, all that either,
being of *age*, desire that admission for themselves,
or that, in infancy, are by others presented to
that charity of the church.

Hammond.

We thought our fires, not with their own
content,

Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion spent.

Dryden.

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age*
of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full
age. In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the
lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to
marry her; at the *age* of nine years she is dow-
able; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify
and confirm her former consent given to matri-
mony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive
her land into her own hands, and shall be out
of ward at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen
she shall be out of ward, though at the death of
her ancestor, she was within the *age* of fourteen
years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her
lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen,
a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian;
at the *age* of fourteen, a man may consent to mar-
riage.

Cowell.

AGED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two
syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years: applied gene-
rally to inanimate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and
man, the *aged*, for the most part, are best expe-
rienced, least subject to rash and unadvised pas-
sions.

Hooker.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as danger-
ous to be *aged* in any kind of course, as it is virtu-
ous to be constant in any undertaking.

Shaksp.

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove
To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love.

Prior.

2. Old: applied to inanimate things.
This use is rare, and commonly with
some tendency to the *protopoia*.

The people did not moie worship the images

of gold and ivory, than they did the *glaives*;
and the same Quintilian faith of the *aged* oaks.

Stillingfleet.

AGEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the
manner of an aged person.

AGE'N. *adv.* [*agen*, Sax. This word is
now only written in this manner, though
it be in reality the true orthography,
for the sake of rhyme.] Again; in re-
turn. See AGAIN.

Titus Venus: Thus her son reply'd *agea*;
None of your sisters have we heard or seen.

Dryd.

AGENCY. *n. f.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of
being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following pa-
pers, tending to assert the superintendance and
agency of Providence in the natural world.

Woodward.

2. The office of an agent or factor for
another; business performed by an
agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be
content to live cheap in a worse country, rather
than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*.

Swift.

AGENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which
acts: opposed to *patient*, or that which
is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the
force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and
then, by a secondary means it may upon a di-
verse body: as, for example, if a man carry a
ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly
that it will help him to obtain his love, it may
make him more industrious, and again more con-
fident and persisting, than otherwise he would be.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

AGENT. *n. f.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that pos-
sesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not
excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as
needless in regard of the *agent*, which seeth al-
ready what to resolve upon.

Hooker.

To whom nor *agent*, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.

Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And precedence only held the second place.

Dryd.

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of
any created *agent*, consequently being an effect
of the divine omnipotence.

South's Sermons.

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a
person employed to transact the busi-
ness of another.

—All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no *agent*.

Shakspeare.

They had not the wit to send to them, in any
orderly fashion, *agents* or chosen men, to tempt
them, and to treat with them.

Bacon.

Remember, sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your passion will pursue.

Dryd.

3. That which has the power of opera-
ting, or producing effects upon another
thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the pro-
per application of *agents* to patients.

Temple.

AGGELATION. *n. f.* [Lat. *gelu*.] Con-
cretion of ice.

It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous
descent from the air, growing greater or lesser ac-
cording to the accretion or pluvius *aggelation*
about the fundamental atoms thereof.

Brown.

AGGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and
generatio, Lat.] The state of growing
or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To **A'GGERATE**. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.]

To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGEROSE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.]

Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To **AGGLOMERATE**. *v. a.* [*agglomerare*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To **AGGLOMERATE**. *v. n.*

Besides the hard *agglomerating* salts, The spoil of ages, would imperivious choke Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

AGGLUTINANTS. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.]

Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To **AGGLUTINATE**. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AGGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.]

Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

AGGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.]

That has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wifeman.*

To **AGGRANDIZE**. *v. a.* [*aggrandize*, Fr.]

To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe.*

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes. *Watts.*

AGGRANDIZEMENT. *n. f.* [*aggrandissement*, Fr.]

The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZER. *n. f.* [from *aggrandize*.]

The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To **AGGRATE**. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.]

To please; to treat with civilities. Not in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor, A lovely levy of fair ladies sat, Counted of many a jolly paramour;

The which them did in modest wise amate, And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*. *F. Queen.*

To **AGGRAVATE**. *v. a.* [*aggravare*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to *aggravate* an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by sprung up with this their change,

His will who reigns above! to *aggravate* Their penance, laden with fruit like that Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve, Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradise L. 3.* Ambitious Turous in the press appears, And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saacen's head. *Addison.*

3. The extrinical circumstances or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

If it be weigh'd

By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd, Or else with just allowance counterpois'd, I may, if possible, thy pardon find

The easier towards me, or thy hatred less. *Milton.*

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.]

Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man, with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

AGGREGATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

The complex or collective result of the conjunction or accervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion. *Glanville's Scepis Scientifica.*

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital contention of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

To **AGGREGATE**. *v. a.* [*aggregare*, Lat.]

To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The *aggregated* soil

Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry, As with a trident, smote. *Milt. Par. l. 3.*

AGGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *aggregate*.]

1. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat,

and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happened.

Woodward's Natural History.

3. The whole composed by the coaccervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To **AGGRE'SS**. *v. n.* [*aggressor*, *agressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance

With mingled anger, and collected might, To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France, How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRESSION. *n. f.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity, and *aggression*. *L'Esfrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. f.* [from *aggress*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant*.

Fly in nature's face?

But how, if nature fly in my face first?

Then nature's the *aggressor*: let her look to't. *Dryden.*

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*.

Pope and Swift.

AGGRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [See **GRIEVANCE**.]

Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To **AGGRIEVE**. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See **To grieve**.]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to *grieve* was originally neuter, and *ag-grieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,

I saw alas! the gaping earth devour

The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight;

Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour. *Spenser.*

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved* by the falling of his rents, and the frightening of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd, Chloe complains, and wondrously's *aggrieved*. *Granville.*

To **AGGROU'P**. *v. a.* [*aggruppare*, Ital.]

To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST, *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (see **AGAZE**) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast*; or from *a* and *γαστ*, a ghoil, which the present orthography favours: perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She fighting fore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings braist,
With dreary drooping cyne look'd up like one
aghast. *Spens.*

The aged earth *aghast*,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milton.*
Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops i's limbs o'erspread.
Dryden's Aeneid.

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cito
Will look *aghast*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison.*

AGILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.]
Nimble; ready; having the quality of
being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the lead,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel head. *Shakespeare.*

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the
spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior.*

AGILENESS. *n. f.* [from *agile*.] The
quality of being agile; nimbleness;
readiness for motion; quickness; ac-
tivity; agility.

AGILITY. *n. f.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*,
agile.] Nimbleness; readiness to move;
quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above
its power, may never recover its former *agility*
and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM. *n. f.* Aloes-wood. A
tree in the East Indies, brought to us
in small bits, of a very fragrant scent.
It is hot, drying, and accounted a
strengtheners of the nerves in general. The
best is of a blackish purple colour, and
so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. *n. f.* [An Italian word, signifying
ease or conveniency.] A mercantile
term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice,
for the difference between the value of
bank notes, and the current money.

Chambers.

To **AGIST.** *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed
or resting-place, or from *gister*, i. e.
stabulari.] To take in and feed the
cattle of strangers in the king's forest,
and to gather the money. The officers
that do this, are called *agistors*, in En-
glish, *quest* or *gift takers*. Their function
is termed *agistment*, as *agistment* upon the
sea-banks. This word *agist* is also used
for the taking in of other men's cattle
into any man's ground, at a certain rate
per week. *Blount.*

AGISTMENT. *n. f.* [See **AGIST**.] It is
taken by the canon lawyers in another
sense than is mentioned under *agist*.
They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or
composition, or mean rate, at which
some right or due may be reckoned:
perhaps it is corrupted from *addoicisse-
ment*, or *adjustment*.

AGISTOR. *n. f.* [from *agist*.] An officer
of the king's forest. See **AGIST**.

AGITABLE. *adj.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*,
Lat.] That may be agitated, or put in
motion; perhaps, that may be disputed.
See **AGITATE**, and **AGITATION**.

To **AGITATE.** *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move
nimblely; as, the surface of the waters is
agitated by the wind; the vessel was
broken by *agitating* the liquor.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate;
to move.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole?
Blackmore.

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the
mind of man is *agitated* by various pas-
sions.

4. To stir; to handy from one to another;
to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate*
a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hot-
ly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt
whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal
dispute. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by
laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are
never more studied and elaborate, than when
politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.
King Charles.

AGITATION. *n. f.* [from *agitate*; *agitatio*,
Latin.]

1. The act of moving or shaking any thing.
Putrefaction aliketh rest; for the subtle motion
which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any
agitation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated;
as, the waters, after a storm, are some
time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.
A kind of a school question is started in this
fable, upon reason and instinct; this deliberative
proceeding of the crow, was rather a logical
agitation of the matter. *L'Esrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; pertur-
bation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at
once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of
watching. In this slumby *agitation*, besides
her walking and, other actual performances, what
have you heard her say? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations*
of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of
being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of
the test act, and yet leaving the name of an es-
tablishment to the present national church, is in-
consistent. *Swinje's Miscellanies.*

AGITATOR. *n. f.* [from *agitate*.] He that
agitates any thing; he who manages
affairs: in which sense seems to be used
the *agitators* of the army.

AGLET. *n. f.* [some derive it from *αἴγλη*,
splendour; but it is apparently to be
deduced from *aiguette*, Fr. a tag to a
point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into some re-
presentation of an animal, generally of
a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth
200 l. and his gown address'd with *aglets*, es-
teem'd worth 25 l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him
to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and
n'er a tooth in her head. *Shakespeare.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chives
of flowers, as in tulips.

AGMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Be-
longing to a troop. *Diſt.*

AGNAIL. *adj.* [from *ange*, griev'd, and
nagle, a nail.] A disease of the nails;

a whitlow; an inflammation round the
nails.

AGNATION. *n. f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.]
Descent from the same father, in a direct
male line, distinct from *cognition*, or
consanguinity, which includes descend-
ants from females.

AGNITION. *n. f.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Ac-
knowledgegment.

To **AGNIZE.** *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.]
To acknowledge; to own; to avow.
Obsolete.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardihoods. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

AGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [*agnominatio*,
Lat.] Allusion of one word to another,
by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some
villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provin-
cial Latin, being very significative, copious, and
pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although
harsh in aspirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The
name of the tree commonly called the
Chaste Tree, from an imaginary virtue
of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO. *adv.* [agan, Sax. past or gone;
whence writers formerly used, and in
some provinces the people still use, *agone*
for ago.] Past, as *long ago*; that is,
long time has past since. Reckoning
time toward the present, we use *since*;
as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckon-
ing from the present, we use *ago*; as,
it happened a year *ago*. This is not,
perhaps, always observed.

The great supply

Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands.
Shakespeare.

This both by others and myself I know,
For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*;
Oit have been caught within the winding train.
Dryden's Fables.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I
chauced to have with one of them some time *ago*.
Addison's Freeholder.

AGO'G. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology: the
French have the term *à gogo*, in low
language, as *ils vivent à gogo*, they live
to their wish: from this phrase our
word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm
imagination; heated with the notion of
some enjoyment; longing; strongly ex-
cited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has lit-
tle or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and
round, and chime right to the humour, which is
at present *agog* (just as a big, long, rattling name
is said to command even adoration from a Spani-
ard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, sense-
less engine, the rattle driver shall be able to carry
all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*,
as he *is agog*, or you may *set him agog*.

The gawdy gossip, when the's *set agog*,
In jewels dress'd, and, at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all the fays or does is justify'd. *Dryden.*

This maggot has no sooner *set him agog*, but
he gets him a ship, freights her, builds castles
in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his
coffers. *L'Esrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before
the object of desire.

♣ which the faints are all agog;
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hulibras.*
Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and for the leads of our servant-maids to agog for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country. *Speator.*

AGO'ING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first *agoing*. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; past. See **AGO**.

Is he such a princely one,
As you speak him long ago? *Ben Jonson.*

AGONISM. *n. f.* [ἀγωνισμός.] Contention for a prize. *Diſt.*

AGONIST. *n. f.* [ἀγωνιστής.] A contender for prizes. *Diſt.*

AGONISTES. *n. f.* [ἀγωνιστής.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public solemnity for a prize. *Milton* has so styled his tragedy, because *Shafson* was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Relating to prizefighting. *Diſt.*

To AGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin; ἀγωνίζω; *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

Doſt thou behold my poor distracted heart,
Thus rent with agonizing love and rage,
And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?
Rowe's June Shore.

Or touch, if tremblingly, alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀγων and τικη.] Proposing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at public games. *Diſt.*

A'GONY. *n. f.* [ἀγων; *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me, because therein my *agony* shall end. *Sidney.*

Thou who for me did feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those agonies be vain. *Roscommon.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Thro' wounds and strokes, and stubborn handling,

That death were better than such *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Q.*
Thee I have niſs'd, and thought it long, depriv'd

Thy presence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Paradise Lost.*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *adv.* [a and good.] In earnest; not fictitiously. Not in use.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shakespeare.*

AGOUTY. *n. f.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like a squirrel, and has a very remarkable

cry. When he is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hind-feet, and, when chased, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon. Not in use.

She granted, and that knight so much *agrac'd*,
That he him taught celestial discipline. *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. f.* [*a*, priv. and γράμμα.] An illiterate man. *Diſt.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds: a word seldom used but in the Roman history, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engros'd with mud, which did them foul *agrease*.
Fairy Queen.

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agréer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your enemies do you. *Broom on Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit: with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable conditions. *2 Maccabees.*

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed on* between them for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord: followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. *Matthew.*

5. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? *Matthew.*

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confess it. *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall those particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To settle some point among many: with *upon* before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should *agree upon*. *Hooker.*

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being stunn'd by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict: with *to* or *with*.

For many bare false witnesses against him, but their witnesses *agreed* not together. *Mark.*

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark.*

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege, because it *agrees*, very well with what I as been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated to; with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst send them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taste. *Wylton.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our preserving milk in such small quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Abuthnot.*

To AGRE'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seem'd for to see,
Some troublous uproar or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to *agre'e*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Roscommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [*agréable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to* or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable* to many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, *agreeable* and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either with so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable* to our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of public societies. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage the adjective is used by a familiar corruption for the adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke.*

3. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasant and fair, *agreeable* and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Spectator.*

AGRE'EABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistency with; suitability to: with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and *agreeableness* of temper. *Collier.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; Ekeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe. *Greiv's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGREABLY. *adv.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consiliently with; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esdras.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably. *Swift.*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [from agree.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEINGNESS. *n. f.* [from agree.] Consistence; suitability.

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [agrément, Fr. in law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregationem*.]

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclus.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quavering which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaias.*

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. *2 Kings.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company to talk or this agreement. *Arbutnot.*

AGRESTICK, or AGREESTICAL. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustick. *DiD.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *DiD.*

AGRICULTURE. *n. f.* [agricultura, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the flurs; which, notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to shew that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The disposition of Usses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Bacon's Notes on the Odyssey.*

AGRIMONY. *n. f.* [agrimonia, Lat.] A plant.

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The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock: in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. n.* [agrisan, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of use. *Spenser.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenser.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing further.

With our great ships, we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

Say what you seek, and whither were you bound? Were you by stress of weather cast aground? *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negociators were aground at that objection.

AGUE. *n. f.* [aigu, Fr. acute.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our cattle's strength Will laugh a sige to scorn. Here let them lie, Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shaksp.*

He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age, Yet neither tempers nor connects the other; As if there were an *ague* in his nature, That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham.*

AGUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an *ague*; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale, With slight and *agued* fear! *Shakspare.*

AGUE-FIT. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the *ague*.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown. *Shaksp.*

AGUE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof against *agues*; able to resist the causes which produce *agues*, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakspare's King Lear.*

AGUE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to *saffras*.

To AGUI'SE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*.] To dress; to adorn; to deck. Not in use.

As her fantastic wit did most delight, Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise* With grady garlands, or fresh flowers dight About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

AGUISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an *ague*.

So calm, and so serene, but now, What means this change on Myra's brow? Her *aguis* love now glows and burns, Then chills and thakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

AGUISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *aguis*.] The quality of resembling an *ague*.

AH. *Interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaias.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, Ah! so we would have it: let them not say we have swallowed him up. *Psalms.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live; But, ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive: Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come, And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd.*

Ah me! the blooming pride of May, And that of beauty are but one: At morn both flourish bright and gay, Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excel; Ah! that we lov'd ourselves but half so well. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

AHA! AHA! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said *aha! aha!* our eye hath seen it. *Psalms.*

AHEAD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead, And now the speedy Dolphin gets ahead. *Dryd.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estr.*

AHEIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?— From the dread summit of this chalky bourne! Look up ahead, the shrill-gorg'd lark lo far Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspare's King Lear.*

AHOUI. *n. f.* A poisonous plant.

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid, And of him catching hold, him strongly flaid From drowning. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccab.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids, We learn that found as well as sense persuades. *Resurrexion.*

AID. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable aid, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess; Undoubted all your filial claim confests: Your private right should impious power invade, The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid. *Pope.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an aid, like unto himself. *Tobit.*

Great aids came into him, partly upon misses, and partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon.*

3. In law.

A subsidy. Aid is also particularly used, in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in aid of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, cour-

tesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *aid.*] Help; support: a word little used.

Of late I seen a timely parted ghost,
Of airy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the Jab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the fame for *aidance* 'gainst the enemy.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

AIDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. Not in use.

All you unpullit'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distresses. *Shakespeare.*

AIDER. *n. f.* [from *aid.*] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon.*

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid*, and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With thumless destiny: *aidless* came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Curioli like a planet. *Shakespeare.*

He had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his with'd prey. *Milton.*

AIGULET. *n. f.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

TO AIM. *v. a.* [e*g*lan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *ail*'st thee Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in a sense less determinate, for to *affail* in any manner: as, *something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?*

Love smiled and thus said, Want joined to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Heracitus *ail*? *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought,
Command the empress hither to be brought,
I, in her death, shall some diversion find,
And tid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him.* Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Nares, thy obsecrator *ail.* *Pope.*

AILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail.*] Sickly; full of complaints.

AILMENT. *n. f.* [from *ail.*] Pain; disease.

Little *ailments* etc attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Garville.*
I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*,
and repine that they mutually hinder our being
together. *Swift's Letters.*

To AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct toward: with the particle *at*.

Aim'st thou at princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games? *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps toward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.
Fairy Queen.

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker.*

Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more,
He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.
Dryden's Æneid.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To guess.

To AIM. *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's chatoteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear.
Dryden.

AIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Ascanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted to have equal'd the Most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*,
Against the throne and monarchy of God
Rais'd impious war. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But see how oft ambitious *aims* are crost,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aims*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie intreaured. *Shaksp.*

AIR. *n. f.* [*air*, Fr. *air*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which

fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water. *Watts' Logic.*

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other *airs*. *Bacon.*

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.
Dryden.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling oifers play,
And Albion's cliffs rebound the natural lay. *Pope.*

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves, and betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingratul top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lamencs! *Shakespeare.*

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken snor on a mast,
Ready with ev'ry nod to tumble down. *Shaksp.*

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryd.*

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have aik'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime.
Dryden.

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.

It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious; found; air modulated.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion
With its sweet *air*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Call in some musick; I have heard soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.
Denham's Sophy.

The same *airs* which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.

Glanville's Sceptis Scientific.

Since we have such a treasury of words so proper for the *airs* of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little attention. *Speñtor.*

Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
With solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear!
—When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in enl'ving *airs*!
Pope.

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r:
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare.
Paradise Regain'd.

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Paradise Lost.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign

A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Pusals's Lof.*

But having the life before us, besides the ex-
perience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit
some *airs* and features, which they have missed.

Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.
There is something wonderfully divine in the
airs of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or labour'd manner or
gesture, as a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Aeneas follows with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

There are of these sort of beauties, which last
but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an
assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and
uncommon object, some particularity of a vio-
lent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a
glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of
gravity, and a thousand other such like things.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.
Their whole lives were employ'd in intrigues
of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs*
of kings and princes, of which the ministers of
other nations are only the representatives.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.
To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very
different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a
superiour nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a se-
cret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the
artificial or practis'd motions of a ma-
naged horse. *Chambers.*

To *AIR*. v. a. [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the
air.

The others make it a matter of small com-
mendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do
nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place
requireth. *Hooker.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where
there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber
and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*. *Bacon.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice
or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon
the jail, and numbers of those that attended the
business, or were present, sickened upon it, and
died. Therefore it were good wisdom, that, in
such cases, the jail were *aired* before they were
brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one
winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them
and begs a charity. *L'Esfrange's Fables.*

Of wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air:
with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, itay a little—
Were you but riding forth to *air yourself*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakspeare.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in or-
der to pass the rest of the day in meditation and
prayer. As I was here *airing myself* on the tops
of the mountains, I fell into a profound contem-
plation on the vanity of human life. *Speator.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the
fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is
derived from *aerie*, a nest. Out of this.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discour-
teous, yea and sometimes despicable stealing, one
from another, of the eggs and young ones; who,
if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly,
there would be store sufficient, to kill not only
the partridges, but even all the good housewives
chickens in a country. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

AIRBLADDER. n. f. [from *air* and *blad-
der*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the
surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite num-
ber of ramifications. *Abbotson on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contrac-
tion and dilatation of which, they vary
the properties of their weight to that of
their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary
for swimming, yet some are so formed as to
swim without it. *Cadworth.*

AIRBUILT. adi. [from *air* and *build*.]
Built in the air, without any solid founda-
tion.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's
scheme,

The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope.*

AIRDRAWN. adj. [from *air* and *drawn*.]
Drawn or painted in air. Not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare.*

AIRER. n. f. [from *To air*.] He that
exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE. n. f. [from *air* and *hole*.] A
hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS. n. f. [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.
2. Lightness; gayety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to
make classic learning speak their language; if
they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to
a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in
their tongue, which will never agree with the
sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of
the Greeks. *Felton.*

AIRING. n. f. [from *air*.] A short jour-
ney or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine
and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the
summer season. *Addison.*

AIRLESS. adj. [from *air*.] Wanting com-
munication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

AIRLING. n. f. [from *air*, for *gayety*.]
A young, light, thoughtless, gay per-
son.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.
Ben Jonson.

AIRPUMP. n. f. [from *air* and *pump*.] A
machine by whose means the air is ex-
hausted out of proper vessels. The princi-
ple on which it is built, is the elasticity
of the air; as that on which the water-
pump is founded, is on the gravity of
the air. The invention of this curious
instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guer-
rick, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654.
But his machine laboured under several
defects; the force necessary to work it
was very great, and the progress very
slow; it was to be kept under water,
and allowed of no change of subjects for
experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assist-
ance of Dr. Hooke, removed several in-
conveniencies; though, still, the work-
ing was laborious, by reason of the pres-
sure of the atmosphere at every exsuction.
This labour has been since re-
moved by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by add-

ing a second barrel and piston, to rise as
the other fell, and fall as it rose, made
the pressure of the atmosphere on the
descending one of as much service as it
was of disservice in the ascending one.
Vream made a further improvement, by
reducing the alternate motion of the
hand and winch to a circular one.

Chambers.

The air that, in exhausted receivers of *air-
pumps*, is exhaled from minerals and flesh, and
fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to
elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we
respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far
from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills ani-
mals in a moment, even sooner than the absence
of air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley.*

AIRSHAFT. n. f. [from *air* and *shaft*.]
A passage for the air into mines and
subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath li-
berty to circulate, and carry out the steams both
of the miners breath and the damp, which
would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

AIRY. adi. [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission, of
the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as,
in odours and infections: and this is, of all
the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the
air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no
strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy*
channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Thro' the wide compass of the *airy* coast. *Spenser.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; with-
out solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality,
that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakspeare.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops con-
strain

Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no steady founda-
tion in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou can't not. *Milton's Par. Lof.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions fly. *Rice.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scar-
city of money, which occasioned many *airy* pro-
positions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Misc.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the
air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and
airy habits; but the weight of gold and of em-
broideries is reserved for queens and goddesses.
Dryden.

By this name of ladies, he means all young
persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and deli-
cate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryd.*

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; viva-
cious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at shore when he
sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when
God thunders from heaven, regards not when
God speaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISLE. n. f. [Thus the word is written by
Addison, but perhaps improperly; since
it seems deducible only from, either *aile*,
a wing, or *allée*, a path, and is therefore
to be written *aile*.] The walks in a
church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double aisle to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*
AIT, or EYGHY. n. f. [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

AJUTAGE. n. f. [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Diæ.*

TO AKE. v. n. [from *αχθω*, and therefore more grammatically written *αχη*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
 My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakspeare.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
 Our other healthful members with a sense
 Of pain. *Shakspeare.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which in some men, are sure to follow, I think no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress,
 Ere long-with'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, the *heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakspeare* has used it, still more licentious, of the soul.

My soul *akes*

To know, when two authorities are up,
 Neither supreme, how soon confusion
 May enter. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
 And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addis.*

AKIN. adj. [from *a and kin*.]
 1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish,
 that, being thy sister in nature, I were not to
 far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin*
 to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
 Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
 In concert act, like modern friends,
 Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it
 may have been complicated, and distinguishes it
 from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts.*

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon *æpel*, noble, famous; as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of *æpeling*, noble, splendid, famous.

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *eald*, ancient; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans from the Saxon *eald*.

Gilson's Camden.

ALABASTER. n. f. [*ἀλάβαστρον*.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
 Nor fear that whiter skin of hers than snow,
 And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shaksp.*

ALABASTER. adj. Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALACK. interjeç. [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
 Nothing goes right; we would, and we would
 not. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

At thunder now no more I start,
 Than at the rumbling of a cart:
 Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
 I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALACKADAY. interjeçion. [This, like the former, is for *alas the day*.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY. adv. [from *alacrius*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrius* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.

Government of the Tongue.

ALACRITY. n. f. [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gaiety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
 I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
 Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

He, glad that now his sea should find a shore,
 With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
 Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
 Or sooner understood the sign to fly;
 With such *alacrity* they bore away,
 As if, to praise them, all the states stood by.

Dryden.

ALAMIRE. n. f. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

ALAMO'DE. adv. [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

ALAND. adv. [from *a for at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast
aland, far off from the place whether their desires
 would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
 Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand.
 And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*.

Dryden.

ALARMS. n. f. [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an *alarm*. *Numbers.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* against you. *Chronicles.*

The trumpets loud clangour
 Excites us to arms,
 With shrill notes of anger,
 And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden.*
 Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars
alarms,

And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance. Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
 Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope.*

TO ALARM. v. a. [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.
 2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*
 With louder hums, and with unequal arms.

Addison.

3. To surprize with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
 When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.
Tickell.

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, bruh'd the briny flood;
 Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
 Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
 With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryd.*

ALARM BELL. n. f. [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

Th' *alarm* bell rings from our Alhambra walls,
 And, from the streets, found drums and ataballes.

Dryden.

ALARMING. particip. adj. [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprizing; as, an *alarming* message; an *alarming* pain.

ALARM POST. n. f. [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALARUM. n. f. [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*. See **ALARM**.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious
 wreaths,

Our bruiled arms hung up for monuments,
 Our stern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings.

Shakspeare.

That Almatro might better hear,
 She sets a drum at either ear;
 And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
 Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

TO ALARM. v. a. [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See **ALARM**.

Withered murder
 (*Alarm'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
 Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
 Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare.*

ALA'S. interjeç. [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alms!* our haps be
 but hard haps. *Sidney.*
Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
 Thou but prefer'st a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Proteus, thou hast entertain'd
 A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shaksp.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, smite with thine
 hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!*
 for all the evil abominations of the house of
 Israel. *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!
Milton.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Fleecious indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have to loſt a ſenſe of human woes. *Dryd.*
ALAS THE DAY. *interjeſt.* Ah, unhappy
day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cauſe. *Shak.*
Alas a day! you have ruined my poor miſ-
treſs: you have made a gap in her reputation;
and can you blame her, if ſhe make it up with
her husband? *Congreve.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interjeſt.* Ah, unhappy
time!

All as the ſheep, ſuch was the ſhepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was (*ſalas the while!*)
May ſeem he lov'd, or elſe ſome care he took.

ALATE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately;
no long time ago.

ALB. *n. f.* [*album,* Lat.] A ſurplice; a
white linen veſtment worn by prieſts.

ALBE. } *adv.* [a coalition of words
ALBE'IT. } *all be it ſo.* *Skinner.*] Al-
though; notwithstanding; though it
ſhould be.

Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once thitherward
Approach, *alb:* his drowy ſcen was next. *Spenser.*

This very thing is cauſe ſufficient, why duties,
belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law
of reaſon teach them, ſhould, notwithstanding,
be preſcribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

One whoſe eyes
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as ſalt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*

He, who has a probable belief that he ſhall
meet with thieves in ſuch a road, thinks himſelf
to have reaſon enough to decline it, *albeit* he is
ſure to ſuſtain ſome ills, though yet conſider-
able, inconvenience by his ſo doing. *South.*

ALBUCINEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo,* Lat.] Re-
ſembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part there-
of. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I opened it by incision, giving vent firſt to an
albugineous, then to white concocted matter:
upon which the tumour ſunk. *Wiſeman.*

ALBUGO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the
eye, by which the cornea contracts a
whitenefs. The ſame with *leucoma.*

ALBURN COLOUR. *n. f.* See **AUBURN.**

ALCAHEST. *n. f.* An Arabic word, to
exprefs an univerſal diſſolvent, pre-
tended to by Paracelſus and Helmont.

ALCA'ID. *n. f.* [from *al,* Arab. and *القيد*,
the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a caſtle.

Th' *alcid*
Shuns me, and with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, firſt in-
ſtituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCANNA. *n. f.* An Egyptian plant
uſed in dying; the leaves making a
yellow, infuſed in water, and a red in
acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give
a red ſtain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALCHYMICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy.*] Re-
lating to alchymy; produced by al-
chymy.

The roſe-noble, then current for ſix ſhillings
and eight pence, the alchymiſt do affirm as an
unwritten verity, was made by projection or
multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully
in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical.*] In
the manner of an alchymiſt; by means
of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically.*
Camden.

ALCHYMIſT. *n. f.* [from *alchymy.*] One
who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of
alchymy.

To ſolemnize this day, the glorious fun
Stays in his courſe, and plays the *alchymiſt*,
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shakſp.*

Every *alchymiſt* knows, that gold will endure
a vehement fire for a long time without any
change; and after it has been divided by corro-
ſive liquors into inviſible parts, yet may pre-
ſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear in its own
form. *Greuv.*

ALCHYMY. *n. f.* [of *al,* Arab. and
χρμα.]

1. The more ſublime and occult part of
chymiſtry, which propoſes for its ob-
ject the tranſmutation of metals, and
other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this de-
luding art, which changeth the meaning of
words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the ſub-
ſtance of metals; maketh of any thing what it
liſeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to no-
thing. *Hooker.*

O he fits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richeſt *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthineſs. *Shakſp.*

Compared to this,
All honour's mimick, all wealth *alchymy.* *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons,
and kitchen utenſils.

White *alchymy* is made of pan-brafs one pound,
and arsenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made
of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon.*

They hid cry,
With trumpets regal ſound, the great reſult:
Tow'rd's the four winds, four ſpeedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the ſounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ALCOHOL. *n. f.* An Arabic term uſed
by chymiſts for a high reſiſed dephleg-
mated ſpirit of wine, or for any thing
reduced into an impalpable powder.

If the ſame ſalt ſhall be reduced into *alcohol*,
as the chymiſts ſpeak, or an impalpable powder,
the particles and intercepted ſpaces will be ex-
tremely leſſened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleoſum will coagulate the ſerum
on account of the *alcohol*, or reſiſed ſpirit which
it contains. *Arbutnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or reſiſy-
ing ſpirits; or of reducing bodies to an
impalpable powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE.** *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to reſiſy
ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly
without roughneſs.

ALCORAN. *n. f.* [*al* and *koran,* Arab.]
The book of the Mahometan precepts
and credenda.

If this would ſatisfy the conſcience, we might
not only take the preſent covenant, but ſubſcribe
to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkiſh
alcoran; and ſwear to maintain and defend either
of them. *Saunderſon againſt the Covenant.*

ALCOVE. *n. f.* [*alcoba,* Span.] A reſeſ,
or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an
eſtrade, or partition, and other corre-
ſpondent ornaments; in which is placed
a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to
entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lull'd in ſoft *alcoves*,
The nobleſt beaſt of thy romantick groves.

Of, if the muſe preſage, ſhall he be ſeen
By Roſamonda ſteering o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty ſhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glaſſes.
Tickell.

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope.*

ALDER. *n. f.* [*alnus,* Lat.] A tree hav-
ing leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel;
the male flowers, or katkins, are pro-
duced at remote diſtances from the fruit,
on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſquamoſe,
and of a conical figure. The ſpecies are,
1. The common or round-leaved *alder*.
2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The ſcar-
let *alder*. Theſe trees delight in a very
moiſt ſoil. The wood is uſed by turners,
and will endure long under ground, or
in water. *Miller.*

Without the grove, a various ſylvan ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade.
Pope's Odeſſey.

ALDERLIEVEſT. *adj. ſuperl.* [from *ald,*
alder, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.]
Moſt beloved; which has held the longeſt
poſſeſſion of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

ALDERMAN. *n. f.* [from *ald*, old, and
man.]

1. The ſame as ſenator, *Corwell.* A go-
vernour or magiſtrate, originally, as the
name imports, choſen on account of the
experience which his age had given him.

Tell him myſelf, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have ſome conference with his
grace. *Shakespeare.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praiſe:
Their full-fed heroes, their packnet may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. In the following paſſage it is, I think,
improperly uſed.

But if the trumpeter's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a ſhop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden.*

ALDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman.*]
Like an alderman; belonging to an
alderman.

Theſe, and many more, ſuffered death, in
envy to their virtues and ſuperior genius, which
embolden'd them, in exigencies (wanting an *al-*
dermanly diſcretion) to attempt ſervice out of the
common forms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ALDERN. *adj.* [from *alder.*] Made of
alder.

Then *aldern* boats firſt plow'd the ocean. *May.*

ALE. *n. f.* [*eale,* Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot
water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings. Do you
look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals.
Shakespeare's Henry viii.

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being
not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon
drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors.
Arbutnot.

2. A merry meeting uſed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben Jonſon.*

ALEBERRY. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *berry.*]
A beverage made by boiling ale with

spice and fugar, and sops of bread: a word now only used in conversation.

Their *aleberies*, cawdles, possets, each one, syllibis made at the milking pale, But what are composed of a pot of good ale.

Braumont.

A'LE-BREWER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes to brew ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale-brewers*. *Motimer.*

A'LECONNER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *con*.]

An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the common-hall of the city; and, whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

A'LE-COST. *n. f.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *costus*, Lat.] An herb. *Diſt.*

A'LE'CTRYOMANCY, OR A'LE'CTOROMANCY. *n. f.* [*ἀλεξτερυμωμαντία* and *μαντιή*.] Divination by a cock. *Diſt.*

A'LEGAR. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *eager*, four.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. Not used.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A'LEHOOF. *n. f.* [from *ale*, and *hoop*, head.] Ground-ivy, so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A house where ale is publickly sold; a tipling-house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thou most beauteous inn,
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *alehouse* guest?

Shakspeare.

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any man of sense in love with an *alehouse*; indeed of so much sense as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong encounters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

They shall each *alehouse*, thee each gillhouse mourn,

And answer'ring ginshops sower sighs return. *Pope.*

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse-keepers* in Holland, who were at the same time burgo-masters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. Out of use.

The old *ale-knights* of England were well depicted by Hanville, in the *alehouse-colours* of that time. *Camden.*

A'LEMBICK. *n. f.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout,

into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarified into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

A'LE'NGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

A'LE'RT. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*; but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him, Well Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Spectator.*

A'LE'RTNESS. *n. f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Spectator.*

A'LETASTER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *taster*.]

An officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. *Corwell.*

A'LEVAT. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

A'LEW. *n. f.* Clamour; outcry. Not in use. *Spenser.*

A'LEWASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in ale. Not in use.

What a heard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewashed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakspeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them down the bad half-pence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

A'LEXANDERS. *n. f.* [*ἄλεξανδρινόν*, Lat.] A plant.

A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT. *n. f.* An herb.

A'LEXANDRINE. *n. f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six. *Dryden.*

Then, at the last and only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,

That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

A'LEXIPH'ARMICK. *adj.* [from *ἀλεξέω* and *φάρμακον*.] That drives away poison; antidotal; that opposes infection.

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the leant, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, OR ALEXITE'RICK. *adj.* [from *ἀλεξέω*.] That drives away poison; that resists fevers.

A'LGATES. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner.* *Gate* is the same as *via*; and still used for *way* in the Scottish dialect.]

On any terms; every way. Obsolete:

Nor had the boaster ever risen more,
But that Renaldo's horse ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppress'd so fine,
That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell. *Paisfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *n. f.* [an Arabic word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *Geb* the philosopher; by some, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebrā*, a bone-setter; by *Menage*, from *algiabarāt*, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de-Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]

ALGEBRA'ICAL. }
1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.

2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themselves to the synthetic and analytic methods of geometers and *algebraists*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts' Logick.*

A'LGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill.

ALGI'DITY. } *n. f.* [from *algia*.] Chil-

A'LGIDNESS. } nels; cold. *Diſt.*

ALGI'FIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold. *Diſ.*

ALGOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Diſ.*

ALGORISM. } *n. f.* Arabick words, which
ALGORITHM. } are uſed to imply the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Diſ.*

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Diſ.*

ALIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, ſignifying *otherwiſe*; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simſon, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

ALIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourifhing; that may be nourifhed. *Diſ.*

ALIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*
From native ſoil

Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltleſs progeny, he ſeeks
Inglorious ſheſter in an *alien* land. *Phillips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to: with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the
fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien* from their profeſ-
ſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment that ariſes, is a conviction of
the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin re-
duced us; a weak, ignorant creature *alien* from
God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great de-
ſtroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien*
from our religion and government, in order to
ſtrengthen their faction. *Swift's Miscellany.*

ALIEN. *n. f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a man of
another country or family; one not
allied; a ſtranger.

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church
doth acknowledge them for her children; them
only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers in whom
theſe things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakſpeare.*

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*,
but enemies, ſo as it was no capital offence
to kill them. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd,
And art almoſt an *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakſp.*

The lawgiver condemn'd the perſons, who
ſat idle in diviſions dangerous to the government,
as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be
cut off from it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and
never enfranchiſed. A man born out of the
land, ſo it be within the limits beyond the ſeas,
or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience,
ſo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the
king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one, born out
of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in
England, his children (if he beget any here) are
not *aliens*, but deniſons. *Cowell.*

TO ALIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of an-
other.

If the ſon *alien* lands, and then repurchase
them again in fee, the rules of deſcents are to be
obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer.

Hale's Common Law.

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affec-
tion; to make averſe: with *from*.

The king was diſquieted, when he found that
the prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of,
or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

ALIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate*.] That
of which the property may be tran-
ſferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is tranſitory,
and both muſt paſs from him, by his own vol-
untary act, or by the violence of others, or at
leaſt by ſate. *Dennis.*

TO ALIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*,
Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing
to another.

The countries of the Turks were once chriſt-
ian, and members of the church, and where
the golden candleſticks did ſtand, though now
they be utterly *alienated*, and no chriſtians left.
Bacon.

2. To withdraw the heart or affections:
with the particle *from*, where the ſirſt
poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing muſt not *alie-
nate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never ſo true which we teach the world
to believe, yet, if once their affections begin to
be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to
change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

Any thing that is apt to diſturb the world,
and to *alienate* the affections of men from one
another, ſuch as croſs and diſtateful humours,
is either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and
deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament.

Her mind was quite *alienated* from the honeſt
Caſtilian, whom he was taught to look upon as
a formal old fellow. *Addiſon.*

ALIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] With-
drawn from; ſtranger to: with the par-
ticle *from*.

The whigs are damnably wicked; impatient
for the death of the queen; ready to gratify
their ambition and revenge by all deſperate meth-
ods; wholly *alienate* from truth, law, religion,
mercy, conſcience, or honour. *Swift's Miſe.*

ALIENATION. *n. f.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of
their lands in their poſterity, and for excluding
all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers.
Spencer's State of Ireland.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes,
to give a check to ſuſeage. Her ſucceſſour
paſſed a law, which prevented all future *aliena-
tions* of the church revenues. *Aſterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have
created new and great dependencies. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated; as, the
ſtate was waſted during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the
ground of his deſertion, and the *alienation* of his
heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means diſorder
of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not
through outward force and impuſion, though
not againſt, yet without their wills; as in *alie-
nation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter ab-
ſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.]
Having wings. *Diſ.*

ALIGEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having
wings; winged. *Diſ.*

TO ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *lig*, to
lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw
down; to ſubdue: an old word even in

the time of *Spencer*, now wholly forgot-
ten.

Thomalin, why ſitteen we fo,
As weren overweir with woe,
Upon ſo fair a morrow?

The joyous time now nigheth faſt,
Tha: ſhall *aligge* this bitter blaſt,
And ſtake the winter ſorrow. *Spencer.*

TO ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [ahhtan, Sax. *af-lichten*,
Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ſtop. The word
implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a
bird from the wing; a traveller from his
horſe or carriage; and generally of reſt-
ing or ſtopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakſp. Merch. of Venice.*
Slackneſs breeds worms; but the ſure ur-
veller,

Though he *alights* ſometimes, ſtill goeth on.

When marching with his foot he walks *thru*
night;

When with his horſe, he never will *alight*. *Denh.*
When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coaſt at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this coſtly frame. *Drud.*

When he was admoniſh'd by his ſubject to
deſcend, he came down gently, and circling in
the air, and ſinging to the ground. Like a lark,
melodious in her mounting, and continuing her
ſong till the *alights*; ſtill preparing for a higher
flight at her next fall. *Dryden.*

When ſunſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their lully ſteeds *alight*;

Like them diſmounted all the warlike train. *Dryd.*
Should a ſpirit of ſuperiour rank, a ſtranger to
human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would
his notions of uſe be? *Speſtator.*

2. It is uſed alſo of any thing thrown or
falling; to fall upon.

But ſtorms of ſtones from the proud temple's
height

Four down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*.
Dryden.

ALIKE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With
reſemblance; without difference; in
the ſame manner; in the ſame form.
In ſome expreſſions it has the appear-
ance of an adjective, but is always an
adverb.

The darkneſs hideth not from thee; but the
night ſhineth as the day; the darkneſs and the
light are both *alike* to thee. *Pſalms.*

With thee converſing, I forget all time;
All ſeaſons, and their change, all pleaſe *alike*.
Milton's Paradise Loſt.

Riches cannot reſcue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave.
Dryden.

Let us unite at leaſt in an equal zeal for thoſe
capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace,
and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Aſterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike* in
place,
But diſt'ring far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

ALIMENT. *n. f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.]
Nouriſhment; that which nourifhes;
nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance; and,
as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give
an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nu-
trition, or by what mechanism it is diſtributed.

Glanville's Sceptis Scientiſica.
All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can
be changed into the fluids and ſolids of our bo-
dies, are called *aliments*. In the largeſt ſenſe by
aliment, I underſtand every thing which a human
creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink;
and ſeaſoning, as, ſalt, ſpice, vinegar. *Leibnitz.*

ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That has the quality of aliment; that does nourish; that does feed.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives From all his *alimentary* recompence, In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimentary* sap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides, Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant, To sink a circling trench, and daily pour A just supply of *alimentary* streams, Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental.*] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest heat, and that only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any coporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That belongs or relates to aliment.
The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbutnot.*

2. That has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *aliment.*]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony.*] That does nourish: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh. *Harvey.*

ALIMONY. *n. f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.]

Alimony signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe.*

Before they settled hands and hearts, Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

ALIQVANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.]

Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQVOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.]

Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

ALISH. *adj.* [from *ale.*] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ALITURE. *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIVE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were, But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryd.*
Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*, Not scornful virgins who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them kept *alive*. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clayton.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live, And unto battle do yourselves address; For yonder comes the prowess knight *alive*, Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobility. *Fairy Queen.*

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarend.*
John was quick and underfoot business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbutnot.*

ALKAHEST. *n. f.* A word used first by Paracelsus and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal solvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbutnot.*

ALKALI. *n. f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances to which it is applied. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*] Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

ALKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbutnot.*

TO ALKALIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*]

To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKALIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] Having the qualities of alkali; impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizable* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizable*, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKANET. *n. f.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] A plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKENGII. *n. f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*; the plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKERMES. *n. f.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, mule, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adj.* [æll, æal, ealle, alle, Sax. oll, Welsh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. *alles*.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man; So are they *all*, all honourable men. *Shakspeare.*
To graze the herb *all* leaving, Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deuteronomy.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the public good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring *All* the year doth sit and sing; And, rejoicing, smiles to see Their green backs wear his livery. *Crashaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakspeare.*

ALL. *adv.* [See *ALL*, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser.*
Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight Within Corioli gates. *Shakspeare.*

He swore so loud, That, all amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Shak.*
The Saxons could call a corieth a faxed star, which is *all* one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*. *C Camden's Remains.*

For a large conscience is *all* one, And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras.*
Balm, from a silver box distill'd around, Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes: and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Addison.*

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the public square,
Where, all beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*
2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are all for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*
3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry like my sister,
To love my father all. *Shakespeare*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the icell but simply wit? *Spenser*
5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis, nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy handy head. *Spenser's Past.*

6. It was anciently in English, what it is now in the other Teutonick dialects, a participle of mere enunciation.

He thought them hap-pence all too dear. *Song in Shakespeare.*
Tell us what occasion of import
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife. *Shakespeare.*

ALL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.
And will she yet debate her eyes on me?
On me, whose all not equals Edward's moiety? *Shakespeare*

Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shaksp.*
The youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flattering wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and cheated trife,
Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched all they here can have
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*
Our all is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison.*

2. Every thing.
Then shall we be news-gramm'd — All the better we shall be the more remarkable. *Shaksp.*
Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow? — Well, all's one for that. *Shaksp. w. c.*

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for salutation; we have bus'ness. *Ben Jonson.*

3. That is, every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;
And glad her shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st. *Milt.*
They that do not keep up this indifferency for all but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*

4. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.
They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind hid it flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and all. *L'Esrange.*

A torch, snuff, and all goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addison.*

5. All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it are fixed and classical; as, *almighty*. When it is connected with the participle, it seems to be a noun; as, *all-surrounding*; in other

cases an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inserted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That bears every thing; omniparous.
Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope.*

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That gives gayety and cheerfulness to all.
Soon as the all-cheering sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shaksp.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the sovereignty over all.
He now sits before them the high and shining
idol of glory, the all-commanding image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compose*.] That quiets all men, or every thing.
Wrapt in embow'ring shades Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now address
To break the bands of all-composing rest. *Pope.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That subdues every thing.
Secund of Satan sprung, all-conquering death!
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That consumes every thing.
By age unbroke—but all-consuming care
Destroys perhaps the strength that time would spare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That eats up every thing.
Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and all-devouring age. *Pope.*

ALL-FOURS. *n. f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all-fours*.

ALL HAIL. *n. f.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps usually reckoned among them; a term of salutation. *Salvo*, or *salvete*.
All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All hail ye sacred, solitary groves!
All hail ye looks, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves! *Walsh.*

ALL HALLOWS. } *n. f.* [from *all* and *hal-*
ALL HALLOWS. } *low*.] All saints day; the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all*, and *hal-low*, to make holy.] The time about All saints day.
Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. f.* [See ALL HALLOWN.] The term near All saints, or the first of November.

Cut off the bough about All-hallowt de, in the bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of ironwort; which see.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That has the sovereign right of judgment.

I look with horror back,
That I detect my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *Mill-judging* Heaven,
Who knows my crimes, has teen my sorrow for
them. *Korue's Jane Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise.
Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity,
we, who could no way foresee the effect; when
an all-knowing, all-wise Being showers down
every day his benefits on the unthankful and un-
deserving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That created all; omnifick. See ALL-SEEING.

ALL POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

O all-powerful Being! the least motion of
whose will can create or destroy a world; pity
us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant.
Swift.

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints; the first of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. f.* [from *all* and *see*.] He that sees or beholds every thing; he whose view comprehends all things.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in jest. *Shak.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing.
The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long those perishable forms shall last;
Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
By that all-seeing, and all-making mind. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November.

This is all souls day, fellows, is it not? —
It is my lord. —
Why then all souls day is my body's doomsday. *Shakespeare.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.
The testimonies of God are perfect, the testi-
monies of God are all-sufficient unto that end for
which they were given. *Hosker.*
He can more than employ all our powers in
their utmost elevation; for he is every way
perfect and all-sufficient. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possess of infinite wisdom.
These is an infinite, eternal, all-wise mind gov-
erning the affairs of the world. *South.*
Supreme, all-wise, eternal potentate!
Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTOIS, or ALLANTOIDES. *n. f.* [from *αντα*, a gut, and *ειδης*, shape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage, by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLAY. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage: it is therefore derived by some from *à la loi*, according to law; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law: by others, from *allier*, to unite: perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense

most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate.

Being brought into the open air, I would *alloy* the burning quality Of that fell poison. *Shakspeare.*

No friendly offices shall alter or *alloy* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with a before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have Put the wild waters in this roar, *alloy* them. *Shak.*

ALLOY. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is alloyed with silver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen penny-weights is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the alloy is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For fools are stubborn in their way, As coins are harden'd by th' *alloy*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner as the admixture of baser metals alloys the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *alloy*, by little scattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Alloy being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *alloy* of jealousy, hope, and fear. *R. scannon.*

ALLOYER. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of alloying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *alloyers* of acrimony; and Avicenna countermans letting blood in clerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a *freewill billis*, or a bridle of gall, obtaining its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

ALLOYMENT. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.] That which has the power of alloying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection, O, brew it to a weak and colder palate, The like *alloyment* would I give my grief. *Shak.*

ALLEGATION. *n. f.* [*allege*, Fr.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here With ignominious words, though darkly coucht? As if the bad fuborned some to swear False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his state? *Shaksp.*

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

To ALLEGE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare, to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLEGABLE. *adj.* [*allege*, Fr.] That may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be solved that is *allegable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALLEGEMENT. *n. f.* [*allege*, Fr.] The same with *allegation*. *Diã.*

ALLEGER. *n. f.* [*allege*, Fr.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *allegor* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLEGIANCE. *n. f.* [*allegiance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts, Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths, Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shak.*

We charge you, on *allegiance* to ourselves, To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace. *Shakspeare.*

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting, to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLEGIANCY. *adj.* [*allege*, Fr.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*. Not used.

For your great graces Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks, My pray'rs to heaven for you. *Shakspeare.*

ALLEGORICAL. } *adj.* [*allegory*, Fr.]

ALLEGORICK. } After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom, *Milton.*

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALLY. *adv.* [*allegory*, Fr.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacocks.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phœacian with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALNESS. *n. f.* [*allegorical*, Fr.] The quality of being allegorical. *Diã.*

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [*allegory*, Fr.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh.*

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [*allegoria*, Gr.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacocks.*

ALLEGRO. *n. f.* A word denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means gay, as in *Milton*.

ALLELUJAH. *n. f.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, הלל and יהוה.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God.*

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prelude to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. *n. f.* [Ital.] A grave kind of musick. *Diã.*

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*alveo*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative, will much *alleviate* me in describing the practice part. *Harvey.*

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIACTION. *n. f.* [*alleviate*, Fr.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties, of friendship. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will fit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALLEY. *n. f.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide, With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Spenser.*

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrasses, and after spiregrasses. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yonder *alleys* green, Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Milton.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose; Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose: Ours is not great; the dangling boughs to crop, Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop. *Dryd.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made, Now sweep these *alleys* they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands the passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakspeare.*

ALL'ANCE. *n. f.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of queen Anne mention the grand alliance.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryd.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
And for alliance sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shakspeare.*
Adriatus soon, with gods averse shall join
In dire alliance with the Theban line;
Thence this life shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pepe.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakspeare.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new alliances to Cato. *Addison.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. f.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central alliciency is but a word,
and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville.*

TO ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIG'ATION. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLEG'A'TOR. *n. f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See **CROCODILE**.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd and other kinds
Of ill-fhap'd fishes. *Shakspeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were strung,
And here a scaly alligator hung. *Garth's Disp.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Diſt.*

ALLI'SION. *n. f.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous allision of the sea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *litera*, Lat.] Of what the critics call *alliteration*, or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances in the oldest and best writers, as,

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton's P. Lost.*

ALLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*allico*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account: a term used in the Exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *allodium*.] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. *n. f.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *n. f.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.
2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

TO ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *balloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allous*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; showing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious mastiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Phillips.*

ALLOQUY. *n. f.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation. *Diſt.*

TO ALLOT. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]

1. To distribute by lot.
2. To grant.
Five days we do allot thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse
That happy hour which heaven allots to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.
Since fame was the only end of all their studies,
a man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it. *Tatler.*

ALLOT'MENT. *n. f.* [from *allot*.]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part, the share, the portion granted.
There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the allotments of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*
Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty allotments, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers.*
2. Part appropriated.
It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Broom.*

ALLOT'TERY. *n. f.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See **ALLOT-MENT**.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor allottery my father left me by testament. *Shakspeare.*

TO ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allower*, Fr. from *allaudare*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to allow a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles which all mankind allow for true, are innate; those that men of right reason admit, are the principles allowed by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of musick all our hearts allow;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*
That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I allow to be true. *Swift.*

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The pow'r is above
Allow obedience. *Shakspeare.*
The Lord alloweth the righteous. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, allow too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I shall be ready to allow the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

4. To grant license to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam
To lead him where he would; his roughish madnes
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakspeare.*
But, as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. *1 Theſſ.*

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and allowed first by the state of England. *Durieu.*

5. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an allowed fool. *Shakspeare.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears allow
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he allowed his son the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; allowing still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLOWABLE. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not allowable, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees; which will not consist with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God allowable. *Hooker.*

I was, by the freedom allowable among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only allowable but laudable. *Atterbury.*

ALLOWABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lets, as to their nature, use, and allowableness, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *Swain's Sermons.*

ALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission without contradiction.
That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, is altogether allowance of them that succeed, although it be paid for itself nothing. *Locke.*

Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; license; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude, Without the king's will, or the state's allowance, A league between his Highness and Ferrara. *Shak.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give allowance to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate, or appointment, for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain allowance. *Bacon.*

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *2 Kings.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Pindic nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of allowance for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give allowances for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot Of very expert and approv'd allowance. *Shaksp.*

ALLOY, *n. f.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. Alloy is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

Let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other alloy, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the alloy is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure without mixture or alloy. *Atterbury.*

ALLU'BS'CENTY, *n. f.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.] Willingness; content.

To ALLU'DE, *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, *he alludes to an old story*; or of things, as, *the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults*.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker.*

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure; and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here alluded to. *Burnet's Theory.*

ALLU'MINOR, *n. f.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Corwell.*

To ALLURE, *v. a.* [*laurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch; *belænen*, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw toward any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, than any hardness deteneth from it; and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto allureth. *Hooker.*

The golden sun, in splendour likest *Leav'n*, Allur'd his eye, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Each flatter'ing hope, and each alluring joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLURE, *n. f.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.
The rather to train them to his *shore*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward.*

ALLUREMENT, *n. f.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn, Or violence. *Paradise Lost.*

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Paradise Regain'd.*

To saun th' *allurement* is not had To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd; But wondrous difficult, w'en once belet, To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLURER, *n. f.* [from *allure*.] The person that allures; enticer; inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION, *n. f.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. *Bu net.*

This last *allusion* gall'd the panther more, Because indeed it rubb'd upon the fore. *Dryd.*
Expressions now out of use, *allusions* to customs lost, to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Locke.*

ALLU'SIVE, *adj.* [*alludus*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive*, and the doctrine deduced from it liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLU'SIVELY, *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles (*Matt. xxiv. 28.*), by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammoud*

ALLU'SIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION, *n. f.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water. *Corwell.*

ALLUVIOUS, *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY, *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septa are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them. *Spenser.*

Whits, frailties, passions, closer still *ally* The common interest, or endear the eye. *Pope.*

To the sun *ally'd*, From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomson.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY', *n. f.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as, marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the moil of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than shored him. *Wotton.*

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACANTAR, *n. f.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF, *n. f.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass. *Chambers.*

ALMANACK, *n. f.* [Derived, by some, from the Arabick *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to count, or compute; by others, from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month, or *μανησ*, the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al*, and *maan*, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and falls, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight, Who in these studies does herself delight; By whom a greasy *almanack* is borne, With often handling, like chafft amber worn. *Dryden.*

I'll have a falling *almanack* printed on purpose for her use. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ALMANDINE, *n. f.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *DiA.*

ALMIGHTINESS, *n. f.* [from *almighty*.]

Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his *almighty* nefs, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things. *Hooker.*

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and *almightiness*. *Raleigh.*
In the wilderness, the bitter and the flock, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and receive his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*. *Taylor.*

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Genesis.*

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*, That you divest yourself, and lay apart The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n, By law of nature and of nations, 'long To him and to his heirs. *Shakspeare.*

ALMOND. *n. f.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Ménage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German, supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

ALMOND TREE. *n. f.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. *Millar.*

Like to an *almond tree*, mounted high On top of Green Scelenis, all alone, With blossoms brave bedecked daintily, Whose tender locks do tremble every one, At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Queen.*

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood; If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load, The globe will answer to the sylvan reign, Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Willem's Surgery.*

ALMOND-FURNACE, or ALMAN-FURNACE, called also the *Stveep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers.*

ALMONER, or ALMNER. *n. f.* [*elemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired for an *almner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man. *Dryden.*

ALMONRY. *n. f.* [from *almner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there *almost*, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object? *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight, And *almost* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addison.*

ALMS. *n. f.* [in Saxon, *elmeþ*, from *elemosyna*, Lat.]. What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees, Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his That hath receiv'd an *alms*. *Shakspeare.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice, and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Suwrif.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well, As the best order'd meal; For who the relish of these guests will sit, Needs set them but the *alms-basket* of wit. *Ben Jonson.*

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the *alms-basket*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ALMSDEED. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds*, which she did. *Acts.*

Hard-favour'd Richard, where art thou? Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*; Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back. *Shakspeare.*

ALMS-GIVER. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret, which sheweth that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; a hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into parishes, are manifest. *Hooker.*

And to relief of lezars, and weak age Of indigent faint souls, prit corporal toil, A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied. *Shakspeare.*

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hospital, or *almshouse*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange.*

Behold yon *almshouse*, neat, but void of state, Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. *Pope.*

ALMSMAN. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads; My gorgeous palace for a hermitage; My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown. *Shakspeare.*

ALMUG-TREE. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in scripture. Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in sails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*; others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *wrought wood*, and the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the *almug*; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugin*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmct.*

And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings.*

ALNAGAR, ALNAGER, or ALNEGER. *n. f.* [from *alnage*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the affize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Diç.*

ALNAGE. *n. f.* [from *alnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Diç.*

ALNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *all* and *night*.] A service which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon.*

ALLOES. *n. f.* [אלוה, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood, used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloe tree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d' aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Suwrif.*

2. A tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. A medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into *Sucotorine*, and *Caballine*, or horse *aloes*: the first is so called from *Secotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be

confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wise man's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. f.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes.

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*loffer*, to lift up, *Dan.* *Left* air, *Icelandish*; so that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air; a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars aloft. *Suckling.*
Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryden.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ALOGY. *n. f.* [*αλογος*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dist.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*; that is, *single*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakf.*
If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. *Dryd.*
God, by whose alone power and conversation
we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly alone, and they are but sheep
which always herd together. *Sidney.*
Alone, for other creature in this place,
-Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Milton.*
I never durst in darkness be alone. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,
If they set down before's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakspere.*
Let you alone, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client stole it, but he had better have let
it alone; for he lost his cause by his jest. *Addison.*

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid along,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of
wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand, carried along, leaveth a train of
light behind it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomprina stands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the
title of fool to a wicked man. *Tilleyson.*
They were *all along* a cross, untoward sort of
people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*, in company; joined with.

I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall along with you. *Shakf.*
Hence, then! and evil go with thee along,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when something is mingled with it which it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go along with it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains

A tyrant's curb, and restive breaks the reins.
Take this along; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *adv.* [a corruption, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in
all their ports alongst the sea coast. *Knollys.*

ALO'OF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a distance: with the particle *from*.

It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence the might behold the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger far deseried. *Fairy Q.*

As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet aloof. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The noise approaches, though our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody bounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand aloof at bay. *Shaksp.*

Going northwards, aloof, as long as they had
any doubt of being pursued; at last, when they
were out of reach, they turned and crossed the
ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter
the city, until he had aloof seen the cross set up
upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it
became christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the
other of clay. The water carried them away;
the earthen vessel kept aloof from t'other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The strong may fight aloof: Aeneas try'd
His force too near, and by presuming died. *Dryd.*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;
But with a crafty madness keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if the stand
aloof, there will be still suspicions: it being a
received opinion, that the hath a great interest
in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakspere.*

ALO'UD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry aloud,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be just,
Heav'n in a moment makes a heap of dust. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'ring thrice
aloud,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd.*

ALO'w. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. *n. f.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*: therefore used to signify, the first.

I am *alpha* and *omega*, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

A'LPHABET. *n. f.* [from *αλφα*, *alpha*, and *βητα*, *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks. The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will rest an *alphabet*,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shakspere.*

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more syllables, or of one, are wonderful. *Holler.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying sooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryden.*

ALPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL. } *adj.* [from *alphabet*;
ALPHABETICK. } *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested in an *alphabetical* order all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf person is to learn. *Holler's Elements of Speech.*

ALRE'ADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.]

At this present time, or at some time past: opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here already. Will it be done? It has been done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me still of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryden.*

See, the guards from you far eastern hill
Already move, no longer stay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Metinks *already* I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded toad,
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

AL'S. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also; likewise. Out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince removes
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

AL'SO. *adv.* [from *all* and *so*.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.
In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also*. *1 Samuel.*

A'LTAR *n. f.* [*altare*, Lat.] It is observed by *Janus*, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the christian worship, in opposition to the *ara* of gentilsim.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her altar held. *Dryd.*

2. The table in christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd, and fast-like
Cait her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly
Shakespeare.

A'LTARAGE *n. f.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

A'LTAR-CLOTH *n. f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings,
and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this
shew. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To ALTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter*, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to alter a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to change it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is altered from pale to red.

Do you note

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale the looks,
And of an earthy cold? *Shakespeare.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God, by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares alter what God hath appointed? *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way altered from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

To ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather alters from bright to cloudy.

A'LTARABLE *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change, itself.

That alterable respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discernor. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, alterable by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the house of Hanover be alterable or no? *Swift.*

A'LTARABLNESS *n. f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

A'LTARABLY *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTARAGE *n. f.* [from *alo*.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reason is, because, in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Sir J. Davies.*

A'LTARANT *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be alterant or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION *n. f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or alteration, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary? *Hooker.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange alteration! Sin, and Death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and heathen way. *Milton.*

No other alteration will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *Sou h.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding alterations, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTARATIVE *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuans*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION *n. f.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause alteration to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and alteration; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. *Hakewill on Providence.*

ALTERN *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use

To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton.*

ALTERNACY *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!

While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTERNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.]

The internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTERNATE *n. f.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful alternates of substantial peace,
They bless the long nocturnal influence shed.
On the crown'd goblet, and the gemal bed. *Prior.*

To ALTERNATE. *v. a.* [*alternare*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, alternates the disposition of good and evil. *Greco.*

ALTERNATELY *adv.* [from *alternate*.]

In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The princess Meleinda, bath'd in tears,
And tuss'd alternately with hopes and fears
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills alternately engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

ALTERNATENESS *n. f.* [from *alternate*.]

The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *DiC.*

ALTERNA'TION *n. f.* [from *alternate*.]

The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of alternation would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

ALTERNATIVE *n. f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.]

The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange alternative—

Mult ladies have a doctor or a dance? *Young.*

ALTERNATIVELY *adv.* [from *alternative*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

ALTERNATIVENESS *n. f.* [from *alternative*.]

The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocaion. *DiC.*

ALTERNITY *n. f.* [from *altern*] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocaion.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALTHOUGH *conjunctio*. [from *all* and *though*.] See **THOUGH**.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, although they be intricate, obscure, and dark; although they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, although in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
 The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*
 The chiefs must be lured upon a majority; with-
 out which the laws would be of little weight,
although they be good additional securities. *Swift.*
ALTI'GRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Diſt.*
ALTI'LOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*altus* and *loquer*, Lat.] High speech; or pompous language.
ALTI'METRY. *n. f.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and *metron*.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.
ALTI'SONANT. } *adj.* [*altifonus*, Lat.]
ALTI'SONOUS. } High sounding; pompous or lofty in sound. *Diſt.*
AL'TITUDE. *n. f.* [*alitudō*, Lat.]
 1. Height of place; space measured upward.
 Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
 Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakspeare.*
 Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but sixteen furlongs. *Brown.*
 She shines above, we know; but in what place,
 How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
 By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd;
 Distance and *altitude* conceal th' rest. *Dryden.*
 2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.
 Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or *abode* above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions? *Rymer.*
 3. Situation with regard to lower things.
 Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Key.*
 4. Height of excellence; superiority.
 Your *altitude* offends the eyes
 Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*
 5. Height of degree; highest point.
 He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakspeare.*
ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo*.] High flying. *Diſt.*
AL'TOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]
 1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.
 It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*
 If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*
 I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*
 2. Conjointly; in company. This is rather *all together*.
 Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
 And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
 We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakspeare.*
ALUDEL. *n. f.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute*.]
Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as

'many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*
AL'UM. *n. f.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a taste of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency.
 The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *roche alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.
Saccharine alum is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.
Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.
Plumose or *plane alum* is a sort of fatine mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, holding in green; it rises in threads, or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Gambert.*
 By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curls. *Boyle.*
ALUM STONE. *n. f.* A stone or calc used in surgery; perhaps *alum* calcined, which then becomes corrosive.
 She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum* stones. *Wife's Journ.*
ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to *alum*, or consisting of *alum*.
 Nor do we reasonably conclude, because by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able awhile to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsists and liveth in it. *Brown.*
 The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wife's Journ.*
AL'WAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; *εαλεπæγα*, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]
 1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *sometime*, or to *never*.
 That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* to continue. *Hecker.*
 Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*
 2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*.
 He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*
A. M. stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which in some foreign countries is called doctor of philosophy.
AM The first person of the verb *to be*. [See **TO BE**.]
 And God said unto Moses I *am* that I *am*: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I *am* hath sent me unto you. *Exod.*
 Come then, my soul, I call thee by that name,
 Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
 For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
 Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*
AMAB'ILITY. *n. f.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.
 No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*
AMADETTO. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See

PEAR] So called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.
AMADOT. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See **PEAR**.]
ANA IN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.
 Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
 To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakspeare.*
 What! when we fled *amain*, pursued and struck
 With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
 The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*
 The hills to their supply,
 Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist
 Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*
 From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung
amain,
 Like lightning sudden, on the warrior train,
 Beats down the trees before him, shakes the
 ground;
 The forest echoes to the crackling sound,
 Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dryden.*
AMALGAM. } *n. f.* [*αμα* and *γαμην*.]
AMALGAMA. } The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See **AMALGAMATION**.
 The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the combination of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*
TO AMALGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.
AMALGAMATION. *n. f.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.
Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Bacon.*
AMANDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.
AMANUE'NSIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.
AMARANTH. *n. f.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *a* and *μαρτυρω*.] A plant. Among the many species, the most beautiful are,
 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*.
 2. In poetry it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.
 Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once
 In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
 Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
 To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there
 grows,
 And flows aloft, shading the fount of life;
 And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n,
 Rows o'er Elysian flows her amber stream:
 With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
 Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with
 beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AMARA'NTHINE *adj.* [*amarantbinus*, Lat.] Relating to amarantus; consisting of amarantus.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flows;
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or amarantine bow'rs.

Pope.

AMARITUDE *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehdend in cholera, it acquires from a commixture of melaenoly, or external malign bodies.

Harvey.

AMARULENCE *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

Diſ.

AMAS'MENT *n. f.* [from *amas*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impoſtures.

Glauville's Scep. Scient.

TO AMASS *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice.

Atterbury.

When we would think of infinite space or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or raies, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.

Locke.

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbeliev'd in many.

Brown's Vulg. Er.

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases.

Watts' Improv. of the Mind.

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world.

Pope.

AMASS *n. f.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments making a new kind of heath.

Wotton.

TO AMA'VE *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate*. See **MATE**.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. Obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate,
Court'd of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wife *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate.

Fairy Q.

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old French *matter*, to crush or subdue.

AMATORCULIST *n. f.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection.

Diſ.

AMATORY *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him spontaneously.

Bramhall againſt Hobbes.

AMAURO'SIS *n. f.* [*αμαυροσία*.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the

representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that in many of its parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes continually rolling round, many parts of objects, falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye.

Quincy.

TO AMAZE *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amaz'd* at thee, and their king, shall be horribly afraid for thee when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall.

Ezek.

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go heavenly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind.

Smith.

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amaz'd*, he will be mocked; if he be *amaz'd*, he will every way be mocked.

Shakespeare.

AMAZE *n. f.* [from the verb.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*.

Milton.

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage, through the curling sea;
Then casting back his eyes, with dire *amaze*,
Sees on the Punick there the mounting blaze.

Dryden.

AMAZEDLY *adv.* [from *amaz'd*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amaz'dly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my message?
Stands Macbeth thus *amaz'd*?

Shakespeare.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights.

Shaksp.

AMAZEDNESS *n. f.* [from *amaz'd*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the fardiel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amaz'dness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber.

Shak.

AMAZEMENT *n. f.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had spy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd.

Fairy Q.

But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works.

Shak.

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Distracted and surpriz'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings.

Milton.

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last.

Waller.

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him.

Mt.

AMAZING *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an *amazing* thing to see the present deſolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours.

Adison.

AMAZINGLY *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wisest philosopher to answer.

Watts' Logic.

AMAZON *n. f.* [*α and μά*]. The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightest with the sword.

Shakespeare.

AMBAGES *n. f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood.

Locke.

AMBA'GIOUS *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.

Diſ.

AMBASSADE *n. f.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or buliness of an ambassador. Not in use.

When you disgrac'd me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king.

Shaksp.

AMBASSADOUR *n. f.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxader*, Span. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew *בשר* to tell, and *מבשר* a messenger; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify service, and *ambasciator*, a servant; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonick, signifying a government, and Junius mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambactus*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *basas*, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassador, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write *ambassadour*, not *embassadour*.] A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an *ambassadour* is inviolable.

Ambassadur is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signi-

ses particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambassadors*. *Shak.*
Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,
Nor ask'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge, my own *ambassador*.

Dryden.
Oft have their black *ambassadors* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama.
Adison.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassador.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadors* ———
Come you to menace war and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow?
Rowe.

AMBASSAGE. *n. f.* [*from ambassador*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassador.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

AMBER. *n. f.* [*from ambar*, Arabic; whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummos or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea, along the coasts of Prussia.

Some naturalists refer *amber* to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the foam of the lake Cephisus, near the Atlantick; others, a conge-lation formed in the Baltic, and in some foun-tains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber*, into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. *Trevaux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell; almost like *ambergris*. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *osfel*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Beacham.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Add.*
The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

AMBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of
brav'ry,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.
Shakspeare.

AMBER-DRINK. *n. f.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

AMBERGRIS. *n. f.* [*from amber and gris*, or *gray*; that is, *gray amber*.] A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

Some imagine *ambergris* to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding, in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevaux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found? *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or musk seed, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. f.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans*.] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDEXTER. *n. f.* [*Lat.*]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*from ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. *adj.* [*from ambidexter*, *Lat.*]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambidextrosus*.] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dist.*

AMBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, *Lat.*] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*
The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn.
Fenton to L. Gower.

Illustrious virtues, who by toms have role
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assist her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

AMBIGU. *n. f.* [*French*.] An entertainment consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [*from ambiguus*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shakspeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, *Lat.*]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful sense deluding?
Milton.

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rais'd her lab'ring
breast,
In these mysterious words his mind express;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke. *Pope.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from ambiguus*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambiguus*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBI'LOGY. *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *λογος*.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Diſt.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Diſt.*

AMBI'LOQUY. *n. f.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Diſt.*

AMBIT. *n. f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The talk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhe. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Greene's Museum.*

AMBIT'ION. *n. f.* [*ambitio*, Lat. the desire of something higher than is possessed at present.]

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his *ambition*? *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'n'ing power would he, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but be well;
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*

Urge them, while their souls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Left zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of soft petitions, pity, and remorse,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affection of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBIT'IOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with *ambition*; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of *ambition*, if a noun; *to*, if expressed by a verb.

We see *ambitious* God's whole work t' undo. *Donne.*

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryd.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection of which he had been so long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of out-doing Alexander. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen
Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds. *Shaksp.*

AMBIT'IOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our departing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryd.*

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBIT'IOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambitious*.] The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE. *n. f.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Diſt.*

TO AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See **AMBLE.** It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Who make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient,
As e'er did Hercules. *Roué's Fane Store.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that *ambles* uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,

Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient,
As e'er did Hercules. *Roué's Fane Store.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shaksp.*

AMBLE. *n. f.* [from *To amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and a hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but he cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage. *Farrier's Diſt.*

AMBLER. *n. f.* [from *To amble*.] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

AMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA. *n. f.* [*αμβροσία*.] 1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste is called *ambrosia*.

2. A plant. It has male floscolous flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each. The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*.

2. Taller unfavoury sea *ambrosia*. 3 The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. *Miller.*

AMBROSIAL. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of *ambrosia*; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the blest spirits elect
Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following song pursues,
Aerial honey and *ambrosial* dews. *Dryden.*

To farthest shores th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies. *Pope.*

AMBERY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.

2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in *Scotland*.

AMBS ACE. *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakspere.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of casting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramhall.*

AMBULATION. *n. f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles, in station, proceed more offensive lastitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brewer.*

AMBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions; such were those self moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

2. That happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduce hither the princess, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

AM'BURY. *n. f.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n. f.* [*ambuscade*, Fr. See **AMBUSH**.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. f.* [*ambuscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscades*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakspere.*

AMBUSH. *n. f.* [*ambusche*, Fr. from *hois*, a wood; whence *embuscher*, to hide in woods, *ambushes* being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge! charge! their ground the faint Taxallans yield,

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprize; the state of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shaksp.*

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands

* Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and drefs,
To be Taxallan enemies I guefs. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *n. f.* [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush; surprize. Not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Diſ.*

AMBU'STION. *n. f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. *n. f.* [*emal*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glafs, melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMEN. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word seems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried God blefs us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.
Listening their fear, I could not say *amen*
When they did say God blefs us. *Shakspere.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting. *Amen, and amen.* *Pſalm.*

AMEN'ABLE. *adj.* [*amenable*, Fr. *amener*, *quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENAGE. } *n. f.* [They seem to come

A'MENANCE. } from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien; words disused.

For he is fit to use in all days,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or else for wife and civil governance. *Spenser.*

Well kend him so full space,
Th' encl' anter, by his arms and a *menance*,
When under him he saw his Libyan steed to prance. *Fairy Queen.*

To **AMEN'D.** *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness.

In these two cases we usually write *mend*. See **MEND**.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.*

3. To restore passages in writers, which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To **AMEN'D.** *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from *to improve*; *to improve* supposes, or not denies, that the thing is well already, but *to amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sturley.*

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

AMEN'DE. *n. f.* [French.] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompence is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word *amends*.

AMEN'DER. *n. f.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AMEN'DMENT. *n. f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Great on.*

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be persuaded by ot'er means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers.

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment*. *2 Estras.*

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,

Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shaksp.*

AMEN'DMENT. *n. f.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the error. *Blount.*

AMEN'DS. *n. f.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Re-compence; compensation; atonement.

If I have too austere'ly punish'd you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shaksp.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raleigh's Ffays.*

There I, a pris'ner chain'd, scarce feebly draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwhoksome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroic poem. *Dryden.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spencer.*

AMEN'ITY. *n. f.* [*aménité*, Fr. *amantias*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation

If the situation of Babylon was such at first as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *amenity* and pleasure. *Livson.*

AMEN'TA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Milner.*

To **AMER'CE.** *v. a.* [*amerccier*, Fr. *amerccer*, seems to give the original.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by *Spenser* of punishments in general.

Where every one that misdeed then her make,
Shall be by him *amercc'd* with penance due. *Spenser.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shak.*

All the tutors were considerably *amercc'd*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.*

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amercc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AMER'CE. *n. f.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AMER'CEMENT. } *n. f.* [from *amerce*.]

AMER'CIAMENT. } The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amerccements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. f.* [a corruption of the word *am's ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky five;
To thun *am's ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

A'MESS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Diſ.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

AME'IHYST. *n. f.* [*επιθυσιος*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because

it was imagined to prevent inebriation.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet: others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is very in value to the emerald. *Chambers.*

Some stones approached the granite complexion; and several nearly resembled the *amethyst*. *Wolward.*

A'METHYST, in heraldry, signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purple* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHYSTINE *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an *amethyst* in colour.

A kind of *amethystine* flint, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone. *Gr. w.*

AMIALE. *adj.* [*amiable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hepp.*

She told her while she kept it, 'T would make her *amiable*, subdue my father entirely to her love; but if she lost it, Or made a gift of it, my father's eye Should soon be lost. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. Pretending love; showing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Fort's wife; see your art of wooing. *Shakespeare.*

AMIALENESS. *n. f.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being *amiable*; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have noting left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Johnson.*

AMIALELY. *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an *amiable* manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heavenly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

AMICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being *amicable*; friendliness; good-will.

AMICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an *amicable* manner; in a friendly way; with good-will and concord.

They see
Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walk
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, re-
volv'd

Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*
I found my subjects *amicably* join
To lessen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In H. and itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Atminians, did attempt to destroy the republic. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

A'MICE. *n. f.* [*amicus*, Lat. *amic*, Fr.] *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteriis communibus sunt amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta.* Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pedus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat: tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet; stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium.* Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey. *Milton.*

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope.*

AMID. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or
AMIDST. } *midst*.]

1. In the middle; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Milton.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the midst of another thing.

Amid my woe with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his woe would
mean? *Sidney.*

So sails *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurld to and fro with jaculation dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wreathe twin,
The bear *amidst* my chrysal streams I bring,
And outhrown winds to blast my flow'ry wing. *Dryden.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the ivyan shades. *Dryden.*

3. Among; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor found
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they thine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addison.*

AMISS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies *according to*, and *miss*, the English particle, which shows any thing, like the Greek *μαρκα*, to be wrong; as, to *misscount*, to count erroneously; to *missdo*, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that, which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss*, when it is truly done. *Shakespeare.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amiss*, impute it not. *Addison.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they construed all *amiss*,
And thought she wou'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hooker.*
Metinks, though a man had all science and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conscience. *Tillotson.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*
I built a wall, and when the masons plod the
knives, nothing delighted me so much as to find
by while my servants threw down what was *amiss*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel.*

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday, but am well to-day.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action.

9. *Amiss* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick fool, as his true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*. *Hamlet.*

AMISSIION. *n. f.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

TO AMIT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidty of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffusency, and *amitteth* not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AMITY. *n. f.* [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.]

Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*; or among the people, opposed to *discord*; or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir J. Davies.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly
In bearing thus the absence of your lord. *Shakespeare.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplor'd ashes; let there be
'Twas us and them no league nor *amity*. *Denham.*

AMMONIAC. *n. f.* A drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of fern growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agalavitis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry crops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. *Savary's Travels.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large lions where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Carrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or in the pailed roads, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple,

Ammoniac, and sometimes from the country, *Gyeniae*. No more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount *Ætna*.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glass bottles, filled with foot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only foot exhaled from dung is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine, with which some mix that quantity of foot; and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, fulminaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. *Chambers.*

AMMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.]

Having the properties of ammoniac.

Human blood calcined yields no fixed salt; nor is it a *sal ammoniac*, for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of *sal ammoniac*. *Arbutnot.*

AMMUNITION. *n. f.* [supposed by some to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of provision; but it surely may be more reasonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *chofes à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and ammunition for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel staid to put in the ammunition he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon.*

All the rich mines of learning ranfack are, To furnish ammunition for this war. *Denham.*

But now, his stores of ammunition spent, His naked valour is his only guard:

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent, And solitary guns are scarcely heard. *Dryden.*

AMMUNITION BREAD. *n. f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY. *n. f.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit, upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and by distilling them a while, deceive the legislature into an *amnesty*. *Swift.*

AMNICOLIST. *adj.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Diſ.*

AMNIGENOUS. *adj.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Diſ.*

AMNION. } *n. f.* [Latin; perhaps from
AMNIOS. } *ἀμνίος*.] The innermost mem-

brane with which the fetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the fetus is preserved. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMOMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *sison* of the ancients, or *basilid stone-parsley*. It resembles the muscat grape. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

AMONG. } *prep.* [among, *zemanz*,
AMONGST. } Saxon]

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard, Now walking in the garden, by soft winds Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,

And from his presence hid themselves among The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits amongst the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Addison.*

AMORIST. *n. f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as sickle in their faces as their minds: though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistresses' kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMOROSO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Diſ.*

AMOROUS. *adj.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured: with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakspeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakspeare.*

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes, Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew; Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize, And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; so *amorous* is nature of whatsoever she produces. *Dryd.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not thap'd for sportive tricks, Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass, I, that am rudely stamp'd, *Shakspeare.*

And into all things from her air inspir'd The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net

First caught, they lik'd; and each his liking chose. *Milton.*

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay Under the plantane's shade, and all the day With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

AMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath, Each fish, which every channel hath, Will *amorously* to thee swim, Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

AMOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being *amorous*; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Bassilus, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*. *Sidney.*

Lindamor has wit and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Boyle.*

AMORT. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*? *Shakspeare.*

AMORTIZATION. } *n. f.* [*amortissement*,
AMORTIZEMENT. } *amortissable*, Fr.]

The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To AMORTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.]

To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom, to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

To AMOVE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amoved* from his sober mood, And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act? And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

At her so piteous cry was much *amov'd* Her champion stout. *Fairy Queen.*

To AMOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole: with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burder's Theory.*

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange.*

AMOUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your amount?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson.*

AMOUR. *n. f.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue; generally used of vitious love. The *ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust,
as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over;
and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the
impure flame will either die of itself, or consume
the body that harbours it. *South.*

The restless youth search'd all the world
around;

But how can love in his *amours* be found? *Addis.*

AMPER. *n. f.* [*amppe*, Sax.] A tumour with inflammation; bile. A word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in Essex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. *adj.* [*αἰθρῖος* and *βίος*.]

1. That partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hubbias*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of these creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water.

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Shabbasin.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Tiaulus of *amphibious* breed,
Motle fruit of mungrel feed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the fire exhald' from dung. *Swift.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY. *n. f.* [*αμφιλογία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *capture lepores*, meaning, by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of *equivocation*, and *amphibology*. *Brown.*

He that affirm'd, 'gainst sense, 'snow black to be,

Might prove it by this *amphibology*;
Things are not what they seem. *Vers. on Cleaveland.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies* into fallacious deductions. *Glarville.*

AMPHIBOLOUS. *adj.* [*ἀμφί* and *βλάβη*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions. *Howel.*

AMPHIBOLOGY. *n. f.* [*αἰθρῖος* and *λόγος*.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Diçl.*

AMPHISBÆNA. *n. f.* [Lat. *amphisbæna*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by *Nicander* and others. *Brown.*

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire. *Milt.*

AMPHISCII. *n. f.* [Lat. *αμφισκίαι*, of *αἴσθησις* and *σκία*, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHEATRE. *n. f.* [of *αἰθρῖος*, of *αἴθρῖος*, and *θέατρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stageplays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryd.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addis.*

AMPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's *ample* lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;
Land where and when you please, with *ample*
leave. *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceceth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promise, that, within to many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative, that is, not an epitome:

AMPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

TO AMPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*. *Brown.*

AMPLIATION. *n. f.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odius matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Syliff's Parergon.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Uolter.*

TO AMPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Diçl.*

AMPLIFICATION. *n. f.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Divois.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well the character of Alcinoüs. *Pope.*

AMPLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *To amplify*.]

One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances: it being usually taken in a good sense.

Demillus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

TO AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

All conceives that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the found at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have
read

His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shaksp.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those leivitous that have laboured in this vineyard. *Darvies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil. *Dryd.* I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

To *A'MPLIFY*. v. n. Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts' Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify* on others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Ody.*

A'MPLITUDE. n. f. [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitude*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing, the true inquiry of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd, Perfections absolute, graces divine, And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts' Logick.*

6. *Amplitude* of the range of a projectile, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises; and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude* are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west points of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. adv. [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For wroth well-being, So *amply*, and with hands to liberal, Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were refused not to be convinced; and to those who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal. *Sitterbury.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid, The woman's teed, obscurely then foretold, Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryd.'s Dufresnoy.*

To *A'MPUTATE*. v. a. [*amputo*, Lat.]

To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wiseon's Surgery.*

A'MPUTATION. n. f. [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

The usual method of performing *amputation* in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe: which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the disarticulating knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone afunder with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross sitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plasters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the fiercer use of their bow. *Brown.*

A'MULET. n. f. [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amoletum*; *quoam malum amolitur*, Lat.]

An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he

establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. n. f. [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Ditt.*

To *AMUSE*. v. a. [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they so but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises.

AMUSEMENT. n. f. [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give porcion to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to stand the but le, while others, who had better talents than a dupe, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMUSER. n. f. [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The french word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMUSIVE. adj. [from *amuse*.] That has the power of amusing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaz'd, Behold th' *amusive* arch before him fly, Then vanish quite away. *Thomson.*

AMYGDALATE. adj. [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. adj. [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. article. [ane, Saxon; een, Dutch; eine, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *b* mute. See *A*.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands *an* ox.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or some: as, *an* elephant might swim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod, An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men *an* hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and* if.

He can't flatter, he'

An honest mind and plain; he must speak truth, *an* they will take it so; if not, he's plain. *Shak.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*.

Well I know

The clerk will ne'er wear hair on 's face that had it.

—He will *an'* if he live to be a man. *Shaksp.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *us* if.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, toars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Adelphi.*

AN*a*. *adv.* [*ἀνα*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ζ ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight innocence and prudence take,

ana of each does the just mixture make. *Cowley.*
He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *ana*. *Dryden.*

AN*a*. *n. f.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACAMP*t*ICK. *adj.* [*ἀνακάμπτω*.] Reflecting, or reflected; an *anacamp*tick found, an echo; an *anacamp*tick hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMP*t*ICKS. *n. f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHA*r*TICK. *n. f.* [See **CATHA*r*TICK.**] Any medicine that works upward. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHAL*æ*O*s*IS. *n. f.* [*ἀνακεφαλῶσις*.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Diä.*

ANACHORETE. } *n. f.* [sometimes viti-

ANACHORITE. } ously written *ancho-*

rite; *ἀναχωρητής*.] A monk who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

ANACHRONISM. *n. f.* [from *ἀνά* and *χρόσις*.] An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACLA*t*ICKS. *n. f.* [*ἀνά* and *κλάω*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPLO*s*IS. *n. f.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amid all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him.*

ANAGOGE*t*ICAL. *adj.* [*ἀναγωγή*.] That contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Diä.*

ANAGO*g*ICAL. *adj.* [*αναγωγική*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. *Diä.*

ANAGO*g*ICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM. *n. f.* [*ἀνά* and *γράμμα*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W*i*,l,l,i,s,a,m,N,o,y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law*.

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we say? *Downe.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRA*m*MATISM. *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Gamden.*

ANAGRA*m*MATIST. *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRA*m*MATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatizer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEP*t*ICK. *adj.* [*ἀναληπτικός*.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANA*l*OGAL. *adj.* [from *analogous*.] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALO*g*ICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Hale.*

ANALO*g*ICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALO*g*ICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical;

fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA*l*OGISM. *n. f.* [*ἀναλογισμὸς*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

TO ANA*l*OGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material Bodies, diversly figured and figured, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANA*l*OGO*u*s. *adj.* [*ἀνα* and *λόγος*.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Esjange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Abchurchnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension; though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA*l*OGY. *n. f.* [*ἀναλογία*.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a precept form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. *Hooker.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. *Sourä.*

2. When the thing, to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politic have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distempred state. *Dryden.*

By *analogy* with all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burmet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy betwixt* the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *hate*, *hated*; from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA*l*YSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνάλυσις*.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best

method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Abbatnot.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We can, et know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorant. *Gilleville.*

ANALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That resolves any thing into first principles; that separates any compound. See **ANALYSIS**.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccurateness of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabric: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Clarville.*

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.]

In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See **ANALYSIS**.

ANALYTICK. *adj.* [*αναλυτικῶς*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts: applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logic a great critic, Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*.

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watson's Logic.*

To ANALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀναλύω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See **ANALYSIS**.

Chemistry enabling us to deplete bodies, and in some measure to *analyze* them, and take afunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompound'd, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immortality of any action into its last principles; if it be enquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris's Miscell. pieces.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This is what is chiefly meant in the theological school, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watson's Logic.*

ANALYZER. *n. f.* [from *To analyze*.]

That which has the power of analyzing. Particular reasons incline me to doubt whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνα and μορφή*.]

Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANÁ. *n. f.* The pineapple.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine-apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and hence any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Müller.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride Of vegetable life, beyond what'er The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomson.*

ANANÁ, wíld. The same with *pinguin*.

ANAPHORA. *n. f.* [*ἀναφορά*.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or found; as, *Where is the wife? Where is the scribe? Where is the dispenser of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀναπληρωτικός*.] That fills up any vacuity: used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH. *n. f.* [See **ANARCHY**.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old, With fault'ring speech, and visage compos'd, Answer'd. *Milton.*

ANARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Cheyne.*

ANARCHY. *n. f.* [*ἀναρχία*.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest Night And Chaos, ancestors of Nature hold Eternal *anarchy* amidst the noise Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Milt.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASARCA. *n. f.* [from *ἀνα* and *σάρξ*.]

A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*. *Abbat.*

ANASARCUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca*.] Relating to an *anasarca*; partaking of the nature of an *anasarca*.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiseman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀνα* and *στόμα*.] That has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀνα* and *στόμα*.] The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἀναστροφή*] a preposterous placing, from *ἀναστροφή*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA. *n. f.* [*ἀνάθεμα*.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *brutes fulminata* upon the schismatical; who think themselves thrice cut, first, secondly, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMATICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema*.] That has the properties of an *anathema*; that relates to an *anathema*.

ANATHEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an *anathematical* manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hannond.*

ANATIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *φέρω*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatiferos* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOCISM. *n. f.* [*ανωτοκισμος*, Lat. *ἀνατοκισμός*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logic to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watson's Logic.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confined with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an *anatomical* manner; in the sense of an *anatomist*; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANATOMIST. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομικός*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howell.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse, How like brutes organs are to ours; They grant, if higher powers think fit, A bear might soon be made a wit; And that, for any thing in nature, Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

To ANATOMIZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω*.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold.

Hocker.

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder *Shak.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd, And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd.* *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομία.*]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formicæ sua bilis iustis, habet et musca splem;* whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects.

Brown.

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation.

Pope.

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy.*

Dryden.

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a montyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts.

Bacon.

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth, Then with a passion I would shake the world, And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy,* Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice.

Shak.

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A mere *anatomy,* a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharp looking wretch,
A living dead man.

Shakespeare.

ANATRON. *n. f.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

ANBURY. *n. f.* See AMBURY.

ANCESTOR. *n. f.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *anceps*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective to his *predecessors*.

And she lies buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,
Save this of her's.

Shakespeare.

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh.*

Obscure! why pry'st thou what an I? I know
My father, grandfire, and great grandfire too:
If further I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*
Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores.

Dryden.

ANCESTREL. *adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Claim-

ed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *ancestral*, was anciently so here in England.

Hale.

ANCESTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancestor*]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin.

Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wife and virtuous *ancestry*, publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government.

Adison.

Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame?

Pope.

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.

Addison.

ANCESTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hally, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *ancestry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave.

Shakespeare.

ANCHOR. *n. f.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upward, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He fad, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman
shore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor.

Dryden.

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul,
both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil.

Hebrews.

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn.

Knolles.

Ent'ring with the tide,
He dropp'd his *anchors*, and his oars he ply'd;
Full'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulers fast.

Dryden.

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at *anchor sides.*

Pope.

To ANCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and you tall *anchoring* bark
Diminsh'd to her cock.

Shakespeare.

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting
their land-forces, which came not.

Bacon.

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Minos' flaggy brow.

Pope.

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on I label.

Shakespeare.

To ANCHOR. *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,

Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes.

Shakespeare.

ANCHOR. *n. f.* *Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abstermious recluse person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!
And *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope!

Shak.

ANCHOR-HOLD. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Lyons called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the sense from them, they called most significantly *con-fugness*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our soul's health.

Camden.

ANCHOR-SMITH. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the *anchor-smith*, to the watch-maker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness; and all using the same tools, though of several sizes.

Moxon.

ANCHORAGE. *n. f.* [from *anchor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea.

Watson.

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharge'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage.*

Shakespeare.

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

ANCHORED. *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchor'd* vessel in the loudest blast.

Waller.

ANCHORET. } *n. f.* [contracted from
ANCHORITE. } *anchoret*, ἀναχωρητής.] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him;
but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himself.

Sprat.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that beset a solitary life.

Pope.

ANCHOVY. *n. f.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchio*, Ital. of the same signification.]

A little sea fish, much used by way of sauce or seasoning.

Savary.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the sallo-acid gravies of meat; the salt pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters.

Floyer.

ANCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress,

a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called *Doomsday Book*; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient demesnes*. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.
With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. *Job.*
Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Industry
Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe. *Thomson.*
3. Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shaksp.*
A'NCIENT. n. f. [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.
And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;
Moderas, beware! or if you must offend
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. *Pope.*

2. Senior. Not in use.
He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker.*

A'NCIENT. n. f.
1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*; whence, in present use, ensign.
This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shaksp.*
A'NCIENTLY. adv. [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Trebisend *anciently* pertained unto this crown;
now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused,
by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the rarest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS. n. f. [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Psephenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. n. f. [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven the Spaniard is the most mingled and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to enable themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wench with child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting. *Shakspere.*

ANGLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCONY. n. f. [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND. conjunction.

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but thankless flattery
And filthy beverage, and unseemly thurst,
And borrow base, and some good lady's gift. *Spenser.*

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*
The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;
And Morini, the last of human kind. *Dryden.*

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addison.*

2. And sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, an' if thou see'st my boy,
Bid him make haste. *Shakspere.*

A'NDIRON. n. f. [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of bras, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser. *Bacon.*

A'NDRO'GYNAL. adj. [from *ἀνδρ* and *γυναι*.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

A'NDRO'GYNALLY. adv. [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transfection, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown.*

A'NDRO'GYNOUS. adj. The same with *androgynal*.

A'NDRO'GYNUS. n. f. [See *ANDROGYNAL*.] A hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

A'NDRO'TOMY. n. f. [from *ἀντρε* and *τομή*.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Diſ.*

A'NECDOTE. n. f. [ἀνέκδοτῶν.]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior.*

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

A'NEMO'GRAPHY. n. f. [ἀνεμος and γράφω.] The description of the winds.

A'NEMO'METER. n. f. [ἀνεμος and μέτρον.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

A'NE'MONE. n. f. [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind-flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the centre; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemones*, are white, red, blue, and purple, sometimes curiously intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad-leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Martimer.*

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemones, auriculas, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomson.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. n. f. [ἀνεμος and σκοπεῖν.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygrosopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

A'NENT. prep. A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he said nothing anent this particular*.

2. Over against; opposite to; as, *he lives anent the market-house*.

A'NES. } n. f. The spires or beards of
A'WNS. } corn. *Diſ.*

A'NEURISM. n. f. [ἀνευρύξις.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. *Wiseman.*

A'NE'W. adv. [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground
Be slain, but prisoners to the pillars bound.
At either barrier plac'd; nor captives made,
Be they, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden.*

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The mute might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you,
To them how well you play, must play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. *Addison.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. *Rogers.*

A'NFRAC'TUOSE. } adj. [from *anfractus*,
A'NFRAC'TUOUS. } Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuous* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in tuberculous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled. *Ray.*

A'NFRAC'TUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *anfractuous*.] Fullness of windings and turnings.

A'NFRAC'TURE. n. f. [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Diſ.*

A'NGEL. n. f. [ἄγγελος; angelus, Lat.]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*

Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come. *Shakspeare.*

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution
of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is
certain his Maker has; we should have a quite
other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense;
as, *angels of darkness.*

And they had a king over them, which was
the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelations.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means
man of God, prophet.

4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a
beautiful person.

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.
Sh, as I have a soul, she is an *angel.* *Shakspeare.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and
impressed with an *angel*, in memory of
an observation of pope Gregory, that the
pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beauti-
ful, that, if they were christians, they
would be *angeli*, or *angels.* The coin
was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty basin, put an *angel* of gold,
or what you will, into it; then go so far from
the basin, till you cannot see the *angel*, because
it is not in a right line; then fill the basin with
water, and you will see it out of its place, be-
cause of the refraction. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags

Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

ANGEL. *adj.* Resembling *angels*; *ange-
lical.*

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent flames
In *angel* whitens bear away those blushes. *Shak.*

Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreaths of heav'nly
flow'rs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

ANGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like.*]
Resembling an *angel.*

In heav'n itself thou wert drest
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

ANGEL-SHOT. *n. f.* [perhaps properly
angle-shot, being folden together with a
hinge.] Chain-shot being a cannon bul-
let cut in two, and the halves being
joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGELICA. *n. f.* [Lat. *ab angelica vir-
tute.*] A plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large seg-
ments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the
flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the
stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by
two large channelled seeds. The species are,
1. Common or manured *angelica.* 2. Greater
and *angelica.* 3. Shining Canada *angelica.*
4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine
leaves. *Miller.*

ANGELICA. *n. f.* (Berry bearing) [*ara-
lia*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding
in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on
the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded
by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent,
and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGELICAL. } *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]
ANGELICK. }

1. Resembling *angels.*

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of
God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swift-
ness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed
of his visible marvels, may continually travel
upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of *angels*; above
human.

Others more mild,

Retreated in a silent valley, sing

With notes *angelical* to many a harp
Their own heroic deeds, and hapies fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beautiful mind. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to *angels*; suiting the nature
or dignity of *angels.*

It may be encouragement to consider the plea-
sure of speculations, which do ravish and subli-
me the thoughts with more clear *angelical* con-
tentments. *Wilkins's Delectus.*

ANGELICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *angelical.*]
The quality of being *angelical*; resem-
blance of *angels*; excellence more than
human.

ANGELOT. *n. f.* A musical instrument
somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

ANGER. *n. f.* [A word of no certain
etymology, but, with most probability,
derived by *Skinner* from *ange*, Sax.
axed; which, however, seems to come
originally from the Latin *ango.*]

1. Uneasiness or discomposure of the mind,
upon the receipt of any injury, with a
present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like

A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare.*

Was the Lord displeas'd against the rivers?
was thine *anger* against the rivers, was thy wrath
against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine
horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Habb.*

Anger is, according to some, a transient
hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In
this sense it seems plainly deducible from
angor.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa
where the first violence of my pain began, and
where the greatest *anger* and soreness still con-
tinued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot.
Temple.

To *ANGER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make *angry*; to provoke; to en-
rage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which
carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,

With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakspeare.

There were some late taxes and impositions
introduced, which rather *angered* than griev'd
the people. *Clarendon.*

It *angr'd* Tuenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He taneth the honours bark, and maketh
the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign
ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

ANGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger.*] In an
angry manner, like one offended: it is now
written *angrily.*

Why, how now, Hecat? you look *angrily.*

Such jesters dishonest indiscretion, is rather
charitably to be pitied, than their exception ei-
ther *angrily* to be griev'd at, or seriously to be
confuted. *Carew.*

ANGIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *ὀψίσιον* and
γραφω.] A description of vessels in the
human body; nerves, veins, arteries,
and lymphaticks.

ANGIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *ὀψίσιον* and *λογία.*]
A treatise or discourse of the vessels of
a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. *adj.* [from
ἄψισιον, *μόνος*, and *σπέρμα.*] Such plants

as have but one single seed in the seed-
pod.

ANGIOTOMY. *n. f.* [from *αγγίσιον*, and
τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the
vessels, as in the opening of a vein or
artery.

ANGLE. *n. f.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.]
The space intercepted between two
lines intersecting or meeting, so as, if
continued, they would intersect each
other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whose
vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a
circle, and whose legs are two semidiameters of
that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

ANGLE. *n. f.* [*angel*, German and
Dutch.] An instrument to take fish,
consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the
taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking.
Stiney.

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Taway-hinn'd fish; my bending hook shall
piece

Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the fealy breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed.
Pope.

To *ANGLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take.
Waller.

2. To try to gain by some insinuating ar-
tifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's
hearts: if he were silent, he raised upon some
dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,

This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* to. *Shakspeare.*

The pleasant 't *angling* is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

ANGLE-ROD. *n. f.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.]
The stick to which the line and hook
are hung.

It dikeeth much in greatness; the smallest
being fit for thatching of houses; the second big-
gest is used for *angle-rods*; and, in Chama, for
beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a *Muy-fly* to a miracle, and fur-
nishes the whole country with *angle-rods.* *Allen.*

ANGLER. *n. f.* [from *angle.*] He that
fishes with an *angle.*

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook.
Driden.

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of
fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to
anglers, who bait their hooks with them. *Key.*

ANGLICISM. *n. f.* [from *Anglia*, Lat.]
A form of speech peculiar to the English
language; an English idiom.

They corrupt their stile with untutored *angli-
cisms.* *Milton.*

ANGOUER. *n. f.* A kind of pear.

ANGOUR. *n. f.* [*anger*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be surpris'd with a *lipothymus*
angour, and great oppression about the stom. he
expect no relief from cordals. *Hare.*

ANGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an
angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will not sit, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily.* *Shakspeare.*

ANGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak peradventure there shall be thirty found there. *Genesis*.

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much misfed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shaksp.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourselves, that ye fold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Genesis*.

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, to many scoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift*.

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regards into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and so discharges. *Wise man*.

ANGUISH. *n. f.* [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.]

Excessive pain either of mind or body: applied to the mind, it means the pain of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed the of fight, As was her sister; whether dread did dwell, Or *anguish*, in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Q.*

Virtue's but *anguish*, when 'tis feveral, By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial; True virtue's soul's always in all deeds all. *Donne*.

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible *anguish*, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South*.

Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast, Not stopp'd by business, nor compos'd by rest; No music cheers him, nor no feast can please. *Dryden*.

ANGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguish*.] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained. Not in use.

Feel no touch Of conscience, but of fame, and be *Anguish'd*, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she. *Donne*.

ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered. As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltus. *Brown*.

2. Consisting of an angle. The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton*.

ANGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

ANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle*.

ANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward*.

ANGULO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity; cornered form. *Diſ.*

ANGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glarville*.

ANGU'ST. *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grossness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wise man*.

ANHELA'TION. *n. f.* [*anhele*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Diſ.*

ANIENTED. *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANIGUTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakspere*.

ANIL. *n. f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS. *n. f.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The **ANILITY.** } state of being an old woman; the old age of women.

ANIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That may be put into life, or receive animation. *Diſ.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *n. f.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame. He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon*.
2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion upon* the authors. *Swift*.

3. In law. An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment; but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe*.
4. Perception; power of notice. Not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called. *Glarville*.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of perceiving; percipient. Not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glarville*.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *animadversive*.] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Diſ.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon. I should not *animadvert on* him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakespeare. *Dryden*.
2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the universe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being? *Grew*.

ANIMADVE'RTER. *n. f.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter upon*, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South*.

ANIMAL. *n. f.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, beside the power of growing and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either

- { Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by
 - { Lungs, having either
 - { Two ventricles in their heart, and those either
 - { Viviparous,
 - { Aquatick, as the whale kind,
 - { Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;
 - { Oviparous, as birds.
 - { But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.
 - { Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the Whale kind.
 - { Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
 - { Greater, and those either
 - { Naked,
 - { Terrestrial, as naked snails.
 - { Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.
 - { Covered with a tegument, either
 - { Chitaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.
 - { Testaceous, either
 - { Univalve, as limpets;
 - { Bivalve, as oysters, muscels, cockles;
 - { Tubinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.
 - { Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, are either

- { Hoofed, which are either
 - { Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;
 - { Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
 - { Two principal parts, called bifurca, either
 - { Such as chew not the cud, as swine;
 - { Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into
 - { Such as have perpetual and hollow horns,
 - { Beef-kind,
 - { Sheep-kind,
 - { Goat-kind.
 - { Such as have solid, branched, and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.
 - { Four parts, or quadrifurca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus
 - { Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
 - { Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel-kind;
 - { Many toes or claws; either
 - { Undivided, as the elephant;
 - { Divided, which have either
 - { Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;
 - { Narrower, and more pointed nails, which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

Many foreteeth, or cutters, in each jaw;
 The greater, which have
 A shorter snout and rounder head, as the
 eat-kind;
 A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.
 The lesser, the vermin or weazel-kind.
 Only two large and remarkable foreteeth, all
 which are phytivorous, and are called the
 hare-kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair animals,
 as being near of the same specific gravity
 with the animal juices, and as consisting of
 the same parts with animal substances, spirit,
 water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in
 the top they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*

Some of the animated substances have various
 organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a varie-
 ty of motions from place to place, and a spring
 of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes,
 and insects; these are called animals. Other
 animated substances are called vegetables, which
 have within themselves the principles of another
 sort of life and growth, and of various pro-
 ductions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in
 plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts' Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid
 man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits,
 wherein our ideas are very dark and confused;
 such as their union with animal nature, the way
 of their acting on material beings, and their
 converse with each other. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Animal functions, distinguished from
natural and *vital*, are the lower powers
 of the mind, as the will, memory, and
 imagination.

3. Animal life is opposed, on one side, to
intellectual, and, on the other, to *vege-*
table.

4. Animal is used in opposition to *spiritual*
 or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMALCULE. *n. f.* [*animalculum*, Lat.]

A small animal; particularly those which
 are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the
 seed of animalcules of their own kind, that were
 before laid there. *Ray.*

ANIMALITY. *n. f.* [from *animal*.] The
 state of animal existence.

The word animal firstly signifies human
animality. In the minor proposition, the word
 animal, for the same reason, signifies the *anima-*
lity of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambigu-
 ous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon.
Watts.

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give
 life to: as, the soul *animates* the body;
 man must have been *animated* by a higher
 power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the
 powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
 And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire;
 Whether the leas'd Minerva be her theme,
 Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
 None can record their heav'nly praise so well
 As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids
 dwell. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on
 high, from whence he might be best heard, and
 cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the
 prediction of a soothsayer, that one should suc-
 ceed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian.
Bacon.

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive;
 possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts
 within them; but the main differences between
animate and *inanimate*, are two: the first is,
 that the spirits of things *animate* are all contain-
 ed within themselves, and are branched in veins
 and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living
 creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but
 certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits
 do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but
 the spirits in things *inanimate* are shut in, and
 cut off by the tangible parts, and are not per-
 vious one to another, as air is in snow. *Bacon.*

Nobler birth

Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
 Of growth, sense, reason, all sum'm'd up in man.
Milton.

There are several topicks used against atheism
 and idolatry; such as the visible marks of di-
 vine wisdom and goodness in the works of the
 creation, the vital union of souls with matter,
 and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies.
Bentley.

A'NIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate*.]

Lively; vigorous.

Warriors the fires with *animated* sounds;
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds.
Pope.

A'NIMATENESS. *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

The state of being animated.

ANIMATION. *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of
 the third day's work. They are the first *product*,
 which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its
 beginning and increase; and two more to run
 through its state and declination. *Brown.*

A'NIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That
 has the power of giving life, or ani-
 mating.

ANIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] That
 which gives life; or any thing analogous
 to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature,
 do readily receive the impressions of their motor,
 and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform
 themselves to situations, wherein they best unite
 to their *animator*. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *adj.* [*animosus*, Lat.] Full of
 spirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *animose*.] Spi-
 rit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *n. f.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Ve-
 hement of hatred; passionate malign-
 ity. It implies rather a disposition to
 break out into outrages, than the out-
 rage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and
 malice enough of their own, what evidence fo-
 ever they had from others. *Clarendon.*

If there is not some method found out for al-
 laying these heats and *animosities* among the fair
 sex, one does not know to what outrages they
 may proceed. *Adlison.*

No religious sect ever carried their aver-
 sions for each other to greater heights than our state par-
 ties have done; who, the more to inflame their
 passions, have mixed religious and civil animosi-
 ties together; horrowing one of their appella-
 tions from the church. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *n. f.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species
 of apium or parsley, with large sweet-
 scented seeds. This plant is not worth
 propagating in England for use, because
 the seeds can be had much better and
 cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay the title of mint, and *anise*, and
 cummin, and have omitted the weightier mat-
 ters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith;
 these ought ye to have done, and not to leave
 the other undone. *Matthew.*

A'NKER. *n. f.* [*anker*, Dutch.] A li-
 quid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam.
 It is the fourth part of the awm, and
 contains two stekans; each stekan con-
 sists of sixteen mengles; the mengle be-
 ing equal to two of our wine quarts.
Chamlers.

A'NKLE. *n. f.* [*ancleop*, Saxon; *anckel*,
 Dutch.] The joint which joins the
 foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ul-
 cerated on the inside, in several places. *Wise-man.*

My simple system shall suppose,
 That Alma enters at the toes;
 That then she mounts by just degrees
 Up to the *ankles*, legs, and knees. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.]

The bone of the ankle.

The thin-bone, from the knee to the instep,
 is made by shadowing one half of the leg with
 a single shadow; the *ankle-bone* will shew itself
 by a shadow given underneath, as the knee.
Peacham.

A'NNALIST. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] A writ-
 ter of annals.

Their own *annal'st* has given the same title to
 that of *Symion*. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *n. f.* without singular number.

[*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in
 the exact order of time; narratives in
 which every event is recorded under its
 proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
 O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate;
 Through such a train of woes if I should run,
 The day would sooner than the tale be done!
Dryden.

We are assured, by many glorious examples in
 the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in
 the like circumstances of distress, will not act
 and argue thus; but thus will every one be
 tempted to act. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *n. f.* without singular. [*annates*,
 Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first
 fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after
 one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for
 the space of a year, or for any other
 time, either for the soul of a person de-
 ceased, or for the benefit of a person
 living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* [*ælan*, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on
 it may be fixed.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
 ————then the light and glory
 More rev'rend grows, and me more dath win,
 Which else shews wat'rish, break, and thin.
Herbert.

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of
 iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone,
 which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon
 the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
 And like a picture shone, in glass *anneal'd*. *Dryd.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it
 may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as
 to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*,
 Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed*
 a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater;
 as, he *annexed* a province to his king-
 dom.

3. To unite à *posteriori*; annexion always

presupposing something; thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh.*

Nations will decline so low From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, But justice, and some fatal cause *annex'd*, Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I mean not of the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inalienable to your person. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atturbury.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

ANNEX. *n. f.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXTION. *n. f.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth.* vi. that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNEXION. *n. f.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. *n. f.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls, Each small *annexment*, petty consequence, Attends the boisterous ruin. *Shakspeare.*

ANNIHILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*]

That may be reduced to nothing; that may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou taught'st me, by making me Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee, T' invent and practise this one way t' *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He despaired of God's mercy; he by a decoliation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded and *annihilated*. *Woodward.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather

annihilated, it is place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one common-wealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILATION. *n. f.* [from *annihilate.*]

The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain, Is to be valued in the midst of pain:

Annihilation were to lose heav'n more: We are not quite exil'd, where thought can soar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. *n. f.* [from *anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish church, celebrated now only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVERSARY. *adj.* [from *anniversarius*, Lat.]

Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfleet.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year

of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOISANCE. *n. f.* [from *annoy*, but not now in use.] It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river; or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See **NUISANCE**, the word now used. *Blount.*

ANNOLIS. *n. f.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. *n. f.* [from *annotatio*, Lat.]

Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish *annotations*, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Classics.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah, I have heard foretold By all the prophets; of thy birth at length *Announc'd* by Gabriel with the first I knew. *Milt.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,

Who model nations, publish laws, *announce* Or life or death. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To

incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man! each outward thing *annoys* him;

He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous presence and sweet company In full content he there did long enjoy;

Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,

His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen.*

As one who long in populous city pent,

Where houses thick, and towers, *annoy* the air,

Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe

Among the pleasant villages, and farms

Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked: let them but, alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray.*

ANNO'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;

Good angels guard thee from the boat's *annoy*.

Shakspeare.

All pain and joy is in their way;

The things we fear bring less *annoy*

Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;

But in themselves they cannot stay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after past *annoy*,

To take the good vicissitude of joy? *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE. *n. f.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,

Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shakspeare.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker.*

The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of mankind has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

ANNO'YER. *n. f.* [from *To annoy.*] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That comes yearly.

Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew

The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

2. That is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty

Does purpose honour to you; to which

A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support,

Out of his grace he adds. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

3. That lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over-experience of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifty years, *annually* increaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

ANNUITANT. *n. f.* [from *annuity.*] He that possesse or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *n. f.* [*annuité, Fr.*]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years.

The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the grantor, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the grantor, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or legit, as a rent may. *Corwell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

TO ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct, And all her various objects of delight *Annul'd*, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

ANNULAR. *adj.* [from *annulus, Lat.*]

Having the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Chayne.*

ANNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus, Lat.*]

Having the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annular* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

ANNULET. *n. f.* [from *annulus, Lat.*]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat of arms of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum & annulum.*

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulus.*

5. *Annulet* is also used for a narrow flat moulding, common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers.*

TO ANNUMERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero, Lat.*] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERATION. *n. f.* [*annumeratio, Lat.*] Addition to a former number.

TO ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio, Lat.*] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIATION DAY. *n. f.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year. *Taylor.*

ANODYNE. *adj.* [from α and $\delta\delta\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon$.] That has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst he not too deeply probe the wound, As hoping still the nobler parts were found: But strove with *anodynes* to assuage the smart, And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryd.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain, of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain; or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Abithnot.*

TO ANOINT. *v. a.* [*oindre, enoindre, part. oint, enoint, Fr.*]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shak.*
Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil; for thine olive shall cast his fruit. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then, in brazen caldrons borne, Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint, And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint.* *Dryd.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shaksp.*

ANOINT. *n. f.* [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM. *n. f.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Diæ.*

ANOMALISTICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passes through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANOMALOUS. *adj.* [α priv. and $\alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\sigma$.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke.*

ANOMALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANOMALY. *n. f.* [*anomalie, Fr. anomalía, Lat. ἀνωμαλία.*] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been

seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographics in use, but intend to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better supplied. *Holder.*

ANOMY. *n. f.* [α priv. and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\sigma$.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy.* *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ANO'N. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Skinner* from *a* and *nan*, or *near*; *Minslow* from *on, ou.*]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shaksp.*

Will they come abroad *anon*? *Dryd.*

Shall we see young Oberon?
However, witness. *Ben Jonson.*

Heav'n, witness thou *anon*! while we discharge
Freely our part. *Milton.*

He was not without design at that present, as
shall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device
to withdraw himself. *Clarendon.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire,
With such a purple light they shone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And spending so, would flame *anon.* *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever and anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill
Sometimes *anon* in shady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milton.*

ANONYMOUS. *adj.* [α priv. and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\sigma$.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. *Ray.*

They would forthwith publish scandals unapish'd, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANONYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints of spurious editions. *Swift.*

ANOREXY. *n. f.* [$\alpha\nu\omicron\rho\omicron\sigma\iota\alpha$.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANOTHER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other.*]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find another rise of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

—A fourth? —

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet? — a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shak.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against another, the judge shall judge him. *I Samuel.*

Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd?
So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd. *Dryden.*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffus'd his life, his self, and his whole concerns so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's* eyes; when he has another heart, besides his own, both to share and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See **ANOTHER-GUESS.**] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the hally fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than *Dametas*.

ANO'THERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guise*; that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind. Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anotherguess* manner in thy time.

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had *andſpawan*, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd? *Answer* these questions first, and then a thousand more.

Answer them altogether. *Dryden*.

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Mutt*.
If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable. *Boyle*.

3. To be accountable for; with *for*.

Those many had not dared to do evil
If the first man that did th' edict infringe
Had *answer'd* for his deed. *Shakspeare*.
Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer* for not being men.

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer* for it. *Locke*.

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of; with *for*.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer* for my family. *Swift*.

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wise council. *Temple*.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You must bear
The future blame, and *answer* to the world,
When you refuse the easy honest means
Of taking care of him. *Southern*.

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Proverbs*.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money *answereth* all things. *Eccles*.

8. To satisfy any claim or petition of right or justice.

Zelmane with rageful eyes bade him defend himself; for no less than his life would *answer* it. *Sidney*.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
E'v'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Shakspeare*.

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakspeare*.

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh*.
That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casuality itself was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *answered*. *Bacon*.

9. To act reciprocally.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command:
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd*.

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer* on our part, 1. Admiration; and 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love. *Taylor*.

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift*.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity; and when this is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence. *Atterbury*.

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakspeare*.

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh*.

In operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small: and so deceiveth many. *Bacon*.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *answer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare*.

16. To be over-against anything.

Fire *answers* fire, and, by their paly beams,
Each battle sees the other's amber'd face. *Shaksp*.

A'NSWER. *n. s.* [from *To answer*.]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right *answer* of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your sight, wine is good. *Locke*.

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *answer* to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury*.

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it,
That you shall chide your trespass. *Shakspeare*.

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal *answer* ought to have three qualities: it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Byliffe*.

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. s.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift*.

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable*.

2. Obligated to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be *answerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be justified,

when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift*.

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men, because that would be to make church government *answerable* for the errors of human nature. *Swift*.

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney*.

The daughters of Atlas were ladies who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children *answerable* in quality to those that begot them. *Raleigh*.

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add

Deeds to thy knowledge *answerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come, call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton*.

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, *answerable* to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon*.

If *answerable* style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness. *Milton*.

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires. *Raleigh*.

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some *answerable* sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker*.

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Disa*.

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from islands, they are *answerably* deeper. *Brewerwood on Languages*.

It bears light sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, *answerably* to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat. *Woodward*.

A'NSWERER. *n. s.* [from *answer*.]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer*, going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney*.

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his *answerer* double work. *Swift*.

ANT. *n. s.* [æmett, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æmt, and then softened to *ant*.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll fee thee to school to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no labouring in the winter. *Shaksp*.

Metinks, all cities now but *ant*-hills are,
Where when the several labourers I see
For children, house, provision, taking pain,
They're all but *ants* carrying eggs, straw, and grain. *Donne*.

Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The *ants* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope*.

ANT-BEAR. *n. s.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of

tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-hills*. *Ray.*

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray.*

Those who have seen *ant-hills*, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. *Addison.*

ANT. A contraction for *and it*, or *rather, and if it*; as, *ant please you*; that is, *and if it please you*.

ANTAGONIST. *n. f.* [*ἀντί* and *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*.] 1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our *antagonists* in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Hobbes.*

What was set before him, To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still performed.

None daring to appear *antagonist*. *Milton.* It is not fit that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagonists* and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison.*

2. Contrary. The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and *antagonists* of the species; considering all those as neuters, who fill up the middle space. *Addison.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some other.

A relaxation of a muscle, must produce a spasm in its *antagonist*, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbutnot.*

To ANTAGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *ἀντί* and *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*.] To contend against another. *Diæ.*

ANTALGICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἀλγος*, pain.] That softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANAGLISIS. *n. f.* [Latin; from *ἀνταγάσις*, from *ἀνταγάζω*, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayst get thy living without craft*. *Craft*, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, *Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say, &c.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTAPHRODITICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἀποπληξίς*, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἄρκτος*, the bear or northern constellation.] Relating to the southern pole, as opposite to the northern

Downward as far as *antarctic*. *Milton.* They that had sail'd from near th' *antarctic* pole,

Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,

In sight of their dear country ruin'd be, Without the guilt of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRITICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἄρθρον*, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *ἀσθμα*.] Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

ANTEACT. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Diæ.*

To ANTECEDE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale.*

ANTECEDENCE. *n. f.* [from *antecede*.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies. *Hale.*

ANTECEDENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *South.*

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit. *Collier.*

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley.*

ANTECEDENT. *n. f.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, *the man who comes hither*.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*. *Ascham.*

3. In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme, or argument consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if the sun be fixed, the earth must move*: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *consequent*. *Watts's Logick.*

ANTECEDENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South.*

ANTECESSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who

goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Diæ.*

ANTECHAMBER. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *antechambers* pass, And this way moves with a disorder'd haste. *Dryden.*

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. *Addison.*

ANTECURSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who runs before. *Diæ.*

To ANTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, datum, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day, To-morrow, when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?

Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow, Or say, that now We are not just those persons, which we were? *Denne.*

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collier.*

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve, And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

ANTEDILUVIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, con- duceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown.*

ANTEDILUVIAN. *n. f.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley.*

ANTELOPE. *n. f.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreath- ed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolfe both fierce and fell. *Spenser.*

ANTEMERIDIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, be- fore, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEMETICK. *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἔμεω*, to vomit.] That has the power of calming the stomach, or preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Before the crea- tion of the world.

ANTENUMBER. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *num- ber*.] The number that precedes an- other.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for con- ducting to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. *Bacon.*

ANTEPAST. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *passum*, to feed.] A foretaste; some- thing taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the fa- tiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by

frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *De-ay of Piety.*
ANTEPENULT. *n. f.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.
ANTEPLE'PTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντι* and *ἐπιληπτικός*.] A medicine against convulsions. That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judæicus diuretical, coal *antipileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To ANTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Diç.*
ANTEPREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.
ANTERIO'RITY. *n. f.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the state of being before, either in time or situation.
ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place. If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part, which is opposite therunto, there is no inferior or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
AN'TES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANTESTO'MACH. *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach. In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray.*
ANTHELMINTHICK. *adj.* [*ἀντι*, against, and *ἐλμινθος*, a worm.] That kills worms. *Anthelminticks*, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach. *Arbuthnot.*
AN'THEM. *n. f.* [*ἄνθημα*, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service. God Moses first, then David did inspire, To compose *antheims* for his heavenly choir. *Denham.* There is no passion that is not finely expressed in these parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *antheims*. *Addison.*
ANTHO'LOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀνθος*, a flower, and *λόγος*, to gather.]
 1. A collection of flowers.
 2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
 3. A collection of poems.
AN'THONY'S FIRE. *n. f.* A kind of erysipelas.
AN'THRAX. *n. f.* [*ἀνθραξ*, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*
ANTHROPO'LOGY. *n. f.* [from *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *λόγος*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.
ANTHROPOMORPHITE. *n. f.* [*ἄνθρωπος*,

θεός.] One who believes a human form in the deity. Christians as well as Turks have had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape; though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*
ANTHROPO'PATHY. *n. f.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *πάθος*, passion.] The sensibility of man; and the passions of man.
ANTHROPO'PHAGI. *n. f.* It has no singular. [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *φάγω*, to eat.] Man eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh. The cannibals that each other eat, The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakspeare.*
ANTHROPOPHAG'INI'AN. *n. f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakspeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound. Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: 'knock, I say. *Shakspeare.*
ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *n. f.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *φάγω*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man eating. Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Brown.*
ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *n. f.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *σοφία*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANTHY'PNOTICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *ὑπνος*, sleep.] That has the power of preventing sleep; efficacious against a lethargy.
ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *ὑποχονδρίακος*.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.
ANTHYPO'PHORA. *n. f.* [*ἀντιπρόφορα*.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*
ANTHYSTERICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *ὑστερος*.] Good against hystericks.
ANTI. [*ἀντι*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.
ANTI'CID. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline. Ours are *antacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are had of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbuthnot.*
ANTICHACETICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *κακός*, a bad habit.] Adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.
ANTICHA'MBER. *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.
ANTICHRISTIAN. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *χριστιανός*.] Opposite to christianity. That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South.*
ANTICHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Decay of Piety.*
ANTICHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM. *n. f.* [*ἀντι*, against, and *χρόνος*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.
To ANTI'ICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]
 1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession. God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond.* If our Apollite had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*
 2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had. I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*
 3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was. The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. *Brown.* Why should we *anticipate* our sorrows? 'tis like those That die for fear of death. *Denham.*
 4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude. Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits: The slighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. *Shakspeare.* I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*
ANTI'CI'PATION. *n. f.* [from *anticipate*.]
 1. The act of taking up something before its time. The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Haller.* It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Foretaste. If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury.*
 3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.* What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*
AN'TICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation. What! dares the slave Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face, And leer and scorn at our solemnity? *Shakspeare.* Of all our *antick* sights, and pageantry, Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden.* The prize was to be confered upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison.*
AN'TICK. *n. f.*
 1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the antick fits,
Scoffing his state. *Shakspeare.*
If you should smile he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest antick in the world. *Shaksp.*

2. Odd appearance.
A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks, and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*
For ev'n at first reflection the epics
Such toys, such anticks, and such vanities,
As the retires and shrinks for shame and fear. *Davies.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antick.
Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise bath almost
Antick us all. *Shakspeare.*

A'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.
Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongring boys,
Thatlye, and cog, and flout, degrave, and slander,
Go antickly, and then an outward hideousness,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakspeare.*

ANTICLI'MAX. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.
A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*. *Addis.*
This distich is frequently mentioned as an example:
Next comes Dalhoussey, the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONSU'LATIVE. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.
Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anticonsulsive* medicines. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Far. Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

A'NTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting a poison.
That hezcar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny. *Broton.*

Animals that can innocently digest these poisons, become *antidotal* to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'NTIDOTE. *n. f.* [*αντιδοτο*, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,
His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare.*
What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierius against the sting of a scorpion? to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Poison will work against the stars: beware;
Forever meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden juar.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*,

against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

ANTI'FEBRILE. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers. *Antifebrile* medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTILOG'ARITHM. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀντιλογία*.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author. *Diid.*

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradictor. *Diid.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *μοναρχία*, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTI'MONIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony. They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart,
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense. *Blackmore.*

ANTI'MONY. *n. f.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called *στίβιον*. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*, *antimouk*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance of a metal-line nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being a fossil glebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It deliques and dissolves all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the found more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and found; and with lead, in the casting of printers letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a ge-

neral help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetic. *Chambers.*

ANTI'NEPHRETICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *νεφρικός*.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTI'NOMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι* and *νομος*.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law. *Antinomies* are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers. *Baker.*

ANTI'PARALY'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *παράλυσις*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTI'PATHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. The soil is fat and luxuriant, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel.*

ANTI'PATHE'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Diid.*

ANTI'PATHY. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *πάθος*, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*. No contraries hold more *antipathy*, Than I and such a knave. *Shakspeare.*
To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy. I had a mortal *antipathy against* standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes to. Ask you, what provocation I have had; The strong *antipathy* of good to had. When truth, or virtue, an affront endures, Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly. Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with air*; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTI'PERI'STASIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντιπεριστάσις*, formed of *ἀντι*, and *περιστάσις*, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the effusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philosophy. Th' *antiperistasis* of age More inflam'd his ardent rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet let him had the springs grow dry which feed his luxury, covetousness shall be calld in; and so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTI'PESTILE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipeffential* unguents, to anoint the nostrils with. *Harvey.*

ANTI-PHRASIS. *n. f.* [from ἀντι, against, and φράσις, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dip your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. *n. f.* *It has no singular.* [from ἀντι, against, and ποδός, feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*, if you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shaksp.* So shines the sun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

ANTIPOPE. *n. f.* [from ἀντι, against, and πάππης, pope.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himself Felix v. *Addison.*

ANTIPTOSIS. *n. f.* [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY. *n. f.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the reliëts of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South.*

With sharpen'd sight, pale *antiquaries* pore, Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor, Instructed by the *antiquary* times; He must, he is, he cannot but be wise. *Shak.*

TO ANTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the christian doctrines. *Hale.*

Miltoo's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without detesting his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd, Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTIQUÉ. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced, according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now, after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cæsar, but that piece of song, That old and *antique* long we heard last night. *Shakspere.*

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,

In such a style as courts might boast of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate, For being true *antique* I bought; Yet wisely melted down my plate, On modern models to be wrought; And t'isles I alike pursue, Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Feet came that ancient lord and aged queen, Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground, And sad habitments might well be seen. *Fairy Q.* Must he no more divert the tedious day? Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey? *Smith to the Memory of Philips.*

4. Odd; wild; antic.

Name not these living death-heads unto me; For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Domin.* And sooner may a galling weather-spy, By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, than certainly What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Domin.*

ANTIQUÉ. *n. f.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift.*

ANTIQUENESS. *n. f.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would fee the design enlarged. *Addison.*

ANTIQUITY. *n. f.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman, of all *antiquity*. *Addison.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakspere.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTISCIÉ. *n. f.* *It has no singular.* [from ἀντι and σκιά.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *antisclé* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀντι, *ANTISCORBU'TICK.* } against, and *scorbutum*, the fevry.] Good against the fevry.

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbutnot.*

The warm *antiscorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper. *Arbutnot.*

ANTISPASIS. *n. f.* [from ἀντι, against, and σπασμ, to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and σπασμ, the cramp.] That has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι and σπασμ.] That causes a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENETICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι and σπληνέτικ.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antisplenetics open the obstructions of the spleen. *Flyer.*

ANTYSTROPHE. *n. f.* [ἀντιστροφή, from ἀντι, the contrary way, and στροφή, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMATICK. *adj.* [from ἀντι and σφύγμα, a serophulous swelling.] Good against the kingfevil.

I preferred him a distilled milk, with *antistrumatics*, and purged him. *Wisser.*

ANTI'THESIS. *n. f.* in the plural *antitheses*. [αὐτίθεσις, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contral; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without overflowing, full *Denham.*

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

ANTI'TYPE. *n. f.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See **TYPE**.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor.*

ANTI'TYPICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That relates to an antitype; that explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL. *adj.* [from ἀντι and veneréal.] Good against the veneréal distase.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antiveneréal* remedies. *Wisser.*

ANTLER. *n. f.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well-grown stag, whose *antlers* rise High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*

Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTOECI. *n. f.* *It has no singular.* [Lat. from ἀντι, and οἰκία, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equa-

tor; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same femicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other.

Chambers.

ANTONOMASIA. *n. f.* [from ἀντι, and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon.

Smith's Rhetoric.

ANTRE. *n. f.* [antre, Fr. antrum, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den. Not in use.

With all my travels history;

Wherein of antres vast, and depths idle,

It was my bent to speak. *Shakspeare.*

ANVIL. *n. f.* [ænville, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,

The whilst his iron did on his anvil cool. *Shakspeare.*

On their eternal anvils here he found

The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip

The anvil of my sword, and do contest

Holly and nobly. *Shakspeare.*

3. Figuratively, to be upon the anvil, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing what

was upon the anvil, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXIETY. *n. f.* [anxietas, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the

pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety

and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the

pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and

tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In anxieties which attend fevers, when the

cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be al-

lowed; and because anxieties often happen by

spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbushnot.*

ANXIOUS. *adj.* [anxius, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,

And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

With heating heats the dire event they wait,

Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone unhappy mortals live;

But, ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;

Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,

And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great impor-

ance.

No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be left anxious about the sense of other authors. *Locke.*

4. It has generally for or about before the object, but sometimes of; less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspending change. *Gravel.*

ANXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from anxious.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability

of it needs not put us to anxiously to prevent

it, since it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thus, what befits the new lord mayor,

And what the Gallick arms will do,

Art a vainly inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

ANXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from anxious.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

ANY. *adj.* [anig, emig, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, sir, a gentleman born—

Any, and have been so any time these four hours. *Shakspeare.*

You contented yourself with being capable, as

much as any whosoever, of defending your coun-

try with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study!

Any one that sees it will own, I could not have

chosen a more likely place to converse with the

dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards

any of these princely suitors that are already

come? *Shakspeare.*

An inverted motion being begun any where

below, continues itself all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I wound and I had: neither is there any that

can deliver out of my hand. *Deuteronomy.*

ANY. *n. f.* [ἀνεις, Gr.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AORTA. *n. f.* [ἀορτή, Gr.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APACE. *adv.* [from a and pace; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard she did chace,

She could then nimbly move, and after fly apace. *Spenser.*

Av, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,

Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow apace. *Shakspeare.*

And since, methinks, I would not grow so fast,

Because sweet flowers are slow, and weeds make haste. *Shakspeare.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;

Now sunk from his meridian, sets apace. *Dryden.*

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide

making haste towards him apace, will sleep till

the sea overwhelm him? *Tillotson.*

2. With haste: applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours apace;

Th' embroider'd king, who shows but half his face,

And his resplendent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,

With some regard to what is just and right,

Shall lead their lives, and multiply apace. *Milt.*

The life and power of religion decays apace,

here and at home, while we are spreading the

honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed upon a rational misery. *Watts.*

APAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγη, compounded of ἀπ, from, and αγω, to bring or draw.] An apagogical demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly, but shows the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

APART. *adv.* [apart, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me

to give reason for my opinion, with circum-

spection; because I walk aside, and in a way

apart from the multitude. *Raisson.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex

would never serve their turn; they resolv'd to

have another army apart, that should be in their

devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set apart for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a

grammar apart, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand you sacred load,

And gold and vessels set apart for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting

waters but in the third place, as comprehending

waters in the word earth; but afterwards he

nameth them apart. *Raleigh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,

To put apart these your attendants. *Shakspeare.*

APARTMENT. *n. f.* [apartement, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,

Not to the sue yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, despoil'd of his array,

Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the east-

ern promontory, where are still some apartments

left very high and arched at top. *Adrijn.*

APATHY. *n. f.* [α, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,

Passion, and apathy, and glory, and shame. *Milt.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is

not constancy but apathy. *South.*

In lazy apathy let Stoicks boast

Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in frost,

Contracted all, retiring to the breast;

But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE. *n. f.* [ape, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an ape, more

giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakspeare.*

Writers report, that the heart of an ape, worn

near the heart, comforteth the heart, and in-

creasefeth audacity. It is true, that the ape is a

merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they

shine,

But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

Celestial beings, when of late they saw

A mortal man unfold all nature's law,

Admird such knowledge in a human shape,

And show'd a Newton, as we show an ape. *Pope.*

2. An imitator: used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity,

and could put breath into his work, would be-

guile nature of her custom: so perfectly he is her ape. *Shakspeare.*

To **APR.** *v. a.* [from *ape.*] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress, Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his fire! Ambitiously tententious! *Adelphi.*

APÉAK, or **APÉEK.** *adv.* [probably from *à pique.*] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

APÉPSY. *n. f.* [*ἀπέψυα.*] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APÉR. *n. f.* [from *ape.*] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APÉRIENT. *adj.* [*aperio,* Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening: chiefly used of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient.* *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous. *Abuthnot.*

APÉRITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio,* Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey.*

APÉRT. *adj.* [*apertus,* Lat.] Open.

APÉRTION. *n. f.* [from *apertus,* Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. *Watson.*

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the *plethora*, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by rupture or *apertion* of them. *Wijeman.*

APÉRTLY. *adv.* [*apertè,* Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APÉRTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apert.*] Openness.

The freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness of muffing, and laziness of speaking, render the sound different. *Holder.*

APÉRTURE. *n. f.* [from *apertus,* open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel, because from an *appulse* to an *aperture* is easier than from one *appulse* to another. *Holder.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same *apertures.* *Glanville.*

3. The hole next the object-glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Taylor.*

APÉTALOUS. *adj.* [of *a priv.* and *πέταλον,* a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APÉTALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *apetalous.*] State of being without leaves.

APEX. *n. f.* *apices,* plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆRESIS. *n. f.* [*ἀφαίρεσις.*] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION. *n. f.* *aphelia,* plur. [from *ἀπεί,* and *ἥλιος,* the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiac is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be. *Cheyne.*

APHETA. *n. f.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. *DiE.*

APHETICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta.*] Relating to the *apheta.*

APHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*ἀφι,* without, and *φιλανθρωπία,* love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

APHONY. *n. f.* [*ἀφι,* without, and *φωνή,* speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*

APHORISM. *n. f.* [*ἀφορισμός.*] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and, though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable, member of a community. *Rogers.*

APHORISTICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism.*] Having the form of an *aphorism*; written in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical.*] In the form of an *aphorism*.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us. *Harvey.*

APHRODISIACAL. } *adj.* [from *Ἀφροδίτη,* **APHRODISACK.** } *Venus.*] Relating to the venereal disease.

APIARY. *n. f.* [from *apis,* Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havoc they please. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex,* the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a fort of *capsulae seminales*, or seed vessels, containing in their small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. *Quincy.*

APIECR. *adv.* [from *a for each,* and *piece,* or *share.*] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whole mouths at first founded nothing but mortification, were come to think that they might lawfully have six or seven wives *apiece.* *Hooker.*

I have to-night dispatched sixteen businesses, a

month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success. *Shakspeare.*

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece.* *Swift.*

APISH. *adj.* [from *ape.*]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy, Whole manners still our tardy *apish* nation Limp after, in base awkward imitation. *Shak.*

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair, Duck with French nods, and *apish* courtesy, I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakspeare.*

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but *apish* foppishness; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy sits the queen, Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene; And *apish* folly, with her wild resort Of wit and jest, disturbs the tolemin court. *Prior.*

APISHLY. *adv.* [from *apish.*] In an *apish* manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

APISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *apish.*] Mimickry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness.

APITPAT. *adv.* [A word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Welcome my bully, my back: agad, my heart has gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve.*

APLUSTRE. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the *Iliad*; as the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the *Odyssy*, or voyage of *Ulysses*. *Addison.*

APOCALYPSE. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω.*] Revelation; discovery; a word used only of the sacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw Th' *apocalypse* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocalypse.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALYPTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypse.*] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this *apocalypitical* theatre, we should find it a representation of the majesty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalypitical.*] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ἀποκοπή.*] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*, for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOCRUSTICK. *adj.* [*ἀποκρούστικος,* from *ἀποκρῆω,* to drive.] Endued with a repelling and astringent power: applied to remedies which prevent the too great afflux of humours.

APOCRYPHA. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκρύβητε,* to put out of sight.] Books not publicly communicated; books whose authors are not known. It is used for the books appended to the sacred writings, which, being of doubtful authors, are less regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy scriptures, but for human compositions. *Hooker.*

APOCRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha.*]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal* as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is to name, for the most part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fade away. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

APOCRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOCRYPHALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

ΑΠΟΔΙCΤΙΚΑΛ. *adj.* [from *ἀποδείξει*, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*. *Glanville.*

APODIXIS. *n. f.* [ἀποδείξις.] Demonstration. *Diæ.*

APOGÆON. } *n. f.* [from ἀπί, from, and γη, the earth.] A

APOGÆUM. } point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy sin is in his apogæon placed,
And when it moveth next, must needs descend. *Fairfax.*

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the apogæum absolveth one degree. *Brown.*

APOLOGËTICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογία, Apologētick. } to defend.] That is said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists. *Boyle.*

APOLOGËTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *To apologize*.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more seasonable to reform than *apologize* or *rhetoricize*; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking. *Wak's Prepar. for Death.*

The translator needs not *apologize* for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

APOLOGUE. *n. f.* [ἀπολογία.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

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An *apologue* of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery; others for *apologues* and opposite diverting stories. *Læke.*

APOLOGY. *n. f.* [ἀπολογία, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will the thus address'd. *Milton.*

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology* for publishing of these sermons, for if they be in any measure truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

ΑΠΟΜΕCΜΕΤΡΙΑ. *n. f.* [ἀπό, from, μέτρον, distance, and μέτρον, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance. *Diæ.*

ΑΠΟΝΕΥΡΩCΙC. *n. f.* [from ἀπί, from, and νεύρω, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APOPHASIS. *n. f.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things, which, if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLEGMATICK. *n. f.* [ἀπί and φλέγμα.] That has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM. *n. f.* [ἀπί and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatisms* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMATIZANT. *n. f.* [ἀπί and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of ferous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

AΠΟΡΗΘΗC. *n. f.* [ἀπόρρητα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in Lærtius and Lycosthenes. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms* as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity. *Prior.*

AΠΟΦΥΓΗ. *n. f.* [ἀποφυγή, flight, or escape.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterwards imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column. *Chambers.*

AΠΟΦΥCΙC. *n. f.* [ἀπόφυσις.] The

prominent parts of some bones; the same as procefs. It differs from an epiphysis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophysis*, or head, of the os tibie, which makes the knee. *Wifman's Surgery.*

APOPLECΤICAL. } *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.]
APOPLECΤICK. } Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies, and swoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

In an *apoplectical* case, he found extravasated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

A lady was seized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy. *Wifeman.*

AΠΟΠΛΗC. *n. f.* [See *ΑΠΟΠΛΗC.*] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When, forsighted and swell'd, the peacock raw
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplexy*, intestine death. *Dryden.*

AΠΟΠΛΗC. *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense
Is *apoplexy'd*. *Shakespeare.*

AΠΟΠΛΗC. *n. f.* [ἀποπληξίς.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, muffled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. *Locke.*

AΠΟΡΡΗC. *n. f.* [ἀπορία.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a barlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.* *Smith.*

AΠΟΡΡΗC. *n. f.* [ἀπορροή.] Effluvia; emanation; something emitted by another. Not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhæas*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

AΠΟCΙΟΠΗCΙC. *n. f.* [ἀποσιώπηνσις, from ἀπί, after, and σιωπάω, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed

we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence, not being uttered, may be understood. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *n. f.* [*ἀποστασία.*] Departure from what a man has professed: generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the christian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd Adam, by due example, to beware *Apostasy*, by what befel in heav'n To those apostates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an *apostasy* from one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APOSTATE. *n. f.* [*apostata*, Lat. *ἀποστάτης.*] One that has forsaken his profession: generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate* from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour. *Rogers' Sermon.*

Apostates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTATICAL. *adj.* [*from apostate.*] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbants is an *apostatical* conformity. *Sandys.*

To APOSTATIZE. *v. n.* [*from apostate.*]

To forsake one's profession: commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lust. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. *Bentley.*

To APOSTEMATE. *v. n.* [*from aposteme.*]

To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude. *Wifeman.*

APOSTEMATON. *n. f.* [*from apostemate.*]

The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apostematations*, salivations, &c. *Greav.*

APOSTEME. } *n. f.* [*ἀπόστημα.*] A hollow

APOSTUME. } swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brains, do happen only in the left side. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wifeman.*

APOSTLE. *n. f.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀπόστολος.*]

A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness; His champions are the prophets and *apostles*. *Shakspere.*

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a pre-

sumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth. *Watts' Logick.*

APOSTLESHIP. *n. f.* [*from apostle.*] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree, I thought it some *apostleship* in me To speak things, which by faith alone I see. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostleship*, and so contain nothing but points of christian instruction. *Locke.*

APOSTOLICAL. *adj.* [*from apostolick.*]

Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records soever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourself for that church which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTOLICALLY. *adv.* [*from apostolical.*] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from apostolical.*] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

APOSTOLICK. *adj.* [*from apostle.*] The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at sure tradition strike, Provided still it were *apostolick*? *Dryden.*

APOSTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἀποστροφή* from *ἀπό*, from, and *στρέφω*, to turn.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as, *tho' for though; rep' for reputation.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most. *Swift.*

To APOSTROPHIZE. *v. n.* [*from apostrophe.*] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

APOSTUME. *n. f.* See **APOSTEME.** [This word is properly *apostem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery, breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To APOSTUME. *v. n.* [*from apostume.*] To apostemate. *DiC.*

APOTHECARY. *n. f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

To sweeten my imagination. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark, Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark; They, lab'ring for relief of human kind, With sharpen'd light some remedies may find; Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

APOTHEGM. *n. f.* [*properly apophthegm; which see.*] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apothegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Walton's Life of Sanderfon.*

APOTHEOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποθεώσις.*] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheosis*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line An *apotheosis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APOTOME. *n. f.* [*from ἀποτέμνω*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In musick, the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part *αποτομω*, and the other *λημνω*. *Chambers.*

APPOZEM. *n. f.* [*ἀπό*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To APPAL. *v. a.* [*appalar*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale*.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst the spake, her great words did *appal* My feeble courage, and my heart oppress, That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Q.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy, Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakspere.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarm; but took time to consider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*, Nor the Black fear of death that saddens all? *Pope.*

The monster curls His flaming crest, all other thirst *appal'd*, Or shiv'ring flies, or choak'd at distance stands; *Thomson.*

APPALLEMENT. *n. f.* [*from appal.*] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appallement* to the rest. *Bacon.*

APPANAGE. *n. f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit, The God of light could ne'er have been so blind, To deal it to the woe of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARATUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a

house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjusted, before I come to the calculation itself.

Woodward.

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantial, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that coils to much.

Pope.

APPAREIL. n. f. *It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Drefs; vesture.

I cannot cog, and say that thou art this and that, like many of those lipping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *appareil*, and tinellike Bucklerbury in simpling time.

Shaksp.

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London in *appareil* new, Shook off her athes to have treated you.

Waller.

At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *appareil* of simplicity.

Tuttler.

To APPAREL. v. a. [*from appareil*, the noun.]

1. To drefs; to clothe.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparell'd*.

2 Sum.

Both combatants were *apparell'd* only in their doublets and hoses.

Hayward

2. To adorn with drefs.

She did *appareil* her *appareil*, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous.

Sidney.

3. To cover, or deck, as with drefs.

You may have trees *apparell'd* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets.

Bacon.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparell'd* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys.

Bentley.

4. To fit out; to furnish. Not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparell'd* to fight.

Sir J. Hayward.

APPARENT. adj. [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing.

Hooker.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellectual often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Visible; in opposition to secret.

What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God; this is *apparent*, that we have not behav'd ourselves, as if we preserv'd a grateful remembrance of his mercies.

Atterbury.

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart.

Rogers.

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*, in my opinion ought to be prevented.

Shakspere.

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood, And heir *apparent* to the English crown.

Shaksp.

APPARENT. n. f. Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right.—
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it.

Shakspere.

APPARENTLY. adv. [*from apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me to *apparently*.

Shakspere.

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health.

Tillotson.

APPARITION. n. f. [*from appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy.

Milton.

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us.

Denham.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.

Shakspere.

A glorious *apparition*! had no doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes.

Milton.

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you.

Tuttler.

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,
Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us;
Therefore I have inticated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it.

Shak.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance.

Locke.

4. Something only apparent, not real.

That checks my joys—
—Nor can I yet distinguish
Which is an *apparition*, this or that.

Denham.

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandish'd in the face of all who came up that way.

Tuttler.

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary: opposed to occultation.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappears; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPARITORS. n. f. [*from appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature.

Ayliffe.

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*.

Ayliffe.

To APPAY. v. a. [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is pleased; *ill appayed*, is uneasy. It is now obsolete.

How well *appaid* she was her hid to find!

Sidney.

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage.

Camden.

So only can high justice rest *appaid*.

Milton.

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*?

Spens.

To APPEACH. v. a.

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain.

Bacon.

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him.

Shakspere.

The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *appeach'd*.

Shakspere.

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,
Which them *appeach'd*; prick'd with guilty shame
And inward grief, he tierceely gen *appeach*,
Resolv'd to put away that lordly thame. *Fairy Q.*
Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on thy pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain.

Dryden.

APPEACHMENT. n. f. [*from appeach*.]

Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it.

Hayward.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, wth number thirteen, I find civilly couched.

Wotton.

To APPEAL. v. n. [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another: with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to themselves.

Hosker.

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to for relief; is the state of war; and it is the want of such an *appeal* gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society, and a fellow-subject.

Locke.

They knew no foe but in the open field,
And to their cause and to the gods *appeal'd*.

Stepney.

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind.

Locke.

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse; a term of law.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason.

Shakspere.

APPEAL. n. f. [*from the verb*.]

1. A provocation *from* an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us
There make before them.

Shakspere.

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last *appeal* from fortune and from fate,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd.

Dryden.

There are distributors of justice, *from* whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince.

Addison.

2. In the common law, an accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact.

Corwell.

The duke's unjust,
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuse.

Shakspere.

Halt thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boill'rous late *appeal*
Against the duke of Norfolk?

Shakspere.

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*;
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal.

Dryden.

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPEALANT. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.

Lords *appealants*,
Your diff'rences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shakf.*

APPEALER. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.To APPEAR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible.

As the leproly *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. *Leviticus.*

And half her knee and half her breast *appear*,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose,
to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts.*

3. To stand in the presence of another, generally used of standing before some superiour; to offer himself to the judgment of a tribunal.

When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalms.*

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. *Psalms.*

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You do *appear* before them. *Shakspere.*

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears*
out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears*
by an ancient record. *Spenser's Ireland.*

7. To seem, in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to *appear*
unto his people, such as he would have them be,
and to be such as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*

My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shak.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.

From experiments, useful indications may be
taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbutn.*

APPEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.]1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surpris'd by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phenomenon; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge
discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even
in any model extant. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He increased in estimation, whether by des-
tiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his
appearances of virtues. *Hayward.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not th' *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance*
of virtue, if it was not the most proper means
to gain love. *Addison.*

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there
should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another, which
will be done us hereafter by those, who shall
make their *appearance* in the world, when this
generation is no more. *Addison.*

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination
of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks
the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocency be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Preference; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are in-
troduced; wisdom enters the last; and so capti-
vates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself
up to her. *Addison.*

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that
this priest being utterly unacquainted with the
true person, according to whose pattern he should
shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for
him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPEARER. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*,
and presignify unlucky events, was an augural
conception. *Brown.*

APPEASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease*.] That may be pacified; reconcilable.APPEASABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] The quality of being easily pacified; reconcilableness.To APPEASE. *v. a.* [*appaïser*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and
planteth islands therein. *Ecclesi.*

England had no leisure to think of reformation,
till the civil wars were *appeas'd*, and peace
settled. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.

So Simon was *appeas'd* toward them, and
fought no more against them. *1 Mac.*

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksp.*

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incens'd Deity. *Milton.*

3. To still; to quiet.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they *ap-
pease*. *Dryden.*

APPEASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great,
partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they
were reduced to some good *appeasements*. *Hayward.*

APPEASER. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.APPELLANT. *n. f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shaksp.*

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shakspere.*

These shifts refused, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high at-
tempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Milton.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the
cause to the superior judge; so that pending the
appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of
the *appellant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLATE. *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the
name of the party appellant; the name of him
from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of
him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence
it is appealed; the day of the sentence pro-
nounced, and appeal interposed; and the name
of the party *appellate*, or person against whom
the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLATION. *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.]

Name; word by which any thing is
called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under
the same name and *appellation*. *Brown.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the
mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*,
by which they are notified and conveyed to the
mind. *Scott.*

APPELLATIVE. *n. f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or pro-
per. Common names are such as stand for
universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whe-
ther general or special. These are called *appel-
latives*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are
common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster;
for they all agree to many individuals, and some
to many species. *Watts' Logick.*

APPELLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative*.]

According to the manner of
nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Her-
cules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively*, to
signify a strong man.

APPELLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.APPELLER. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Diæ.*To APPEND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column; the seal is *appended* to the record.

2. To add to something, as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPENDAGE. *n. f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is
to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as
the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor.*

None of the laws of motion now established,
will serve to account for the production, motion,
or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*,
though they may help us a little to conceive their
appearances. *Cheyne.*

He was so far from over-valuing any of the
appendages of life, that the thoughts of life did
not affect him. *Atterbury.*

APPENDANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant;

He that despises the world, and all its *appaen-
dant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to
the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms,
but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of
our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, na-
turally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another,
as *accessorium principali*, with the civilians, or
adjunctum subjecto, with the logicians. An hospi-
tal may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of
fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Corwell.*

APPENDANT. *n. f.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the
forms and *appendants* of shipping. *Hwæ.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are appendants to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Greav.*

To APPENDICATE. v. a. [*appendo*, Lat.]

To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICATION. n. f. [*from appendiccate.*]

Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus spectabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPENDIX. n. f. [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTAIN. v. n. [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right: with to.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Raleigh.*

The Father, *to* whom in heav'n supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*, Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Milton.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the sacrifices, they fod them in brass pots. *1 Esdras.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and senses. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I should know no secrets That *appertain* to you? *Shakspeare.*

APPERTAINMENT. n. f. [*from appertain.*]

That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent our messengers, and we lay by Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakspeare.*

APPERTENANCE. n. f. [*appartenance*, Fr.]

That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and recepatories of philosophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPERTINENT. adj. [*from To appertain.*]

Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord

To furnish him with all *appertinents*

Belonging to his honour. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

APPETENCE. } n. f. [*appetentia*, Lat.]

APPETENCY. } Carnal desire; sensual

desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste

Of lustful *appetence*; to long, to dance,

To dress, to trulle the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

APPETIBILITY. n. f. [*from appetible.*]

The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a

man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

APPETIBLE. adj. [*appetibilis*, Lat.]

Desirable; that may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall.*

APPETITE. n. f. [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will, properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man desireth, differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she should hang on him, As if increase of *appetite* had grown By what it fed on. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,

And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shaks.*

Each tree

Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye

Tempting, stir'd in me sudden *appetite*

To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Darvies.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellication, and absterfion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden.*

6. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes to.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Gavern. of the Tongue.*

APPETITION. n. f. [*appetitio*, Lat.]

Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechism*

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation. *Judge Hale.*

APPETITIVE. adj. [*from appetile.*]

That does desire; that has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLAUD. v. a. [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,

That should *applaud* again. *Shakspeare.*

2. To praise in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall found, And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLAUDER. n. f. [*from applaud.*]

He that praises or commends,

I had the voice of my single reason against it; drowned in the noise of a multitude of applauders. *Glanville's Scripsi.*

APPLA'USE. n. f. [*applausus*, Lat.]

Ap probation loudly expressed; praise: properly a clap.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout,

Argues your wildom and your love to Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Scylla wept,

And chid her barking waves into attention;

And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little

do they taste it when they have it! *South.*

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came

For pride of empire, nor desire of fame;

Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*,

But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

AP'PLE. n. f. [*æppel*, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;

The redd'n'g apple ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of

his eye. *Deuteronomy.*

APPLE OF LOVE.

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within. *Mortimer.*

APPLE-GRAFT. n. f. [*from apple and graft.*]

A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. n. f. [*from apple and tart.*]

A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carr'd like an *apple-tart*!

Shakspeare.

APPLE-TREE. n. f. [*from apple and tree.*]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sourish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the desert are,

the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the grey reinette, la haute-bonté, royal ruffeting, Wheeler's ruffet, Sharp's ruffet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonparcil and l'api.

Those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruffet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitfour, Herefordshire underleaf, John-apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches last longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear

Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE-WOMAN. n. f. [*from apple and woman.*]

A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncloif one another. *Arbutnot.*

APPLY'ABLE. adj. [*from apply.*]

That

may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker*

A' that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South*

APPLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diseases desperate grown
By desperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shaksp.*
Are you chat'd?

Ask God for temperance, 'tis the *appliance* only
Which your desire require. *Shaksp.*

APPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Dryden*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel. *Dryden*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers*

APPLICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle*

APPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers*

APPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be stanch'd.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary that a patient should be pass'd upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic. *Swift*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke*

5. Intenfens of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but, by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke*

6. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison*

7. Reference to some case or position; as,

the story was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers*

APPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That does apply.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall*

APPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That comprehends the act of application.

APPLICATORY. *n. f.* That which applies. There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*

To APPLY. *v. a.* [*aplico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.
He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.
Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison*

God has address'd every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warn'd us of every enemy. *Rogers*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon*

5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study: with *to*. Locke uses *about*, less properly.

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Proverbs*

Every man man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied about*, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myself to him for help.

8. To address to.

God at last
To Satan first in sin his doom *apply'd*,
Tho' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton*

Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope*

9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense, for which we now use *ply*.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney*

10. To act upon; to ply.
A varlet running towards hastily,
Whose flying feet to fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Queen*

To APPLY. *v. n.*

1. To suit; to agree.
Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy. *Shaksp.*

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.
I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift*

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully *applied* to. *Rogers*

To APPOINT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the Father. *Galatians*

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Genesis*

Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the liars in wait. *Judges*

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Samuel*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and in his generations. *2 Esdras*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manasseh's Prayer*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well *appointed*, did to entertain them, that their ships departed retribly to us. *Hayward*

APPOINTER. *n. f.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none so near else. *Shaksp.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointments* we may best discover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shaksp.*

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,
Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shaksp.*

5. An allowance paid to any man; commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

To APPORTION. *v. a.* [from *partio*, Lat.]

To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon*

To these it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier*

APPORTIONMENT. *n. f.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land, whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers*

To APPOSE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. Not in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for puzzle.

Some procure themselves to be surpris'd at such times as it is like the party, that they work upon, will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accus'd to; to the end they may be *appos'd* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. To apply to: a latinism.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *appos'd* to the parts. *Harvey.*

APPOSITE. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. *Atterbury.*

APPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey.*

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

APPOSITENESS. *n. f.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitability.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*. *Hale.*

APPOSITION. *n. f.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine infected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks; it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *liber Susanæ matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

To APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprécier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRAI'SER. *n. f.* [from *appraise*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but bath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Corinthians.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth, So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terror; to fear.

From my grandfather's death, I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHENDER. *n. f.* [from *apprehend*.]

Conceiver; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glarville.*

APPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]

That may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

APPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glarville.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; conception.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what *apprehension* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden *apprehension*. *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker.*

And he the future evil shall no less In *apprehension*, than in substance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory, And scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shaksp.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportions of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower: And go we brothers to the man that took him, To question of his *apprehension*. *Shakspere.*

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lobster hath the cheely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension* whereby they seize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such *apprehensive* scholars. *Holder.*

If conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison.*

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings, Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensive*.] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *apprehensive*.] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder.*

APPRENTICE. *n. f.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond slave, could ever be more ready, than that young prince's was. *Sidney.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Wotton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Disrespect.*

To APPRENTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him partium'd maids *apprentic'd* orphans blest, The young wholourah, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRENTICEHOOD. *n. f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood* To foreign passages, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shaksp.*

APPRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expected one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any *apprenticeship*. *South.*

To APPRIZE. *v. a.* [*apprétre*, part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Cheyne.*

But if *appriz'd* of the severe attack, The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent, On church yard drear (inhuman to relate) The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

To APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakspere.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Broom.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches, The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay.*

3. To make a progress toward, in a figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jeremiah.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of con-

temptation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approach* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.]

To APPROACH. v. a.

1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but slowly, and not at all, if *approach* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun, He saw proud Arcite. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approach* Homer. *Temple.*

APPROACH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis with our feuls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkness
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of sodden light. *Denham.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakspeare.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giants move;
Hills pil'd on hills on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the sky. *Dryden.*

APPROACHER. n. f. [from *approach*.] The person that *approaches* or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapers, that bid welcome

To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakspeare.*

APPROACHMENT. n. f. [from *approach*.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown.*

APPROBATION. n. f. [from *approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.

That not past me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakspeare.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hooker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and good-nets of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shak.*

APPROOF. n. f. [from *approve*, as *proof*, from *prove*.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shakspeare.*

To APPROPERATE. v. a. [from *appropriero*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPINQUATE. v. n. [from *appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPINQUE. v. n. [from *appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinquo* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPROPRIABLE. adj. [from *appropriate*.] That may be appropriated; that may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit, applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriate* unto its end. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

To APPROPRIATE. v. a. [from *approprio*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And some to publick, some to private ends. *Roscommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*
The spirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n
To all Believers. *Milton.*

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the hoose finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPROPRIATE. adj. [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIATION. n. f. [from *appropriatio*, etc.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law.

Appropriation is a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, thence, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Corwell.*

APPROPRIATOR. n. f. [from *appropriate*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe.*

APPROVABLE. adj. [from *approve*.] That merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profession soever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPROVAL. n. f. [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. n. f. [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Should the seem
Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,
They brisk advance. *Thomson.*

To APPROVE. v. a. [from *approver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that whereby Medea saw,
And well *approv'd* and prais'd the better course,
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs that she pursu'd the worse? *Davies.*

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,
What damned error but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shak.*

I'm sorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Would'it thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience. Not in use.

Oh! 'tis the curse in love, and still *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're below'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make, or show, to be worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to approve himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object, when it signifies to be pleased, but may be used without a preposition; as, I approve your letter, or, *of* your letter.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to approve of, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *n. f.* [from approve.]
 Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approvement. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *n. f.* [from approve.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline,
 Now mingled with their courages, will make known

To their approvers, they are people such
 As mend upon the world. *Shakspeare.*

3. In common law, one that, confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same; and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Corwell.*

APPROXIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation. *Brown.*

APPROXIMATION. *n. f.* [from approximate.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or approximation. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferior elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual approximation towards the earth. *Hale.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their approximation to the human shape. *Gray's Museum.*

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LE. *n. f.* [appulus, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the appulle of saline steams. *Harvey.*

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulle of an organ of speech to another; but, in all consonants, there is an appulle of the organs. *Holder.*

TO APRICATE. *v. n.* [apricor, Lat.] To bask in the sun.

APRI'CITY. *n. f.* [apricitas, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine. *Diſt.*

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. *n. f.* [from apricus, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

APRIL. *n. f.* [Aprilis, Lat. Avril, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus. *Peuchan on Drawing.*

Men are April when they woo, December when they wed; Maids' are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

AP'RON. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be

contracted from *afore one*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other drefs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?—
 —Hold up, you fluts,

You aprons mountant. *Shakspeare.*
 The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons. *Shakspeare.*

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?—Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakspeare.*

In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits. *Addison.*

A'PRON. *n. f.* [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON of a goose. The fat skin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. f.* [from apron and man.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
 You and your apron-men, that stood so much
 Upon the voice of occupation, and
 The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakspeare.*

A'PRONED. *adj.* [from apron.] Wearing an apron.

The cobbler apron'd and the parson gown'd. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. *n. f.* *apsides*, plural, [ἀψίς.] In astronomy, is applied to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

APT. *adj.* [aptus, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making profelytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to serve as instruments in the cause. *Apter* they are for the eagerness of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause. *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

My vines and peaches on my best south walls were *apt* to have a foot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apter* to do, than confess she does. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

Men are *apt* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength. *Temple.*

One who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addison.*

Even those who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bertley.*

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
 But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
 To better usage. *Shakspeare.*

5. Qualified for.

These brothers had a while served the king in war, wherunto they were only *apt*. *Strany.*
 All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*

TO APT. *v. a.* [apto, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the several graces of history, and how to *apt* their places; Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,
 Where sweetness is required, and where weight. *Ben Jonson.*

In some ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions. *Denham's Sophy.*

TO APTATE. *v. a.* [aptatum, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to being about the desired end. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition.

He that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *adv.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.

That part
 Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shak.*
 But what the mass nutritious does divide?
 What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
 In youth increase them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations, who were not possess of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the evangelists. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitability.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Wife.*

2. Disposition to any thing: of persons.

The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Corolanus, that they are in a right *aptness* to take all power from the people. *Shakspeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency: of things.

Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of

such reflections, as have an *apenes* to improve the mind. *Addison.*

A'RTOTE. *n. f.* [of *a* and *artotē*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

A'QUA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Water: a word much used in chymical writings.

A'QUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniac, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

A'QUA MARINA, of the Italian *lapidaries*, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

A'QUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

A'QUA REGIA, or **A'QUA REGALIS.** [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common *aqua fortis*.

Chambers.
He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

A'QUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua vite*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua vite* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare.*

AQUA'TICK. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*
Brotos may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. That grows in the water: applied to plants.

Flags, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'QUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatile* or water frog in ditches and standing plashes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'QUEDUCT. *n. f.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water

from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*; by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

A'QUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Wateriness.

A'QUILINE. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryd.*
Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

AQUO'SE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Diſt.*

AQUO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *aquose*.] Wateriness. *Diſt.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, **A. R. G. R. 20.** *Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryd.*
Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison.*

ARACHNOIDES. *n. f.* [from *αράχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnides*, the acute sense of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARAIGNEE. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Diſt.*

ARA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARA'TION. *n. f.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARA'TORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Latin, to plough.] That contributes to tillage. *Diſt.*

A'RBALIST. *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine to throw stones.] A crossbow.

It is reported by William Bito, that the *arbalista*, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the

French by our king Richard the First, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Cumden.*

A'RBITER. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

A'RBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitor*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBITRAMENT. *n. f.* [from *arbitor*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

This should be written *arbitrement*.
Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it stands;
Perfect within, no outward aid require,
And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton.*

A'RBITRARILY. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled, and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrevocable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarius* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glarville.*

A'RBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may false amours rehearse,
And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Walsh.*

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide
Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to see their vassals tied. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.
It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitor*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.
This might have been prevented, and made whole,

With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To judge of.
Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to love rather than fear. *Milton.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment.
It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense,

not like a drowfy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS. *n. f.* [from *arbitrarij*.] Despoticalness; tyranney.

He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

A'RBITRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

A'RBITRA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowell.*

Be a good soldier or upright trustee, An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A goverour; a president.

Though heav'n be shot, And heav'n's high *arbitrator* sit secure In his own strength, this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*

3. He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of despairs, Just death, kind empire of man's miseries, With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakspeare.*

The end crowns all; And that old common *arbitrator*, time, Will one day end it. *Shakspeare.*

A'RBI'TREMENT. *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.]

1. Decision; determination.

I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakspeare.*

We of the offending side Must keep aloof from strict *arbitrement*. *Shakspeare.* Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the sword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromise.

Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilers; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *DiD.*

A'RBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*arbo-reus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.

A grain of mustard becomes *arbo-reous*. *Brown.*

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They speak properly, who make it an *arbo-reous* excrescence, or rather a superplant bud of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'RBORET. *n. f.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.

No *arbo-ret* with painted blossoms drest, And smelling sweet, but there it might be found, To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now seen, Among thick woven *arbo-rets*, and flow'rs Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton.*

A'RBORIST. *n. f.* [*arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arbo-rists* observe to be long in the begetting his buds;

but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Local Forest.*

A'RBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under shady *arbo-reous* roof Soon as they forth were come to open sight Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR. *n. f.* [from *arbor*, a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an *arbo-ur*, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting. *Shakspeare.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind The woodbine round this *arbo-ur*, or direct The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For noon-days heat are closer *arbo-urs* made, And for fresh evening air the op'ner glade. *Dryd.*

A'RBOUR VINE. *n. f.* A species of *bind-wood*; which see.

A'RBUSCLE. *n. f.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *DiD.*

A'RBU'TE. *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbut or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Rough *arbut* slips into a hazel bough Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow Out of a plain tree stock. *Mary's Vigil.*

Arc. *n. f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.

Their segments, or *arcs*, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

ArcA'DE. *n. f.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar, Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARCANUM. *n. f.* in the plural *arcana*, [Latin.] A secret.

ARCH. *n. f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges, and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* so hurried the blown winds, As the recomforted rough the gates. *Shakspeare.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch* Of theais'd empire fall! here is my space. *Shak.*

The royal squadron marches, Erect triumphal *arches*. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The sky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes To see this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope Of sea and land? *Shakspeare.*

4. [from *ἀρχος*.] A chief. Obsolete.

The noble duke my master, My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night. *Shakspeare.*

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arceo*, Lat.] 1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs Are *arch'd* so high, that giants may get through. *Shakspeare.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

3. To form into arches.

Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling, and making it rise in several forms of feathers, and drinking glasses, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health and sweetness. *Barr.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from *ἀρχος*, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done; The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre, That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare.*

There is sprung up An heretick, an *arch* one, Crammer. *Shakspeare.*

2. Waggish; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks;

as, the *arch rogue*; unless it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jester to Charles 1.

Eugenio set out from the university; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. *Suff.*

ARCH, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class [from *ἀρχος*, or *ἀρχη*] as

archangel, *archbishop*. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant found as in *cheese*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHANGEL. *n. f.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not lost All her original brightness, nor appear'd Less than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' excess Of glory obscur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis sure th' *archangel's* trump I hear, Nature's great passing-bell, the only call Of God's that will be heard by all. *North.*

ARCHANGEL. *n. f.* [*lamium*, Lat.] A plant, called also deadnettle.

ARCHANGELICK. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd For swift descent; with him the cohort bright Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHBEACON. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestina. *Carew.*

ARCHBISHOP. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Crammer is return'd with welcome, Install'd lord *archbishop* of Canterbury. *Shakspeare.*

The *archbishop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBISHOPRICK. *n. f.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'Tis the cardinal; And merely to revenge him on the emperor, For not bestowing on him, at his asking, The *archbishoprick* of Toledo, this is purpos'd. *Shakspeare.*

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbishoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHANTER. *n. f.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON. *n. f.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and

office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or vicegerent.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Left negligence might soist in abuses, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.

Carew's Survey.

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. f.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry.

Carew's Survey.

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. f.* [*from archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. f.* [*from archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth.

Carew's Survey.

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. f.* [*from arch and duchess.*] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *n. f.* [*from arch and philosopher.*] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the arch-philosopher was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king.

Horker.

ARCHPRE'LATE. *n. f.* [*from arch and prelate.*] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and arch-prelate in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question?

Horker.

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *n. f.* [*from arch and presbyter.*] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and arch-presbyters in subjection to these archdeacons.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHPRI'EST. *n. f.* [*from arch and priest.*] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the arch-priest.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHAIOLOG'ICK. *adj.* [*from archaiology.*] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. f.* [*from αρχαιολογία, ancient, and λόγος, a discourse.*] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. *n. f.* [*αρχαϊσμός.*] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use archaisms, like Milton.

Watts.

ARCHED. *participial adj.* [*from To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow.

Shakspeare.

Let the arched knife,
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables.

Philips.

ARCHER. *n. f.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw archers, draw your arrows to the head.

Shakspeare.

This cupid is no longer an archer; his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods.

Shakspeare.

Thou frequent bringst the smitten deers;

For seldom archers lay, thy arrows err.

Prior.

ARCHERY. *n. f.* [*from archer.*]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery archery challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation.

Gambden.

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,

Hit with Cupid's archery,

Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakspeare.*

3. The art of an archer.

Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,

And turn love's soldiers upon thee,

To exercise their archery. *Cryshaw.*

Say from what golden quivers of the sky

Do all thy winged arrows fly?

Swiftness and power by birth are thine.

'Tis, I believe, this archery to shew,

That so much cost in colours thou

And skill in painting dost bestow

Upon thy ancient arms, the gawdy heavenly bow.

Cowley.

ARCHES-COURT. *n. f.* [*from arches and court.*] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built archwise.

The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the arches-court: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made.

Cowell.

ARCHETYPE. *n. f.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense, yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their archetypes.

Glauville's Sceptis.

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward archetypes or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward archetypes or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas.

Watts' Logick.

ARCHETYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen
Him who is fairer than the fons of men:

The source of good, the light archetypal.

Norris.

ARCHE'US. *n. f.* [probably from *ἀρχή*.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [*from archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an archidiaconal visitation.

ARCHIEP'ISCOPAL. *adj.* [*from archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an archiepiscopal see; the suffragans are subject to archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen
Him who is fairer than the fons of men:

The source of good, the light archetypal.

Norris.

ARCHITRAVE. *n. f.* [*from ἀρχή*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building architrave doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The architrave is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloysters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over jams of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron.

Builder's Dict.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; though the lightness wherof the architrave could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial.

Wotton's Architecture.

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.

Pepe.

ARCHIVES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where re-

A'RHITECT. *n. f.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The architect's glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter.

Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hafty multitude

Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,

And some the architect: his hand was known

In heav'n by many a tow'rd structure high,

Where scepter'd angels held their residence,

And fat as princes.

Milton.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine architect of the body obviated.

Ray on the Creation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,

Chief architect and plottor of these woes.

Shak.

ARCHITECTIVE. *adj.* [*from architect.*] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with architectivous materials?

Derham's Physico-Theol.

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [*from ἀρχή*, chief, and τέχνη, an artificer.] That has the power or skill of an architect; that can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this architectonick spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture.

Boyle.

ARCHITECTURE. *n. f.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into civil architecture, called by way of eminence architecture; military architecture, or fortification; and naval architecture, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c.

Chambers.

Our fathers next in architecture skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build;
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion, and for pleasure thofe.

Blackmore.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, ascribed to a particular providence.

Burnet's Theory.

ARCHITRAVE. *n. f.* [*from ἀρχή*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building architrave doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The architrave is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloysters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over jams of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron.

Builder's Dict.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; though the lightness wherof the architrave could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial.

Wotton's Architecture.

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.

Pepe.

ARCHIVES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where re-

cords or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives, as witnesses either for or against us.

Government of the Tongue.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic archives, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow-church, by reason of the steeple or clocher thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

A'RCHTENNENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Diät.*

A'RCTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arcto*, to straiten.] Straitening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK. *adj.* [from $\alpha \rho \tau \iota \kappa \omicron$, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **A'RCTICK**.

Ever-during snows, perpetual shades Of darkness would congeal their livid blood, Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield

A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK Circle. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*.

Ray on the Creation.

A'RCUATILE. *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; inflected. *Diät.*

A'RCUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the off-sets or stools after they are planted.

Chambers.

A'RCUATURE. *n. f.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Diät.*

A'RCUBA'LISTER. *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balistra*, an engine.] A cross-bow-man.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

A'RD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Godlard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gilson's Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance,

so far as concerns the end immediate to them.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils, without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of fwarthy face

High on a cole-black steed pursued the chace; With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd. *Dryden.*

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may use, To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes; With haughty pride may hear her charms confest, And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

A'RDOUR. *n. f.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as, love, desire, courage.

The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage; He prais'd their *ardour*, inly pleas'd to see His host. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd, And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*.

Nor delay'd the winged faint, After his charge receiv'd; but from among Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,

Flew thro' the midst of heav'n. *Paradise Lost.*

A'RDU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *arduus*.] Height; difficulty. *Diät.*

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduns*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd, And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God designed him to. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *arduus*.] Height; difficulty.

A'RE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

A'RE, or *Alanire*. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord, *A're* to plead Hortensio's passion; B mi Bianca take him for thy lord, C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakespeare.*

A'REA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An enclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Weston.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre. *Addison*

In *areæ*, vary'd with Mosaic art, Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

TO A'READ, or **A'RE'ED.** *v. a.* [anëban, Sax. to counsell.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds, Whose praises having slept in silence long, Me, all too meane, the sacred muse *areads* To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant, Fly thither whence thou fed'st! If from this hour Within these hallow'd limits thou appear, Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Paradise Lost.*

A'REFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*aresfacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *aresfaction*, and most of the effects of nature. *Bacon.*

TO A'REFY. *v. a.* [*aresfacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhault of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and so doth time or age *arefy*, as in the same bodies, &c.

Bacon's Natural History.

A'RENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. sand.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* fixable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A'RENA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Diät.*

A'RENO'SE. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand. *Diät.*

A'RENULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

A'REO'TICK. *adj.* [$\alpha \rho \epsilon \omicron \tau \iota \kappa \omicron$.] Efficacious in opening the pores; attenuant: applied to medicines that dissolve viscidities, so that the morbid matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration. *Diät.*

A'RELO'LOGY. *n. f.* [from $\alpha \rho \epsilon \tau \iota \kappa \omicron$ virtue, and $\lambda \omicron \gamma \omicron \varsigma$, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Diät.*

A'RGAL. *n. f.* Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *Diät.*

A'RGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings As swift as fiery lightning kindled new. His *argent* eagle, with her silver wings In field of azure, fair Elinor knew. *Fairfax.* In an *argent* field, the god of war, Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Translated faints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*
Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

ARGENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *argentum*,
Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver.

ARGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentum*, Fr.] Sound-
ing like silver.

ARGIL. *n. f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters
clay; a fat soft kind of earth, of which
vessels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Con-
sisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

ARGILLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Con-
sisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

ARGOSY. *n. f.* [derived by *Pope* from
Argo, the name of Jason's ship; sup-
posed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa*
or *Ragusa*, a *Raguzine*, corrupted.] A
large vessel for merchandize; a carrack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakespeare.*

To ARGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shaksp.*
Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exasperate
the minds, but to whet the wits of heretics.

An idea of motion, not passing on, would
perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an
idea. *Locke.*

2. To persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logick which I would
make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of
this play. *Congreve's Ded. to Old Batch*

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or
against before the opponent, and *against*
before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so
fiercely *argue against* the salvability of each other?

He that by often *arguing against* his own sense,
imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from be-
lieving himself. *Locke.*

I do not see how they can *argue with* any one
without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke.*

To ARGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth
bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end. *Donne.*

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue*
a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside? *Milton.*

It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of
the body, when a man is continually tossing from
one side to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those
sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue
and disposition of the crystal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with of.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and ex-
pressions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of
obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and re-
tract them. *Dryden's Fables.*

The accidents are not the same which would
have *argued* him of a fervile copying, and total
barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the
same. *Dryden's Fables.*

ARGUER. *n. f.* [from *argue*.] A rea-
soner; a disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be profelytes to a weak
arguer, as thinking they must part with their re-
putation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Neither good christians nor good *arguers*.

ARGUMENT. *n. f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any
thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice re-
warded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to
be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden.*

When any thing is proved by as good *argu-
ments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it
were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt
of the existence of that thing. *Tillotson.*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to
prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she who ev'n but now was your best
object,
Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

Sad task! yet *argument*
Not less, but more heroick than the wrath
Of stern Achilles. *Milton.*

A much longer discourse my *argument* re-
quires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter.

3. The contents of any work summed up
by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its prin-
cipal action, the economy and disposition of it,
are the things which distinguish copies from origi-
nals. *Dryden.*

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerfet and me. *Shakespeare.*

An *argument* that fell out last night, where
each of us fell in praise of our country mis-
tresses. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speak-
er and hearer, the *argument* is not about things,
but names. *Locke.*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before
the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my
opinion, is the advantage of patience itself.

This, before that revelation had enlightened
the world, was the very best *argument* for a fu-
ture state. *Atterbury.*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which
we seek another unknown arch, propor-
tional to the first. *Chambers.*

ARGUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *argument*.]
Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *argu-
ment*.] Reasoning; the act of reason-
ing.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind,
whereby we infer one proposition from two or
more propositions premised. Or it is the draw-
ing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or
doubtful, from some propositions more known

and evident; so when we have judged that mat-
ter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth
think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of
man is not matter. *Watts's Logick.*

I suppose it is no ill topik of *argumentation*,
to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the con-
trary influences of respect. *South.*

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argu-
mentation*, and that sufficiently waim. *Dryden.*

The whole course of his *argumentation* comes
to nothing. *Adisson.*

ARGUMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument*.]

1. Consisting of argument; containing
argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within
which the *argumentative* part of my discourse
was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterbury.*

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing *argumentative* of providence, is
that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of
some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the
wind, and disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; dis-
posed to controvert.

ARGUTE. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*,
Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

ARIA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] An air,
song, or tune.

ARID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry;
parched up.

My complexion is become arid, and my
body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him summer were an *arid* waste. *Thomson.*

ARIDITY. *n. f.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; siccidity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an
animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or
dryness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of in-
sensitivity in devotion, contrary to unction
or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of
thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the
greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the deli-
cious prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

ARIES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of
the twelve signs of the zodiack; the
first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

To ARIETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows
which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arietate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine
called a ram.

The strength of the percussive, wherein or-
dinance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient in-
ventions. *Bacon.*

3. The act of striking or conflicting in
general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by them-
selves, hit so exactly into their proper residence,
in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and
arietations of other particles. *Glarville.*

ARIETTA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] A
short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought
aright. *Spenser.*

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge *aright*,
Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryd.*
The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them *aright*. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.
A generation that set not their heart *aright*. *Psalms.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.
Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,
Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright*. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARISO'SO. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune. *Diſt.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n. pret. arose*, particip. *arisen*. [from *a* and *rise*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.
He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day *arise*. *Dryd.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.
So *Eſdras* *arose* up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law. *Eſdras.*

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep? *Proverbs.*

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.
There shall *arise* false Christs and false prophets. *Matt.*

4. To revive from death.
Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *arise*: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust. *Isaiah.*

5. To proceed, or have its original.
They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice. *Acts.*

I know not what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new station; to succeed to power or office.
Another *Mary* then *arose*,
And did rigorous laws impose. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hostility.
And when he *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him. *1 Samuel.*
For the various senses of this word, see *Rise*.

ARISTOCRACY. *n. f.* [*ἀριστοκρατία*, greatest, and *κράτος*, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRATICAL. } *adj.* [from *aristocrata*.]
ARISTOCRAT'ICK. } *cracy*.] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRAT'ICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state. *Diſt.*

ARITHMANCY. *n. f.* [from *ἀριθμός*, number, and *μαντεία*, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Diſt.*

ARITHMETICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.]

According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew.*

The squares of the diameters of these iungs, made by any prismatic colour, were in *arithmetical* progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton.*

ARITHMET'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a keftes being a simple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *Aibuthnot.*

ARITHMETICIAN. *n. f.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Adison.*

ARITHMETICK. *n. f.* [*ἀριθμός*, number, and *μετρήω*, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them; But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shak.*

The christian religion, according to the apostles *arithmetick*, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the *ark*, and shalt pitch it within and without. *Genesis.*

The one just man alive, by his command, Shall build a wondrous *ark*, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the slaves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM. *n. f.* [*earm*, *eopm*, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the shoulder to the hand.

If I have lift up my hand against the fathers, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job.*

Like helpless friends, who view from shore
The lab'ring ship, and hear the tempest roar,
So food they with their *arms* across. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their *arms* to shade her face,
But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Where the tall oak his spreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the center of the sacred wood,
An *arm* arifeth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*
We have yet seen but an *arm* of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular *arm*, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his *arm*, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jeremiah.*

O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Ascribe we all. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

ARM'S END. *n. f.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wish for a better companion. *Sidney.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end*. *Shakspeare.*

In the same sense is used *arm's length*.

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Genesis.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;
He's *arm'd* without that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must *arm* your hook with the line in the inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents, and dressed it with others *arm'd* with digestives. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

4. To provide against.

His servant, *arm'd* against such coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was sure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser.*

To ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.

Think we king Harry strong;
And, princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him. *Shakspeare.*

ARMADA. *n. f.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war.

It is often erroneously spelt *armado*.

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them
confines. *Fainfax.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole *armado* of collected fail
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. *Shak.*

At length, resolv'd t' assert the wat'ry ball,
He in himself did whole *armados* bring:

Him aged seamen might their master call
And chose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADILLO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedgehog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance, but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat,

fender, and more delicate than that of a tucking pig. *Trevoux.*

ARMAMENT. *n. f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war: generally used of a naval force.

ARMAMENTARY. *n. f.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Diſc.*

ARMAN. *n. f.* A confection for restoring appetite in horſes. *Diſc.*

ARMATURE. *n. f.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.
Others ſhould be armed with hard ſhells; others with prickles; the reſt, that have no ſuch *armature*, ſhould be endued with great ſwiftness and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Offensive weapons: lefts properly.
The double *armature* is a more deſtructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. *Deray of Piety.*

ARMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED Chair. *n. f.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair, or a chair with reſts for the arms.

ARMENIAN Bole. *n. f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddiſh colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARMENIAN Stone. *n. f.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near reſemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it ſeems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being ſofter, and ſpeckled with green inſtead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARMENTAL. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *ar-*
ARMENTINE. } *mentinus*, Lat.] Belong-
ing to a drove or herd of cattle. *Diſc.*

ARMENTOSE. *adj.* [*armentoſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Diſc.*

ARMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.
So he nodded,
And ſoberly did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Shak.*

ARMHOLE. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the ſhoulder.
Tickling is moſt in the ſoles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the ſides. The cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin in thoſe parts, joined with the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ARMIGEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] An armour-bearer. [Bearing arms.]

ARMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] a bracelet.] Reſembling a bracelet.
When the circles of the mundane ſphere are ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the convex ſurface of a ſphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the ſphere's ſurface to be cut away, except thoſe parts on which ſuch circles are deſcribed; then that ſphere is called an *armillary* ſphere, becauſe it appears in the form of ſeveral circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due poſition. *Harris.*

ARMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Diſc.*

ARMINGS. *n. f.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſte-clothes, being clothes hung about the outside of the ſhip's upperworks fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are alſo hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.
The manifold linguift, and the *armipotent* ſoldier. *Shakſpeare.*
For if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Thoſe armed angels in our aid down ſent,
That were at Dathan to his prophet ſent,
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple flood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMISONOUS. *adj.* [*armifonius*, Lat.] Ruſtling with armour.

ARMISTICE. *n. f.* [*armiftitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce; a ceſſation of arms for a ſhort time.

ARMLET. *n. f.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the ſea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.
And, when ſhe takes thy hand, and doth ſeem kind,
Doth ſearch what rings and *armlets* ſhe can find. *Donne.*
Every nymph of the flood her trefſes reuding,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMONIACK. *n. f.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniack*.] A fort of volatile ſalt. See **AMMONIACK**.

ARMORER. *n. f.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.
Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns ſolely in the breaſt of every man. *Shak.*
The *armorers* make their ſteel more tough and pliant, by aſperſion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*
The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in ſteel for gains,
Were there: the butcher, *armorers*, and ſmith,
Who forges ſhapien'd fauchions, or the ſeythe. *Dryden.*
When *arm'ers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the ſhining ſword,
The red hot metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope.*
2. He that dreſſes another in armour.
The *armorers* accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakſpeare.*
The morning he was to join battle with Harold,
his *armor* put on his backpiece before, and his
breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMORIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family, as enſigns *armorial*.

ARMORIST. *n. f.* [from *armour*.] A perſon ſkilled in heraldry. *Diſc.*

ARMORY. *n. f.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe.
The ſword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd ſo, that neither keen,
Nor ſolid, might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*
With plain heroic magnitude of mind,
And ceſtial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Milton.*
Let a man conſider theſe virtues, with the
contrary ſins, and then, as out of a full *armory*,
or magazine, let him furniſh his conſcience with
texts of ſcripture. *South.*
2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celeſtial *armory*, ſhields, helms, and ſpears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with
gold. *Milton.*

3. Enſigns *armorial*.
Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

ARMOUR. *n. f.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms.
Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakſpeare.*
That they might not go naked among their
enemies, the only *armour* that Chriſt allows them
is prudence and innocence. *South.*

ARMOUR-BEARER. *n. f.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.
His *armour-bearer* fiſt, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

ARMPIT. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the ſhoulder.
The handles to theſe gouges are made ſo long,
that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of
the workman. *Moxon.*
Others hold their plate under their left *arm-
pit*, the beſt ſituation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS. *n. f.* without a ſingular number. [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.
Thoſe *arms*, which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquiſh'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*
2. A ſtate of hoſtility.
Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Shak.*
3. War in general.
Arms and the man I ſing. *Dryden.*
Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing ſlaughter, both reſolv'd in *arms*. *Pope.*
4. Action; the act of taking arms.
Up roſe the victor angels, and to *arms*,
The matin trumpet ſung.
The ſeas and rocks and ſkies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*! *Pope.*
5. The enſigns *armorial* of a family.

ARMY. *n. f.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
Number itſelf importeth not much in *armies*,
where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*
The meaneſt ſoldier that has fought often in
an *army*, has a true knowledge of war, than he
that has writ whole volumes, but never was in
any battle. *South.*
The Tuſcan leaders and their *army* ſing,
Which followed great *Aeneas* to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names de-
clare. *Dryden.*
2. A great number.
The fool hath planted in his memory an *army*
of good words. *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

AROMATIC. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high ſcented.
All things that are hot and *aromatick* do pre-
ſerve liquors or powders. *Bacon.*
Volatile oils reſreſh the animal ſpirits, but
likewiſe are endued with all the bad qualities
of ſuch ſubſtances, producing all the effects of
an oily and *aromatick* acrimony. *Abulhuſt.*

AROMATICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Latin, ſpice.]

1. Spicy.
Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them fly:
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by *aromatick* ſpintels die. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.
Or quick *flavia* darting through the brain,
Die of a roſe in *aromatick* pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. f.* Spices.

They were furnished by exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities.

Raleigh.

AROMATIZ'ATION. *n. f.* [from *aromatize.*] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick spices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. *spice.*]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something not and *aromatized*.

Bacon.

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unlawfully odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion.

Brown.

ARO'SE. The preterit of the verb *arise*. See **ARISE.**

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round.*]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowing heav'ns *around*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are
crown'd.

Dryden.

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *around*.

Dryden.

AROUND. *prep.* About; encircling, so as to encompass.

From young Iulus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.

Dryd.

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse.*]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades
That drag the tragic melancholy night.

Shakspeare.

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of
life.

Thomson.

ARO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chasteft plays, till home they walk *arow*.

Sidney.

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*.

Dryden.

ARO'YNT. *adv.* [of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away; a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right.

Shak.

ARQUEBUSE. *n. f.* [Fr. spelt *harquebuse*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carbine, or fusée.

A *harquebuse*, or ordinance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides.

Bacon.

ARQUEBUSIER. *n. f.* [from *arquebuse.*] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed.

Knolles.

ARRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. f.* One of the quickeft plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK. *n. f.* The word *arrack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arrack*. But what we understand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

Chambers.

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods.

Speñator.

To ARR'AIGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place.

One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Cowell.

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*
Our most disloyal lady; for as the bath
Been publicly accus'd, so shall she have
A just and open trial.

Shakspeare.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a future.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen?

Rescommon.

He that thinks a lay to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.

South.

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.

Dryden.

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraiguing; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden.

To ARR'ANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day

To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A forty fight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

Fairy Queen

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

Cheyne.

ARRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

Cheyne.

ARRANT. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant* rogue, that is, a *rambling* rogue, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallowed and hooded after me, as at the *arrant* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

Sidney.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arrant* sot than before.

L'Estrange.

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore.

Dryd.

ARRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clothes.

L'Estrange.

ARRAS. *n. f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.]

Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side

With rich array and costly arras dight.

He's going to his mother's closet;

Behind the arras I'll convey myself,

To hear the process.

Shakspeare.

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place

A guard behind the arras.

Denham's Song.

ARRA'UGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain

Arrought the rule, and from their father drew.

Fairy Queen.

ARRA'Y. *n. f.* [*array*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reze*, Tent. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *millè hominum arraiturum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl espying them scattered near the army,

sent one to command them to their *array*.

Hayward.

We're thou sought to deeds

That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill

Of conduct would be such, that all the world

Could not sustain thy prowess.

Milton.

A general sets his army in *array*

In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

Denham.

2. Dress.

A rich tirone, as bright as sunny day,

On which there sat most brave embellish'd

With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,

A maiden queen.

Fairy Queen.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day

Arose, and dress'd herself in rich *array*.

Dryden.

3. In law. *Array*, of the French *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impanelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to set forth, one by another, the men impanelled.

Cowell.

To ARR'A'Y. *v. a.* [*arrayer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person: with the particle *with* or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency,

and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty.

Job.

Now went forth the morn,

Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd* in gold

Empyreal.

Milton.

One view'd *array'd* the corpse, and one they

spread

O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his

head.

Dryden.

3. In law. See **ARRAY** in law.

ARRA'YERS. *n. f.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

Cowell.

ARRE'AR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by *Spenser*. See **REAR**.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,

Through forests wild and unfrequented land

To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.

Fairy Queen.

ARRÉAR. n. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See **ARRÉARAGE**.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize! th' arrears are yet to pay.

Dryden.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or loit.

Locke.

It will comfort our grandchildren, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich.

Swift.

ARRÉARAGE. n. f. a word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] The remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent.

Cowell.

Paget set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*.

Hayward.

He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrearages*.

Shakespeare.

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being desrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself.

Hovel's Vocal Forest.

ARRÉARANCE. n. f. The same with *arrear*.

Diſ.

ARRENTA'TION. n. f. [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] In the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to enclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent.

Diſ.

ARREPT'IOUS. adj. [arruptus, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [from *ad* and *repto*.] Crept in privily.

ARREST. n. f. [from *arrestar*, Fr. to stop.]

1. [In law.] A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

Cowell.

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would fend for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment.

Shakespeare.

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his fool was surpris'd the first night.

Taylor.

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending.

Bacon.

To ARREST. v. a. [arrestar, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See **ARREST**.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason.

There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all.

Shakespeare.

2. To seize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Blonk; his horses are *arrested* for it.

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze *Arrested* all that goodly company.

Fairy Queen.

Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality.

South.

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest.

Davies.

As often as my dogs with better speed *Arrest* her flight, is she to death decreed.

Dryden.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand Of death *arrest*.

Philips.

5. To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance.

Boyle.

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties, hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true enquiry.

Bacon.

ARREST. n. f. [In horsemanship.] A mangle humour between the ham and pattern of the hinder legs of a horse.

Diſ.

ARRESTED. adj. [arrestatus, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arrested* to one under age.

Cowell.

To ARREST. v. a. [arresto, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRIÈRE. n. f. [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without flushing with the battail or *arriere*.

Hayward.

ARRIÈRE BAN. n. f. [Casseneuve derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*: *ban* denotes the convening of the noblest or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblest, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRIÈRE FEE, or FIEF. A fee dependent on a superiour one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner.

ARRIÈRE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal.

Trevoux.

ARRISSION. n. f. [arresto, Lat.] A smiling upon.

Diſ.

ARRIVAL. n. f. [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we chang'd since we first law the queen!

She, like the sun, does still the same appear,
Bright as she was at her *arrival* here.

Waller.

The untravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island. *Broom's View of Epic Poetry.*

ARRIVANCE. n. f. [from *arrive*.] Company coming. Not in use.

Every minute is expectancy Of more *arrivance*.

Shakespeare.

To ARRIVE. v. n. [arriver, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,

She laid her down.

Dryden.

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.

Sidney.

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress.

Locke.

4. To gain any thing by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God.

Taylor.

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty.

Addison.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good.

6. To happen: with *to* before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death, *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thousand lives.

Waller.

To ARRO'DE. v. a. [arrodō, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble.

Diſ.

ARROGANCE. } n. f. [arrogantia, Lat.]

ARROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife,
And love's not me; be you, good lord, assur'd
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*.

Shakspeare.

Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself but pride; for supple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.

Shakspeare.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate.

Proverbs.

Discouraging of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogance*, entreat a credulity.

Mumility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

ARROGANT. adj. [arrogans, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signory therein, must be vain and *arrogant*.

Speiser on Ireland.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments.

Temple.

ARROGANTIY. adv. [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himself admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, because he pleases you.

Dryden.

Another, wam'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowess
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd:
What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave sheer the execrable head
Of Churchill.

Philips.

ARROGANTNESS. n. f. [from *arrogant*.]

The same with *arrogance*.

Diſ.

TO ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogō*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to arrogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other. *Hayward*

The popes arrogated unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Raleigh*

Who, not content

With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton*

Rome never arrogated to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson*

ARROGATION. *n. f.* [from *arrogare*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

ARROSION. *n. f.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

ARROW. *n. f.* [*arwepe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I wear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best arrow with the golden head,
Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull arrows out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side. *Hayward*

ARROWHEAD. *n. f.* [from *arrows* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

ARROWY. *adj.* [from *arrows*.] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind
them shot

Sharp fleet of arrowy show'r against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by sight. *Milt.*

ARSE. *n. f.* [*earpe*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur,
As wisely knowing, could he stir
To active trot one side of 's horse,
The other would not hang an arse. *Hudibras*

ARSE-FOOT. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper*. *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART. *n. f.* [*persicaria*, Lat.] An herb.

ARSENAL. *n. f.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an arsenal of old Rome. *Addison*

ARSENICAL. *adj.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by arsenical fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey*

There are arsenical, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward*

ARSENICK. *n. f.* [*arsenikos*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and inflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. *Native* or *yellow arsenick*, called also *aupigmentum* or *orpiment*, is chiefly found in copper mines. *White* or *crystalline arsenick* is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt: the smallest quan-

tity of crystalline *arsenick*, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. *Red arsenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. *Chambers*

Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Pessils*

ART. *n. f.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South*

Bless with each grace of nature and of art. *Pope*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope*

2. A science; as, the liberal arts.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben Jonson*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar. *Boyle*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The art of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakespeare*

5. Cunning.

More matter with less art. *Shakespeare*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shakespeare*

ARTERIAL. *adj.* [from *artery*.] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the spring frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road. *Blackmore*

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the arterial tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tubes, and the elastic force of the air pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps. *Arbuthnot*

ARTERIO-TOMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀρτηρία*, and *τομή*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

ARTERY. *n. f.* [*arteria*, Lat.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Each artery is composed of three coats: of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the artery; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries. *Quincy*

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot*

ARTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least *artful*. *Dryd.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same Ulysses, the rein'd,
In useful craft successfully rein'd,
Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope*

ARTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honours, chief in place,
Was *artfully* continu'd to set her face
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption.
How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds
of it are *artfully* sown, and industriously cultivated!
Rogers

ARTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk
and situation is contrived, to have just matter
to draw round him these quasy bodies. *Chryse*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRITICAL. } *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRITICK. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diseases. *Arbuthnot*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leeches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

ARTHRITIS. *n. f.* [*ἀρθριτις*, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy*

ARTICHOKE. *n. f.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but hath large fleshy heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each seale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or feed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem. A species of sunflower.

ARTICK. *adj.* [it should be written *arlick*, from *ἀρτικόν*.] Northern; under the bear. See **ARCTICK**.

But they would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you who live in chill degree,
As map informs of fifty-three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty one,
Methinks all climes should be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden*

ARTICLE. *n. f.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker*

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in *articles*. *Shak.*
Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of re-

penance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings, of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakespeare.*

It would have gall'd his faulty nature, Which castly endures not *article*, Tying him to ought. *Shakespeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansheid had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

To ARTICLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case, I may not *article* for grace, Having put love at last to show this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Hawel's Vocal Foregl.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephthah, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To ARTICLE. v. a. To draw up in particular articles.

He whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Taylor.*

ARTICULAR. adj. [*articulus*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease which more immediately infects the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTICULATE. adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admits no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd To beals; whom God, on their creation-day, Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

To ARTICULATE. v. a. [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Clayville.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do

most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*, Proclaim'd at market crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome The best, with whom we may *articulate* For their own good and ours. *Shakespeare.*

To ARTICULATE. v. n. To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATELY. adv. [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulate* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Deacy of Piety.*

ARTICULATENESS. n. f. [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. n. f. [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a two-fold liquor prepared for the nutrition and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations*. *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great found, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Hobler.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. n. f. [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTIFICER. n. f. [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artiz; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, soon aware, Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm, *Artificer* of fraud! and was the first That practis'd falsehood, under faintly shew. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies Renews th' assault, and his last batt'y tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow. Not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben Jonson.*

ARTIFICIAL. adj. [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilus used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to screen, As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen; Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night, Sleep did his office, *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile, And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart, And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shalsp.*

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [In rhetorick.]

Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale,

are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick lines and tangents; which, by the help of the line and numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with *logarithms*.

ARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how *artificially* he let out the torments of his own conscience. *Shelby.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* fitted. *Addison.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. n. f. [from *artificial*.]

Artfulness.

ARTIFICIOUS. adj. [from *artifice*.] The same with *artificial*.

ARTILLERY. n. f. It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war: always used of missile weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field, And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shak.*

I'll to the tow'r with all the haste I can, To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shaksp.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it, Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Denham.*

ARTISAN. n. f. [French.]

1. Artiz; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisans*, Best of painters, if you can, With your many-colour'd art, Draw the mimicks of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Addison.*

ARTIST. n. f. [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.
How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haste. *Waller.*
Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryd.*
When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but using another way fell much short. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artist* at this,
Let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

ARTLESSELY. *adv.* [from *artless*.]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar,
Are yet pleasing, when openly and *artlessly* represented. *Pope.*

ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art: sometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryd.*

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *D'A.*

ARUNDINEOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast. *Shakespeare.*

In singing, as in piping, you excel;
And scarce your master could perform so well. *Dryden.*

I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did;
but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love as I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad as I was, I could not bear 'tis fate
With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state. *Dryden's Farn.*

The landlord, in his shirt as he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Abath. & Pope.*

3. That: in a consequential sense.

The cunningest manners were so conquered by the storm,
as they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Shakespeare.*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, as to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Midam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own desires. *A. Philips.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men as men, and that which becometh unto men as they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politick, so far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccles. Polity.*

Dar' it thou be as good as thy word now?

—Why, Hal, thou knowest as thou art but a man, I dare; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of a lion's whelp. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The objections that are raised against it as a tragedy, are as follow.

Gay's Preface, to What d' ye call it.

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, as sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are as matter blind,
Conduct and benevolent disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-ey'd maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent as wife. *Pope.*

8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.

The squire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the cattle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended to creep into his humour,
and to do that, as of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow
He lies, as he his bliss did know,
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryd.*

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,
As fate fought only me. *Dryden's Zingiszeb.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man. *I Corinth.*

Their figure being printed,
As just before, I think, I hinted,
Alma inform'd can try the case. *Prior.*

The republick is thus up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is as follows. *Addison.*

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had had enough for them; and took them to be but as of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end it whistled as it flew,
And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew;
Infected as it fell with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryden.*

These haughty words Alesto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnos tumbled as he spoke. *Dryd.*
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains

Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addis.*

12. Because.

He that commended the injury to be done, is first bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so, as without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, as those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices issue, and the found
Of Sybil's words as many times rebound. *Dryd.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, as they please, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to like or same.

Sister well met; whither away so fast?—
—Upon the like devotion as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to as.

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in the state of nature, be also punished, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure as it is good, that human nature should exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions

of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as possibly have been, as declare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes understood.

Sempernius is as brave a man as Cato. *Addison.*
Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to such.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be such a government of the world as designs our happiness, as would govern us for our advantage? *Villars.*

20. Having so to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, so far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. So is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extirpate passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular. *Spectator.*

22. Answering to so conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
As thou to whom the muse commends
The best of poets and of friends,
Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before how it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax?
to this time. *Addison's Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before yet;

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the present war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by so.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copie
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades and hops;
So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. As for; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. As if; in the same manner that it would be if.

Answering their questions, as if it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As to; with respect to.

I pray thee speak to me as to thy thoughts,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worth of thoughts
The worth of words. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, as to what regards christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I was mistaken as to the day, placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. AS WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity as well as his face, that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, as well modern as ancient. *Addison.*

30. AS THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, as though we expected an imposition. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. } *n. f.* A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of summer, from a little shrub. *Chambers.*

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ASARABACCA. *n. f.* [*asarum*, Lat.] A plant.

ASBESTINE. *adj.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos*.

ASBESTOS. *n. f.* [*ἀσβήστos*.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES. *n. f.* [*ἀσκαρίδες*, from *ἀσκαρίζω*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to rise. Then to the heav'n of heav'n's shall he ascend, With victory, triumphing through the air Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To stand higher in genealogy. The only incest was in the *ascending*, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Broom.*

To ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. They ascend the mountains, they descend the vallies. *Delaney's Revelation examined.*

ASCENDABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] That may be ascended. *Dich.*

ASCENDANT. *n. f.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation. He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest ascent. *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence. By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star, I find, Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind. *Dryd.*

When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and *descendants* in *infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCENDANT. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*. *Brown.*

ASCENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding, and what at one time seemed deceit, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *n. f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising: frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave, Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd In open show; and, with *ascension* bright, Captivity led captive through the air. *Par. Lost.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Brown's English Ps.*

ASCENSION, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitfuntide.

ASCENSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent. Not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown.*

ASCENT. *n. f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd, Into his blissful bosom reasum'd In glory as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends. The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent* whereby men did climb up to the fame, as if it had been a *scala celi*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent* Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place. No land like Italy creeds the fight By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysiac fields, unless it be diversified with depressive vallies and swelling *ascents*. *Bentley.*

To ASCERTAIN. *v. a.* [*atertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.* Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of*.

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty; that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond.*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Dissert.*

ASCERTAINER. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.]

The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may expiate his good wives for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *South to Lord North.*

ASCETICK. *adj.* [*ἀσκητικός*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCETICK. *n. f.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes. *Steuart.*

ASCII. *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *α*, without, and *σκια*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Dia.*

ASCITES. *n. f.* [from *ἄσκις*, a bladder.]

A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Shaep.*

ASCITICAL. } *adj.* [from *ascites*.] Belong-
ASCITICK. } ing to an ascites; drop-
fical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarca or *ascitical*. *Wise.*

ASCITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascitiosus*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascitious* name, from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRIBABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe*.] That may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God,

in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. *n. f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Diſt.*

ASCRIPITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascriptitiuus*, Lat.] That is ascribed. *Diſt.*

ASH. *n. f.* [*ſraxinus*, Lat. *æpc*, Saxon.] 1. A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train, And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd.*

2. The wood of the ash. *Let me twine Mine arms about that body, where against My grained ash an hundred times hath broke And fear'd the moon with splinters.* *Shakspeare.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ashen branch. Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward.*

ASHAMED. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame: generally with *of* before the cause of shame if a noun, and *to* if a verb.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed* of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor.*

One would have thought she would have stirr'd; but strove

With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryd.* This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed* of that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw His *ashen* spear, which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryd.*

ASHES. *n. f.* wants the singular. [*ajca*, Sax. *afche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt. Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby.*

This late diffension, grown between the peers, Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love, And will at last break out into a flame. *Shaksp.* *Ashes* contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer.*

2. The remains of the body: often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king! Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster! Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shakspeare.*

To great Ladies I bequeath A task of grief, his ornaments of death; Left, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim, The Grecian matrons taint my ipotless name. *Pepe.*

ASHLAR. *n. f.* [with masons.] Freestone as it comes out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

ASHLEERING. *n. f.* [with builders.] Quartering in gargets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *Builder's Diſt.*

ASHORE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land. The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command, As send our precepts to the leviathan

To come *ashore*. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore* The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went, And all the following night in Chios spent. *Achilſon's Ovid.*

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *n. f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED. *n. f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Shakspeare.*

ASIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction. The Form rush'd in, and Areite stood aghast; The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright, Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryden.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark.*

A'SINARY. *adj.* [*asynarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Diſt.*

A'SININE. *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more *ade* to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hopefullest wits to that *asinine* feast of low-thinities and brambles. *Milton.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [arcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an accusative only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down, And *ask* of thee forgiveness. *Shakspeare.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that which you deny already, yet will *ask*, That if we fail in our request, the blame May hang upon your hardness. *Shakspeare.*

In long journies, *ask* your master leave to give ale to the horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to wife. *Genesis.*

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves, Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and spy, *ask* him that flieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah.*

4. To inquire: with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there. *Genesis.*

5. To require, as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all fail; so to take it in and contract it, is no less praise when the argument doth *ask* it. *Ben Jonſon.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to

dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addiſon.*

To ASK. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon for thy former sins. *Ezechs.*

If he *ask* for bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt.*

2. To inquire; to make inquiry: with *for* or *of* before the thing.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask* for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jerem'ah.*

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deuteronomy.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon *æpc*, an ash tree. *Gilſon's Camden.*

ASKA'NCE. } *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely.

ASKA'UNCE. } *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely.

Zelmae, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*, And when he saw their labours well succeed, He wept for rage, and threaten'd die mischief. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*

The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more, From the sun's axle, they with labour push'd Ol lique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes, Fix'd on the king *askaunt*; and thus replies, O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the space, that lies on either side The solar orb, is without limits wide, Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer A seat *askaunt*, but one diameter:

Loſt to the light by that unhappy place, This globe had had a frozen loanſome mifs. *Blackmore.*

A'SKER. *n. f.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner. Have you. He now denied the *asker*? and now again On him that did not *ask*, but mock bestow. *Shakspeare.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. Inquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'SKER. *n. f.* A water newt.

ASKE'w. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue, Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd: But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*, Then do I die. *Spenser.*

Then take it, fir, as it was writ, Nor look *askew* at what it saith;

There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. Obsolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war No skill can stint, nor reason can *askake*. *Spenser.*

Whilst seeking to *askake* thy raging fire, Thou in me kindest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream
Shakspeare's Hamlet.
He fell; the shaft
Drove thro' his neck *aslant*; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the weazon's wound.
Dryden.

ASLE'EP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.
How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep*? O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I fought thee!
Shakspeare.
The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury more late *asleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound the reign of nature o'er invade. *Dryden.*
There is no difference between a person *asleep*,
and in an apoplexy, but that the one can
be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sleep.
If a man watch too long, it is odds but he
will fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*
Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon full'd *asleep*. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With
declivity; obliquely; not perpendicu-
larly.
Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable
depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curse *aslope*
'Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did *slope*,
And fate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*
ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and
σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or with-
out a body.

ASP. } *n. f.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind
A'SPICK. } of serpent, whose poison kills
without a possibility of applying any
remedy. It is said to be very small,
and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia.
Those that are bitten by it, die within
three hours; and the manner of their
dying being by sleep, without any pain,
Cleopatra chose it. *Calinet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp's* sting herself did kill. *Fairy Queen.*
Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphibia dire,
And diptis. *Milton.*

ASP. *n. f.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPALATHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem,
or our lady's rose.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy,
oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter
to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil
of admirable scent, reputed one of the
best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspa-*
lathus, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the
best myrrh. *Ecclesi.*

ASPARAGUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A plant. It
has a roseaceous flower of six leaves,
placed orbicularly, out of whose centre
rises the pointal, which turns to a soft
globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell,
especially if cut when they are white; and there-
fore have been suspected by some physicians, as
not friendly to the kidneys: when they are
elder, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality;
but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot.*

A'SPECT. *n. f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] It ap-
pears anciently to have been pronounced
with the accent on the last syllable,
which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.
I have presented the tongue under a double
aspect, such as may justify the definition, that
it is the best and worst part.
Government of the Tongue.

They are, in my judgment, the image or
picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect*
of a world lying in its rubbish. *Isaac.*

2. Contenance; look.
Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn
salt tears,
Shan'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aspect* of tenour. All's not well. *Shak.*
Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryd. n.*
Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him
mine)
'On the call ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Gance; view; act of beholding.
Fairer than fairest, in his fainting eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*
When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth in-
fect the spirits of another, there is joined both
affection and imagination. *Bacon.*

4. Direction toward any point; view;
position.
The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his evening rays. *Paradise Lost.*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south
aspect with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something
else; relation.
The light got from the opposite arguings of
men of parts, shewing the different sides of things,
and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would
be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say
after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.
These some ill planet reigns,
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakspeare.*
Not unlike that which astrologers call a con-
junction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the
one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon
Her office they prefer'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.

Why does not every single star shed a separate
influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of
their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To
behold. Not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves.
Temple.

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.]
Visible; being the object of sight.
He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and
perceivable universal. *Kaleigh.*
To this use of informing us what is in this
aspectable world, we shall find the eye well fitted.
Ray on the Creation.

ASPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *aspect*.] Behold-
ing; view.
A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the pic-
ture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth
a fair one. *Brown.*

A'SPEN, or ASP. *n. f.* [*aspe*, Dutch; *asp*,
Dan. eyre, trembling, Sax. *Sommer*.]
See POPLAR, of which it is a species.
The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the
same with the poplar, only much smaller, and
not so white. *Mortimer.*

The builder oak sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cyprius funeral.
Spenser.

A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *a'spen*.]
1. Belonging to the asp tree.
O! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shaksp.*
No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confests the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of alpen wood.
A'SPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged.
This word I have found only in the
following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an
asper sound; for that the base striketh more air
than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.]
To roughen; to make rough or uneven.
Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating them-
selves into all the pores of the body to be dyed,
may *asperate* its superficies, according to the big-
ness and textures of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *asperate*.] A
making rough. *Diſt.*

ASPERI'O'LI'OUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough,
and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the
divisions of plants, so called from the
roughness of their leaves.

ASPERI'TY. *n. f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.
Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bo-
dies are so commensurate to the particles of the
liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pro-
nunciation.
3. Roughness or ruggedness of temper;
moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations,
will descend in showers of blessings; but
the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe
doom upon ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
Avoid all unbecomings and *asperity* of carriage;
do nothing that may argue a peevish or forward
spirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. f.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.]
Neglect; disregard. *Diſt.*

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough;
uneven.
Black and white are the most *asperous* and
unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to
distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. u.* [*aspergo*, Lat.]
To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the oppor-
tunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough.
Clarendon.
Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly van,
And singly mad, *asperse* the lov'd reign reign. *Pope.*
Unjustly poets we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *n. f.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.
If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
No sweet *aspersions* shall the heav'n's let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakspeare.*
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old,
whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed,
otherwise than with some little *aspersio* of the
old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.
The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same
grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASPHAL'TICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos*.]
Gummy; bituminous.
And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gates,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*

ASPHAL'TOS. *n. f.* [*ἄσφαλτος*, bitu-
men.] A solid, brittle, black, bitumi-

nous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently flood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is call up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

ASPHALTUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neuchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. f.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Asphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *n. f.* [See **ASP.**] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage, And all the fiery monsters of the desert, To see this day? *Addison.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we *aspirate horse, house*, and *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h* *aspirate*. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, *perspirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder.*

ASPIRATION. *n. f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish: used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait; He rises on his toe; that spirit of his In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakespeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

It is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holl.ter.*

To ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher: sometimes with the particle *to*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired* to the kingdom, he cruelly tortu ed. *Knolles.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire, Which all men have of immortality:

Not some few spirits *unto* this thought *aspire*, But all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire* to epic lays: Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays. *Roscommon.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain; I fought not freedom, nor *aspir'd* to gain. *Dryd.*

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell, *Aspiring* to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their soul. *Lillofson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise; to tower.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire* to, That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin, More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shakespeare.*

My own breath still foment the fire, Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

ASPIRER. *n. f.* [from *aspire*.] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd

To win the mount of God; and on his throne To set the envier of his state, the proud *Aspirer*: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

ASPORTATION. *n. f.* [*asportatio*, Lat.]

A carrying away. *Diſ.*

ASQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

Ass. *n. f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardiness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave, Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules, You use in abject and in slavish part, Because you bought them. *Shakespeare.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*. *Shakespeare.*

That such a crafty mother Should yield the world to this *ass*!—a woman that

Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart, And leave eighteen. *Shakespeare.*

To ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assailier*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatter'ing arts to fail, With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument, censure, or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakespeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms, Nor hide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shak.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most, When love *assail'd* you on the Lybian coast. *Dryden.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*, From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thales'ris with reproach *assails*; For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSAILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.— But in them nature's copy's not eternal.— There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shak.*

ASSA'ILANT. *n. f.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.

The fame was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the *assaillant* did but increase the loss. *Hayward.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire, And with a kind of umber finish my face, The like do you; so shall we pass along, And never stir *assaillants*. *Shakespeare.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came, *Assaillant* on the perched roots Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him. *Sidney.*

ASSAPANICK. *n. f.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel.

Trevoix.

ASSA'RT. *n. f.* [*assart*, from *essarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Corwell.*

To ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [*assartin*, Fr.] To commit an *assart*. See **ASSART**.

ASSA'SSIN. } *n. f.* [*assassin*, Fr. a word brought originally from Asia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Arfacide*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who to surprize

One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd war, War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown.—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassimates*, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade, And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. *Creech.*

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the *assassin*. *Addison.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword, Slew the dire pair, and gave to funeral flame The vile *assassin*, and adul'terous dame. *Pope.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope.*

ASSA'SSINATE. *n. f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an *assassin*; or murder.

Were not all *assassimates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness? To *assassinate* to great, to brave a man? *Philips.*

2. To waylay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such usage as your honourable lords Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd,

Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Milt.*
ASSASSINATION. *n. f.* [from *assassinate*.]
The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence. *Shakspeare.*
The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assassination*. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINATOR. *n. f.* [from *assassinate*.]
Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSATIION. *n. f.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.]
Roasting.

The egg expiring leis in the elixation or boiling; whereas in the *assation* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. *Brown.*

ASSAULT. *n. f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset: opposed to defence.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shakspeare.*

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm: opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault* upon the city. *2 Macc.*

After some days *siege*, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile violence.

And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a compromise. *Clarendon.*

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech. *Corwell.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing assaulted.
To ASSAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would *assault* them. *Ezher.*

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

New cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold:

And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryd.*

ASSAULTER. *n. f.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords, in a just defence, able to resist many unjust *assaulters*. *Sidney.*

ASSAY. *n. f.* [*essaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according to the sound, and the latter *essays*, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shakspeare.*

2. In law. The examination of measures

and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Corwell.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial.

For well he wene'd, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guilt to take thereof *assay*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to master sorrowful *assay*. *Fairy Q.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

Be sure to find
What I forget thee, many a hard *assay*
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Milton*
To ASSAY. *v. a.* [*assayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did *assay*
His baster breast. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *assay* them; and so with some horse-men charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard
picked out of my conversation, that he dares in
this manner *assay* me? *Shakspeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat, approaching night,
Soft words to his fierce passion the *assay'd*. *Milt.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and he *assay'd* to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sm.*

ASSAYER. *n. f.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange. *Corwell.*

The smelters come up to the *assays* within one in twenty. *Woodward on Fishs.*

ASSECTATION. *n. f.* [*assessatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Diid.*

ASSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *assiquor*, *assicutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *assécution* of a second. *Ayliffe.*

ASSEMBLAGE. *n. f.* [*assemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. The state of being assembled.

O Hartford, fitted out to shine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains
With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assemblage*, listen to my song! *Thomson.*

To ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things.

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations,
and shall *assemble* the outcasts of Israel,
and gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Isaiah.*

He wonders for what end you have *assembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakspeare.*

To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.
These men *assembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel.*

ASSEMBLY. *n. f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

They had heard, by fame,
Of this so noble and so fair *assembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakspeare.*

ASSENT. *n. f.* [*assensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing. Without the king's *assent* or knowledge, You wrought to be a legate. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its *assent*. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *assent* of christian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural *assent* of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

To ASSENT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these things were so. *Act.*

ASSENTATION. *n. f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation. *Diid.*

ASSENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assent*.] Consent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our *assentment*. *Brown.*

To ASSERT. *v. a.* [*affero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *asserted*, the party which they chose till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare positively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Assert the native skies, or own its heavenly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSERTION. *n. f.* [from *assert*.]

1. The act of asserting.

2. Position advanced.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth still, because he hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his *assertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASSERTIVE. *adj.* [from *assert*.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate, as to boast their certainty; proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* term, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ASSERTOR. *n. f.* [from *assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

Among th' *assertors* of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. *Dryd.*
Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. *Pierce.*

It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to shew how weak the proofs are, which th' *assertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

To ASSERTVE. *v. a.* [*assertivo*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Diid.*

To ASSESS. *v. a.* [from *assessere*, Ital.] To make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain sum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *affixed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bayn.*

ASSESSION. *n. f.* [*affessio*, Lat.] A litting down by one, to give assistance or advice. *Diſt.*

ASSESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *affessio*.] 1. The sum levied on certain property. 2. The act of assessing.

What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, *assessment*, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves? *Hutch.*

ASSESSOR. *n. f.* [*affessor*, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another: generally used of those who assist the judge.

When the strict inquisitor appears; And lives and crimes, with his *assessor*, hears: Round in his arm the blended balls he rows, And blows the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. He that sits by another, as next in dignity.

To his Son,

Thy *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above, Thy *assessor* to the throne of thundering Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes: derived from *assess*.

ASSESSERS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*assess*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *assess*, sayeth nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Corwell.*

TO ASSEVER. } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.]

TO ASSEVERATE. } To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION. *n. f.* [from *asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broom.*

AS SHEAD. *n. f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shaksp.*

ASSIDUITY. *n. f.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSIDUOUS. *adj.* [*assidulus*, Latin.] Constant in application.

And if by pray'r

Incessant I could hope to change the will

Of him who all things can, I would not cease

To weary him with my *assidulous* cries. *Milton.*

The most *assidulous* talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people.

Government of the Tongue.

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above

two hours together: but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assidulous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour, Nor juttles her *assidulous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assidulous*.] Diligently; continually.

The trade that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, is that of glass-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

TO ASSIEGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete. *Diſt.*

On the other side the *assieged* castles ward Their fixed arms did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

ASSIENTO. *n. f.* [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

TO ASSIGN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. *2 Sam.*

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,

As join'd in injuries, one enmity Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us, That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cessed, or given over; to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Corwell.*

ASSIGNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign*.] That may be marked out, or fixed.

Aristotle held that it steamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNATION. *n. f.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*. *Spectator.*

Or when a whore in her vocation, Keeps punctual to an *assignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE. *n. f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law

maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Corwell.*

ASSIGNER. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength. *De q. of Picty.*

ASSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to nobody at all. *Locke.*

ASSIMILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate*.] That may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to rest their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excrete more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and feedeth more subtly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferocities. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixture; but such whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,

And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSIMILATENESS. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.] Likeness. *Diſt.*

ASSIMILATION. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to *assimilate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptance, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Picty.*

TO ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Diſt.*

ASSIMULATION. *n. f.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Diſt.*

TO ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assistere*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need. *Romans.*

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts' Logic.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

ASSISTANCE. *n. f.* [*assistance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the faints, but to their aid and assistance: What doth this aid and assistance signify?

You have abundant assistances for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
Let us entreat this necessary assistance, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSISTANT. *adj.* [from *assist.*] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were assistant to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal. *Grew.*

ASSISTANT. *n. f.* [from *assist.*]

1. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towards noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a foster word for an attendant.

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSIZE. *n. f.* [*assise*, a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of assize are taken. *Corwell.*

The law was never executed by any justices of assize, but the people left to their own laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

At each assize and term we try

A thousand rascals of as deep a dye. *Dryden.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

6. Assize of bread, ale, &c. Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such assize.

7. Measure; for which we now use *size*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

To ASSIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an assize or writ.

ASSIZER, or ASSISER. *n. f.* [from *assize*.] An officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr. *associa*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.
A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Up on our territories. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.
Associate in your town a wand'ring train,
And strangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.
Friends should associate friends in grief and woe. *Shakespeare.*

4. To unite; to join.
Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly associated themselves to it. *Boyle.*

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he associated with his master's enemies.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To unite himself; to join himself.

ASSO'CIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness
To my associate powers, them to acquaint
With these successives. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his associate in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his associates, have sithence proposed to the world a form such as themselves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion: implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable associate. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, associate sole, to me, beyond

Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milt.*

But my associates now my stay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [from *associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other polittick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of association; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they should be associated in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition; against which to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of association. *Hooker.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new associations and motions, of these permanent particles. *Newton.*

ASSONANCE. *n. f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one found to another resembling it; resemblance of found. *Dict.*

ASSONANT. *adj.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another found. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.

2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *so't*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to besot. Out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Uncouth is to assure, uncouth to weene
That monstrous error which doth some assot. *Spenser.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minshew* deduces it from *adsuadere*, or *assuaviare*;

Junius, from *ῥῆαγ*, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines *ap̄p̄æran* might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.
Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage. *Adisson.*

2. To appease; to pacify.
Yet is his hate, his rancour, ne'er the less,
Since nought assuageth malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax.*

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being assuaged by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I, t' assuage
Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine assuages pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged. *Genesis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease;
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of assuagement or release. *Spenser.*

ASSUA'GER. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft assuasive voice supplies. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.]

To subject to. Not in use.

This valiant lord
Must not so state his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will assuajugate his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.]

The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and assuefaction, or according whereto the one grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASSUE'TUDE. *n. f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom; habit.

We see that assuetude of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt. *Bacon.*

To ASSUME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.
This when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He strait assum'd his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be assumed. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well assume the complaint and expression of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSUME. *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSUMER. *n. f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too? But can these high assurers, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

ASSUMING. *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant, haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*
This makes him ever-forward in business, *af-*
suming in conversation, and preeminent in an-
swers. *Collier.*

ASSUMPSIT. *n. f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A
voluntary promise made by word, where-
by a man taketh upon him to perform
or pay any thing to another: it con-
tains any verbal promise made upon
consideration. *Corwell.*

ASSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's
self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his
assumption of our flesh to his divinity, more fami-
liarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an en-
forcement beyond all methods of wisdom.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. The supposition, or act of supposing,
of any thing without further proof.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two
general propositions, are intrinsically and natu-
rally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's*
wrong:

I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd,
Dryden.

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such mira-
culous and supernatural works to confirm what
he said, we need only repeat the message sent by
him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven,
which is supposed by the Romish church
of the blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed
Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers.
Stillingsfleet.

Adam, after a certain period of years, would
have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal
felicity. *Hate.*

ASSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.]
That is assumed.

ASSURANCE. *n. f.* [*assurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be indeed, a lower and lesser
thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes
of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*
What encouragement can be given to goodness,
beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of
an endless felicity? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all so soon as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Q.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain know-
ledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment,
is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth
grow by a stronger proof. *Hobbes.*
'Tis far off,

And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakespeare.*

The obedient, and the man of practice shall
outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till per-
suasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge ad-
vance into *assurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that com-
fortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes
of his future condition, which a religious life
would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our mo-
desty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the
duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemp-
tion from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first
comfort; my affection, ill lid, hath given you
this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vitious shame.

Conversation, when they come into the world,
will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security; suf-
ficient reason for trust or belief.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive
belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as
desire is glad to embrace the first shew of com-
fort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*.
Sidney.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial,
so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions
were but weak and sickle *assurances*. *Davies.*

None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.—
—Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurances* double sure,
And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live.
Shakespeare.

I must confess your offer is the best;
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me;
If you should die before him, where's her dower?
Shakespeare.

An *assurance* being passed through for a com-
petent time, hath come back again by reason of
some oversight. *Eaton.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of
the breach with more *assurance* than the wall it-
self. *Kneller.*

With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good nat-
ural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle ob-
serves young men to be full of, and old men not
so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God,
as we could expect to have, supposing that he
were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men
careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken
men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect
to a future state; certainty of accep-
tance with God.

13. The same with *insurance*.

To ASSURE. *v. a.* [*assureur*, Fr. from *af-*
securare, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words
that he would restore them without hurt, accord-
ing to the agreement, they let him go for the
savour of their brethren. *2 Maccabees.*

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected
on, without the most awful reverence, even by
those whose piety *assures* its favour to them.
Rogers.

3. To make confident; to exempt from
doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth,
and shall *assure* our hearts before him. *1 John.*
I revive

At this last sight; *assur'd* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve.
Milton.

4. To make secure: with *of*.

But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure* of happy day? *Spenser.*

And, for that dow'ry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever. *Shaksp.*

5. To assuage; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dro-
mio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shakespeare.*

ASSURED. *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an *assured* experience, that stint laid about
the bottom of a tree makes it profuse. *Bacon.*

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands,
—And your lips too; for, I am well *assured*,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shaksp.*
As when by night the glads
Of Gallilæo less *assur'd* observes
Imagin'd lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodest; vitiously confident.

ASSUREDLY. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Cer-
tainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.
Shakespeare.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the
cause of all that is good; but of any thing that
is evil he is no cause at all. *Raleigh.*
Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we re-
store him his worship. *South.*

ASSUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *assured*.] The
state of being assured; certainty.

ASSURER. *n. f.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.

2. He that gives security to make good
any loss.

To ASSUAGE. See ASSUAGE.

Asterisk. *n. f.* [*ἀστέριον*.] A mark
in printing or writing, in form of a
little star; as *.

Hells published the translation of the Sep-
tuagint by itself, having first compared it with
the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was de-
fective, and by obelisks what was redundant.
Grew.

Asterism. *n. f.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]

1. A constellation.
Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and
histories belonging to them; and then astrology
devises the feigned virtues and influences of each.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very
improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterisk*;
for the observations which follow such a note,
will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Astern. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In
the hinder part of the ship; behind the
ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep.
Dryden.

To ASTERT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spen-*
ser, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*.]

To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser.*

Asthma. *n. f.* [*ασθμα*.] A frequent,
difficult, and short respiration, joined
with a hissing sound and a cough, espe-
cially in the night-time, and when the
body is in a prone posture; because then
the contents of the lower belly bear so
against the diaphragm, as to lessen the
capacity of the breast, whereby the
lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*
An *asthma* is the inflation of the membra-
nes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the
muscles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humors.*

ASTHMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *asthma*.]
ASTHMATICK. } Troubled with an
asthma.

In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be

very much stufled with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatic*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floer.*

ASTONIED. *part. adj.* A word used in the version of the Bible for *astonished*. Many were *astonied* at thee. *Isaiah.*

Unmanly dread invades *Thomson.*

The French *astony'd*. *J. Philips.*
To ASTONISH. *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr. from *astonitus*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprize; to stun.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble, When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send Such dreadful heralds to *astorish* us. *Shakspeare.*
Astonysh'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd, And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addis.*
A genius universal as his theme, *Astonyshing* as chaos. *Thomson.*

ASTONISHINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *astonysh*.] Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT. *n. f.* [*astonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney.*

She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To ASTOUND. *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may flatter well, but not *astound* The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended By a strong siding champion, confidence. *Milton.*

ASTRADGLE. *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing. *Diët.*

ASTRAGAL. *n. f.* [*ἀστράγαλος*, the ankle or anklebone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Diët.*

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Speilator.*

ASTRAL. *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r, Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air; Not in their natures simply good or ill, But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dryden.*

ASTRAY. *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the wain was very evil led, When such an one had guiding of the way, That knew not whether right he went, or else *astray*. *Spenser.*

You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*
Like one that had been led *astray* Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. *Milton.*

To ASTRIC. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to *relax*: a word not so much used as *constringe*.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astric't*, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities. *A. buthnot on Aliments.*

ASTRICTIÖN. *n. f.* [*astric'tio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astric'tion is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astric'tion*, but such an

astric'tion as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astric'tion* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them; and therefore such *astric'tion* is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon.*

Lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabillian constitutions, who are subject to *astric'tion* of the belly, and the piles. *Arbutnot on Diët.*

ASTRICTIVE. *adj.* [from *astric't*.] Stip-tick; of a binding quality. *Diët.*

ASTRICTORY. *adj.* [*astric'torius*, Lat.] Astringing; apt to bind. *Diët.*

ASTRIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside, Their modesty, and ride *astride*. *Hudibras.*

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so situated between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRIFEROUS. *adj.* [*astrif'er*, Lat.] Bearing or having stars. *Diët.*

ASTRIGEROUS. *adj.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Carrying stars. *Diët.*

To ASTRINGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Teas are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby tendeth to tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY. *n. f.* [from *astringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body: opposed to the power of *relaxation*.

Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction; and, by *astringency*, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astringency*, create horror, that is, stimulate the fibres. *Arbutnot.*

ASTRINGENT. *adj.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting: opposed to *laxative*. It is used sometimes of tastes which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the aperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer. *Quincy.*

The nyrobalan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is sweet and yet *astringent*. *Bacon.*
The juice is very *astringent*, and therefore of slow motion. *Bacon.*

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreaseth the insensible; for that reason a strengthening and *astringent* diet often conduceth to this purpose. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ASTROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *αστρον* and *γραφω*.] The science of describing the stars. *Diët.*

ASTROLABE. *n. f.* [of *ἀστρος*, and *λαβειν*, to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

2. A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTROLOGER. *n. f.* [*astrologus*, Lat. from *αστρον* and *λογος*.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the na-

turalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both christians and heathens. *Dryden.*

Astrologers, that future fates foretew. *Pope.*
I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

ASTROLOGIAN. *n. f.* [from *astrology*.] The same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use. *Candor.*

The stars, they say, cannot dispose No more than can the *astrologian*. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLOGICAL. } *adj.* [from *astrology*.]
ASTROLOGICK. }

1. Professing astrology.
Some seem a little *astrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*
No *astrologick* wizard honour gains, Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to astrology.
Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on as good reason as the predictions. *Stillingfleet.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley.*

ASTROLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY. *n. f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars: an art now generally exploded, as irrational and false.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrology*, that the stars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

ASTRONOMER. *n. f.* [from *ἀστρον*, a star, and *νομος*, a rule or law.] One that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings ought to be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak of, in the inferior orbs. *Bacon.*

Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun. *Locke.*

The old and new *astronomers* in vain Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

ASTRONOMICAL. } *adj.* [from *astronomy*.]
ASTRONOMICK. }

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiac, they register and set them down in their *astronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line, Or dreads the sun th' imaginary sign, That he should ne'er advance to either pole? *Blackmore.*

ASTRONOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *astronomical*.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *n. f.* [*αστρονομία*, from *αστρον*, a star, and *νομος*, a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands

inmoveable in the center. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe.

Chambers.

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*.

ASTROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*ἀστρον*, a star, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] Observation of the stars. *Diſ.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

ASUNDER. *adv.* [*ἀσυνδραν*, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*. *Spenser.*
Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder*;

What tells us then their distance is so far? *Davies.*
Greedy hope to find

His wish, and best advantage, us *asunder*. *Milt.*
The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse;
Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd.*

Borne far *asunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet again. *Dryd.*
All this metallick matter, both that which continued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and that which was amassed and concentered into nodules, subsided. *Woodward*

ASYLUM. *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀσυλον*, from *a*, not, and *συλέω*, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum*, or sanctuary. *Asylife.*

ASYMMETRY. *n. f.* [from *a*, without, and *συμμέτρησις*, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Greav.*

2 This term is sometimes used in mathe-ticks, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

ASYMPTOTE. *n. f.* [from *a*, priv. *συ*, with, and *πίπτω*, to fall; which never meet; coincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

Chambers.

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. *Greav.*

ASYMPTOTICAL. *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

AST'NDETON. *n. f.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, of *a*,

priv. and *σύνδω*, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici*, & is left out.

Ar. prep. [*æt*, Saxon.]

1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is *in* it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At*, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word *time* is sometimes included in the adjective; we commonly say *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it *at* the very first a sign of cold affection. *Hooper.*

How frequent to desert him, and *at* last To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. *Milton.*

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addison.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and *at* the same time, enriched ourselves. *Swift.*

3. *At*, before a causal word, signifies nearly the same as *with*, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause.

At his touch,

Such sanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

O fir, when he shall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Even *at* this news he dies. *Shakspeare.*

Much *at* the sight was Adam in his heart
Dismay'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes *at* every blast. *Dryden.*

4. *At*, before a superlative adjective, implies *in the state*; as, *at* best, *in* the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor, needy uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet *at* the best. *Temple.*

5. *At*, before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, *in* a state of peace.

Under pardon,

You are much more *at* task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmless mildness. *Shakspeare.*

It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box. *Faccon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in spacious field. *Milton.*

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in pastures, and *at* pleasure feed. *Dryd.*

Deserted, *at* his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed. *Dryden.*

What hinder'd either, in their native soil,
At ease to reap the harvest of their toil. *Dryden.*

Wife men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a disadvantage. *Collier.*

These have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus. *Lecke.*

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another at full speed. *Pope.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes marks employment or attention.

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'y'e find yourself? says the doctor to his patient. A little while after he is *at* it again, with a *Pray* how d'y'e find your body? *Esprange.*

But she who well enough knew what, Before he spoke, he would be *at*,

Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*
The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is sometimes the same with *finished with*, after the French *a*.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shaks.*

9. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your husband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

He that in tracing the vessels began *at* the heart, though he thought not *at* all of a circulation, yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Greav.*

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* sea indite. *Buckhurst.*

Their various news I heard, of love and strife,
Of storms *at* sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

10. *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of.

Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Rest in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occasion. *Addison.*

Those may be of use, to confirm by authority what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Abuthnot.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of these risals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd our aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify *in the power of*, or *obedient to*.

But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least *at* my command, and most my foe. *Dryden.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earnest. *Coates.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warns you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Not with less ruin than the Bajaz mole
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes *application to*, or *dependence on*.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At* all. In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Most women have no characters *at* all. *Pope.*

ATABAL. *n. f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noisy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden.*

ATARAXIA. } *n. f.* [*ἀταραξία*.] Exem-
ATARAXY. } tion from vexation; tran-
quillity.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equipon-
derous neutrality, as the only means to their
ataraxia, and freedom from passionate disturb-
ances. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

ATE. The preterit of *eat*. See **TO EAT**.
And by his side his steed the grassy forage ate.
Spenfer.

Even our first parents ate themselves out of
Paradise; and Job's children junketed and
feasted together often. *South.*

ATHANOR. *n. f.* [a chymical term, bor-
rowed from *ἀθάνατος*; or, as others
think, *ἄθηνα*.] A digesting furnace to
keep heat for some time; so that it may
be augmented or diminished at pleasure,
by opening or shutting some apertures
made on purpose with sliders over them,
called registers. *Quincy.*

ATHEISM. *n. f.* [from *atheist*. It is only
of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief
of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince
atheism, because his ordinary works convince it.
Bacon.

It is the common interest of mankind, to pu-
nish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*.
Tilloson.

ATHEIST. *n. f.* [*ἄθεος*, without God.]
One that denies the existence of God.

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles,
Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*,
yet, if he would but proceed rationally, he could
not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live with-
out God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the skies,
Think, if thou canst, that matter, blindly hurl'd
Without a guide, should frame this wondrous
world. *Creech.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an
affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley.*

ATHEIST. *adj.* [from the noun.] Atheis-
tical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheist* crew. *Milton.*

ATHEISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *atheist*.]
ATHEISTICK. } Given to atheism; im-
pious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vi-
cious; and question the truth of christianity, be-
cause they hate the practice. *South.*

This argument demonstrated the existence of
a deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainfayers.
Ray on the Creation.

ATHEISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.]
In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a
great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scold profanely
at religion, should, instead of vindicating the
truth, tacitly approve the scoffer? *South.*

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to
consider these things. *Tilloson.*

ATHEISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *atheistical*.]
The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and
atheisticalness. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL,
from *adel*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred*

is noble for counsel; *Æthelard*, a noble
genius; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble;
Æthelward, a noble protector. *Gilson.*

ATHEOUS. *adj.* [*ἄθεος*.] Atheistick;
godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypoerite, or *atheous* priest,
To tread his sacred courts. *Par. Reg.*

ATHEROMA. *n. f.* [*ἀθήρωμα*, from *ἀθήρω*,
pap or pulse.] A species of wen, which
neither causes pain, discolours the skin,
nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them resembles milk
curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be
like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat,
or a fatty substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHEROMATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.]
Having the qualities of an *atheroma*,
or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it
atheromatous. *Wiseinan's Surgery.*

ATHIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*.]
Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the food.
Dryden.

ATHELTICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat.
ἄθλητής, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty;
robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that
athletic soundness and vigour of constitution,
which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook,
and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from
one of those *athletic* brutes, whom undeservedly
we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]
1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes pass out of Grecia,
by giving out a purpose to break his bridge
athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

That da'rst, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miferated front *athwart* my way. *Par. Lost.*

2. Through; this is not proper.
Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more
fair. *Addison.*

ATHWART. *adv.* *à tort*.

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing;
crossly.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news.
Shakespeare.

2. Wrong; *à travers*.
The babby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakespeare.*

ATILT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]
1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action
of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France.
Shakespeare.

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted
behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come
hardly from him. *Spectator.*

ATLAS. *n. f.*

1. A collection of maps, so called probably
from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the
heavens, prefixed to some collection.

2. A large square folio; so called from
these folios, which, containing maps,
were made large and square.

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for
women's clothes.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch
atlasses with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

ATMOSPHERE. *n. f.* [*ἀτμός*, vapour, and
σφαίρα, a sphere.]

The exterior part of this our habitable world
is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or
springy body, that encompasses the solid earth
on all sides. *Locke.*

Immense the whole excited *atmosphere*
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world.
Thomson.

ATMOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.]
Consisting of the atmosphere; belong-
ing to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incum-
bent *atmosphercal* cylinder, as a part of the
weight resisted. *Boyle.*

ATOM. *n. f.* [*atomus*, Lat. *ἄτομος*.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be phy-
sically divided: and these are the first
rudiments, or the component parts, of all
bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atom*,
because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they
were really indivisible. *Ray.*

See *plastic* nature working to this end,
The single *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.
Pope.

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the
propositions of a lover. *Shakespeare.*

ATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]
1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in
their continuities than in powders and *atomical*
divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the
atomical philosophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ATOMIST. *n. f.* [from *atom*.] One that
holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doc-
trine of atoms.

The *atomists*, who define motion to be a
passage from one place to another, what do they
more than put one synonymous word for another?
Locke.

Now can judicious *atomists* conceive,
Chance to the sun could his just impulse give?
Blackmore.

ATOMY. *n. f.* An obsolete word for *atom*.
Drawn with a team of little *atomies*

Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Shak.*

TO ATO'NE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, 'as the
etymologists remark, to be at one, is the
same as to be in concord. This deriva-
tion is much confirmed by the following
passage of *Shakespeare*, and appears to be
the sense still retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakespeare.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for some-
thing; and particularly used of expia-
tory sacrifices, with the particle *for*
before the thing for which something
else is given.

From a mean flock the pious Decii came;
Yet such their virtues, that their lots alone
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *Dryden.*

The good intention of a man of weight and
worth, or a real friend, seldom *atones* for the
uneasiness produced by his grave representation.
Locke.

Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays *atone*:

Our lustre, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*
His virgin sword *Aegyptus'* veins imbrued;
The murderer fell, and blood *atone'd* for blood. *Pope.*

TA ATO'NE. v. a.

1. To reduce to concord.
If any contentiou arose, he knew none fitter
to be their judge, to *atone* and take up their
quarrels, but himself. *Drawn.*

2. To expiate; to answer for.
Soon should you boasters cease their haughty
strife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. n. f. [from atone.]

1. Agreement; concord.
He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Gloucester and your brothers. *Shakespeare.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent:
with *for*.
And the Levites were purified, and Aaron
made an *atonement* for them to cleanse them. *Numbers.*

Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement* for the
writers, that they profess loyalty to the govern-
ment, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of
the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular
politics and religion, undermine the foundations
of all piety and virtue. *Swift.*

ATOP. adv. [from a and top.] On the
top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Pan. Lest.*

What is extracted by water from coffee is the
oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

**ATRABILA'RIAN. } adj. [from atra bilis,
ATRABILA'RIOUS. } black cholera.]** Mel-
ancholy; replete with black cholera.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of
ferum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atra-
bilarious*; whereby it is rendered gross, black,
unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black adult state of the blood, they
are *atrabilarious*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, vis-
cous, pitchy consistence of the fluids, makes all
secretions difficult and sparing. *Arbuthnot.*

**ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. n. f. [from atra-
bilarious.]** The state of being melan-
choly; repletion with melancholy.

**ATRAMENTAL. } adj. [from atramen-
ATRAMENTOUS. } tum, ink, Lat.]** Inky;
black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramen-
tal* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it
will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I am not satisfied, that those black and *atramen-
tous* spots, which seem to represent them, are
ocular. *Brown.*

ATROCIOUS adj. [atrox, Lat.] Wick-
ed in a high degree; enormous; hor-
ribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore au-
dience ought not to be denied him in defending
causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offence. *Aslip.*

ATROCIOUSLY. adv. [from atrocious.] In
an atrocious manner; with great wick-
edness.

ATROCIOUSNESS. n. f. [from atrocious.]
The quality of being enormously crim-
inal.

ATROCITY. n. f. [atrocitas, Lat.] Hor-
rible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never rec'd it to raine, without a deep at-
tonishment of the very horour and *atrocious* of the
fact in a christian court. *Hutton.*

They denied justice might be done upon
offenders, as the *atrocious* of their crimes deserved.
Clarendon.

ATROPHY. n. f. [ἀτροφία.] Want of nour-
ishment; a disease in which what is
taken at the mouth cannot contribute
to the support of the body.

Finning atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pellence. *Milton.*

The mouths of the intestals may be shut up by
a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth
by stool, and the person talleth into an *atrophy*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

TO ATTA'CH. v. a. [attacher, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by
commandment or writ. *Corwell.*
Esquires the guards, which on his state did
wait,
Attack'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. *Spenser.*

The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should
accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion
or noise, be presently *attach'd*. *Bacon.*

Bolonia greets you,
Desires you to *attach* his son, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not
in present use.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray.
Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shaksp.*

3. To seize in a judicial manner.
France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakespeare.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.
I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To th' duling of my spirits. *Shakespeare.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.
Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton.*

6. To fix to one's interest.
The great and rich depend on those whom
their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTACHMENT. n. f. [attachement, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.
The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to
their own country. *Addison.*

2. Attention; regard.
The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is
another mark of their small *attachment* to the sea.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. An apprehension of a man, to bring
him to answer an action; and sometimes
it extends to his moveables.

4. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of
a foreigner's goods found within a city,
to satisfy creditors within a city.

TO ATTA'CK. v. a. [attaquer, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy: opposed to *de-
fence*.
The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre. *Philips.*

Those that *attack* generally get the victory,
though with disadvantage of ground.
Cane's Campaigns.

2. To impugn in any manner, as with
satire, contumation, calumny; as, the
claimer *attack'd* the reputation of his
adversaries.

ATTA'CK. n. f. [from the verb.] An
assault upon an enemy.
Hector opposes, and continues the *attack*; in
which Sarpedon makes the first breach in the
wall. *Pope's Iliad.*

If apprised of the severe *atta k*,
The country be shut up. *Thomson.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me
back,
To make that hopeless, ill-advised *atta k*. *Young.*

ATTACKER. n. f. [from attack.] The
person that attacks.

**TO ATTA'IN. v. a. [attindre, Fr. at-
tino, Lat.]**

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wife who hopes to *attain* the end with-
out the means, nay by means that are quite con-
trary to it? *Tillotson.*

All the nobility here could not *attain* the *aim*:
favour as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a feucle
now little in use.
The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish
king, and to have given him battle, but not *at-
taining* him in time, set down before the castle of
Aton. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.
Canaan he now *attains*; I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To reach; to equal.
So the first precedent, if it be good, is sel-
dom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

TO ATTA'IN. v. n.

1. To come to a certain state: with *to*.
Milk will soon separate itself into a cream,
and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve
days, *attains* to the highest degree of acidity.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To arrive at.
Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it
is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Pfizer.*

To have knowledge in most objects of con-
templation, is what the mind of one man can hard-
ly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

ATTA'IN. n. f. [from the verb.] The
thing attained; attainment. Not in
use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid ter-
rene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in
the field, and to-morrow is cut down.
Glanville's Scepsis.

ATTA'INABLE. adj. [from attain.] That
may be attained; procurable.
He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable
good, which he is persuaded is certain and *at-
tainable*. *Tillotson.*

None was proposed that appeared certainly *at-
tainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. n. f. [from attainable.]
The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward
beauty, without any particular knowledge of its
possession, or its *attainableness*; by them. *Chyce.*

ATTA'INDER. n. f. [from To attain.]

1. The act of attaining in law; con-
viction of a crime. See *To ATTAINT*.
The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly
to have the *attainders* of all of his party reversed;
and, on the other side, to attain by parliament
his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; fully of character.
So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of
virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shaksp.*

ATTA'INMENT. n. f. [from attain.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.
We dispute with men that count it a great *at-
tainment* to be able to talk much, and little to
the purpose. *Glanville.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the
perfection of the universe. *Greav.*

2. The act or power of attaining.
The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in
us the character of all things necessary for the *at-
tainment* of eternal life. *Hucker.*

Education in extent more large, of time shorter,
and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton.*

Government is an art above the *attainment* of
an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments both of
acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they
would nevertheless fail in the *attainment* of this
last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the
first. *Addison.*

The great care of God for our salvation must
appear in the concern he expressed for our *at-
tainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To **ATTAIN**. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.
His warlike shield

Was all of diamond perfect pure and clean,
For to exceeding throne his glittering ray,
That Phœbus golden face it did attain,
As when a cloud his beams doth overtlay. *F. Queen.*

2. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason.

A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sheriff, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment Not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party dies, and is not found till five times called publicly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default.

Cowell.

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called?

I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shaksp.*

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shaksp.*

ATTAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain in it. *Shaksp.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

ATTAINURE. *n. f.* [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck,
And her *attainure* will be Humphry's fall. *Shak.*

To **ATTAMINATE**. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

To **ATTEMPER**. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal.

Bacon.

Attemp'd furs arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding off thro' lucid clouds

A pleasing calm. *Thomson.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have *attemp'd* his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Stene sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet light,
Attemp'ring, goudly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

Phœnias! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemp'ring to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

4

To **ATTEMPERATE**. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a temour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To **ATTEMPT**. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He, stirring his displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king
For him *attemping*, who was felt-subdu'd. *Shak.*

Who, in all things wile and just
Hinder'd not Satan to *attemp* the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attemped* to send unto you,
for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship.

I Maccabees.

To **ATTEMPT**. *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to *attemp* upon a name,
which among some is yet very sacred. *Glanville.*

Horace his monster with woman's head above,
and fifty extreme below, answers the shape of
the ancient Syrens that *attemped* upon Ulysses.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ATTEMPT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy,
we shall long live in peace and quietness, without
any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' *attemp* and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakspere's Alarbel.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he
dicant,
Amazement tied his tongue, and stopp'd th' *attemp*.

Dryden.

I sul join the following *attemp* toward a natural
history of fossils. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ATTEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attemp*.]

Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair,
virtuous, wise, and less *attempable*, than the
rarest of our ladies. *Shakspere.*

ATTEMPTER. *n. f.* [from *attemp*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endued
Against th' *attemp*er of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but
disinterested *attempers* for the universal good.

Glanville's Scipis.

To **ATTEND**. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest, doth
not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger.

Silvery.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When neither is *attended*. *Shakspere.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferior, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shaksp.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopp'd
or *attended* Waller in his western expedition.

Clarendon.

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakspere.*

My pray'rs and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in
the stomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *at-*

tended therein the very end of the world, and
judgment day. *Raleigh's History.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort these in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon
Roué, which was afterwards *attended* with many
unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to wait; to be in store for.

To him who hath a prospect of the state that
attends all men after this, the measures of good
and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for indelicately.

Thy interpreter, full of despoight, bloody as
the hunter, *attends* thee at the ocean end. *Shak.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,
Attending nature's law. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates' and rich Cæsus' fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Creed.*

Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

To **ATTEND**. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to
two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a
book or a bodily labour, you have no room left
for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well and truly see;
For this perfection the must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

Plant anemones after the first rains, if you
will have flowers very forward; but it is sorer
to *attend* till October. *Evelyn.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous sprite
Commaund'd was, who therety did *attend*
And warily awaited. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer re-
commended by him, he was required to *attend*
upon the committee, and not discharged till the
houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTENDANCE. *n. f.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shaksp.*

For he of whom these things are spoken, pertai-
neth to another title, of which no man gave
attendance at the altar. *Hebervos.*

The other after many years *attendance* upon
the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the
prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attende-*
ance
From those that she calls servants? *Shakspere.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where
none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Thole two. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to
doctrine. *Finnelhy.*

5. Expectation: a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the

linguishing attendance and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker.*

ATTENDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential.

Other fans, perhaps,
With their attendant moons, thou wilt defery,
Communicating male and female light. *Pur. Loj.*

ATTENDANT. *n. f.*

1. One that attends.
I will be returned faithwith; disinisf your attendant there; look it be done. *Shakfpeare.*

2. One that belongs to the train.
When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiffers first and mournful mormurs rife
Among the first attendants. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a factor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning; to give an attendant quick dispatch is a civility. *Burner's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.
He was a constant attendant at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*

5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a fort, dependeth upon another. *Covell.*

6. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprize thee, and her black attendant, death. *Milton.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being to close an attendant on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the attendant of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or consequents that will be concerned in a question. *Watts.*

ATTENDER. *n. f.* [from *attend*.] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their attenders
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonfon.*

ATTENT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears
attent unto the prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chronicles.*

What can then be less in me than desire
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Soa of God, to hear attent
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds? *Milton.*

Read your chapter in your prayers: little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more attent upon them. *Taylor.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, attent, and heedful. *Holler.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and attent consideration. *South.*

ATTENTATES. *n. f.* [*attentata*, Lat.]

Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out: those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled attentates. *Ayliffe.*

ATTENTION. *n. f.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They lay the tongues of dying men
Inforce attention like deep harmony. *Shakfpeare.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of attention to what he would further say. *Bacon.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. *Milton.*

By attention, the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and as it were registered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTENTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent*.] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, wherunto we gave most attentive ear, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hooker.*

I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.
—The reason is, your spirits are attentive. *Shak.*

I saw most of them attentive to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tasler.*

A crick is a man who, on all occasions, is more attentive to what is wanting than what is present. *Audijon.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf or foaming boar refrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested main,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall attentively consider nature. *Bacon.*

ATTENTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attentive*.] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how attentiveness wounded his daughter. *Shakfpeare.*

ATTENUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.]

What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.]

To make thin, or slender: opposed to condense, or increase, or thicken.

The finer parts belonging to the juice of grapes, being attenuated and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also attenuates the white contained in it into a limpid water. *W's. man's Surg.*

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or attenuate, and of alkalis to precipitate or increase. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digested and attenuated by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbutnot.*

ATTENUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *attenuate*.] The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or attenuation of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

ATT'ER. *n. f.* [atpen, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attested by particular pagan authors. *Adlij.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as confidants.

The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial fate
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.

The attests of eyes and ears. *Shakfpeare.*

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while Harvey'd
With wonder. *Lucan's Regain'd.*

ATTESTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *attest*.] Testimony; witness; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an attestation of its certainty. *Gen. of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give attestation to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Natural History.*

We may derive a probability from the attestation of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

To ATTINGE. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Diſt.*

To ATTIRE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.

Let it like wife your gentle breast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves attire, *Proud Daphne.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fancies;
Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shakfpeare.*

With the linen mitre shall he be attired. *Lev.*

Now the fappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Phillips.*

ATTIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things nice to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own attire. *Hooker.*

After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Darles on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakf.*

And in this coarse attire, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Danz.*

When lavish nature, with her best attire,
Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

I pass their form, and ev'ry claming grace;
But their attire, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire, which is either florid or semiform. Florid attire, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansy, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the foret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. Semiform attire consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each attire. *Diſt.*

ATTIRER. *n. f.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dresser. *Diſt.*

ATTITUDE. *n. f.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *aito*; Ital.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure. *Prior.*

They were famous originals that gave life to statues, with the same air, posture, and attitude. *Adlij.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muscles.

Druhen's Physico-Theology

ATTO'RNEY. *n. f.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui*; *qui alterius vices subit*.]

1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence.

Attorney is either general or special: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or suits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the same with *Prosecutor Cæsaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney special* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only.

Cowell.

Attorneys, in common law, are nearly the same with *proctors* in the civil law, and *solicitors* in courts of equity. *Attorneys* sue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown.

Chambers.

I am a subject,

And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me, And therefore personally I lay my claim To mine inheritance.

Shakspeare.

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary, Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions. *Shak.* Despairing quacks with curses find the place, And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race.

Pope.

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another: now only in law.

I will attend my husband; it is my office; And will have no *attorney* but myself; And therefore let me have him home.

Shaksp.

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun: the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorned* with interchange of gifts.

Shaksp.

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then Advertising, and holy to your business, Nor changing heart with habit, I am still *attorned* to your service.

Shakspeare.

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth, Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*.

Shakspeare.

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. f.* [*attournement*, Fr.]

A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession.

Cowell.

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attrahum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* straws and light bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Er.

The single atoms each to other tend, *Attract*, *attracted* to, the next in place Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.

Pope.

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd

She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract* Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton.* Show the care of approving all actions so, as may most effectually *attract* all to this profession.

Hannond.

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue! What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you?

Pope.

ATTRA'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. Not in use.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames, And woo and contract in their names. *Hullibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractual* virtue.

Ray on the Creation.

ATTRA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electric bodies, and the attraction in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the attraction of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle.

Bacon.

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not admitted their attraction.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another.

Newton's Opticks.

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms.

Shakspeare.

ATTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the sun

Be centre to the world; and other stars, By his *attractive* virtue, and their own, Incited, dance about him various rounds?

Mil.

Some, the round earth's cohesion to secure, For that hard task employ magnetick power; Remark, say they, the globe with wonder own Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone.

Blackmore.

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than these.

Newton.

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is *Hermia*, wheresoe'er she lies; For the hark blessed and *attractive* eyes. *Shaksp.* I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won, The most averse, thee chiefly.

Milton.

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites; allurement: except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation.

South.

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*.

Brown's Vulg. Er.

ATTRAHENT. *n. f.* [*atrabens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *atrahent*.

Glanville's Scipis.

ATTRACTA'TION. *n. f.* [*attractatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling.

Diſt.

ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seres.

Hale.

To ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due. To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecilities which are incident unto our nature.

Hooker.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them.

Tillotson.

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a *campania* determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his intimities.

Temple.

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections.

Newton's Opticks.

ATTRIBUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern.

Ralsigh.

Your vain poets after did mistake, Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make.

Dryden.

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them.

Watts.

2. Quality; characteristick disposition.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness.

Bacon.

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; an adherent.

His sceptre shews the force of temporal pow'r The *attribute* to awe and majesty: But mercy is above this scepter'd sway, It is an *attribute* to God himself.

Shakspeare.

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him what the medalists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield.

Aldison.

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes

From our achievements, tho' perform'd at height, The pith and marrow of our *attribute*.

Shaksp.

ATTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *To attribute*.]

Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If speaking truth,

In this fine age, were not thought flattery, Such *attribution* should the Douglass have, As not a soldier of this season's stamp Should go to general current through the world.

Shakspeare.

We suffer him to persuade us we are as gods, and never suspect these glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery.

Decay of Piety.

ATTRITE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind The air *attrite* to fire.

Milton.

ATTRITENESS. *n. f.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION. *n. f.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies.

Woodward.

The change of the aliment is effected by it-

erition of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat. *Zerburnot.*

2. The state of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing musical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove attune
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he attunes his voice to his harp.

ATTURNEY. *n. f.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv. or prep.* [See BETWEEN.]
Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things. Obsolete.

Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and pearly flowers atween
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser.*

ATWIXT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things. Obsolete.

But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way atwixt them
twain. *Fairy Queen.*

To AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.; to *avail* being nearly the same with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with of before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of
names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton.*

Both of them avail themselves of those licences,
which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryden.*

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

Mean time he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return avail. *Pope.*

To AVAIL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength avail, unless by thee
Endued with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

When real merit is wanting, it avails nothing
to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope.*

AVAIL. *n. f.* [from *To avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that else did come were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for avail. *Spenser.*

I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine avail,
To tell me truly. *Shakspeare.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more
avail to us than error. *Locke.*

AVAILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail*.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to
avert judgments; how much more available then
may they be to secure the continuance of blessings?
Atterbury.

All things subject to action the will does so
far incline unto, as reason judges them more
available to our bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are available by consent. *Hooker.*

Drake put one of his men to death, having no
authority nor commission available. *Raleigh.*

AVAILABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *available*.]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

We differ from that supposition of the efficacy,
or availableness, or suitability, of these to the
end. *Hale.*

2. Legal force; validity.

AVAILABLY. *adv.* [from *available*.]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

2. Legally; validly.

AVAILMENT. *n. f.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVALE. *v. a.* [from *avalier*, to let sink, Fr.]
To let fall; to depress; to make abject;
to sink. Out of use.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale. *Spenser.*

He did abate and avale the sovereignty into
more servitude towards that see, than had been
among us. *Wotton.*

To AVALE. *v. n.* To sink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to avale,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*

AVANT. The front of an army. See VAN.

AVANTGUARD. *n. f.* [from *avantgarde*, Fr.]
The van; the first body of an army.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance
of the foot, and the *avantguard* without
shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

AVARICE. *n. f.* [from *avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*,
Lat.] Covetousness; insatiable desire.

These grows
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak.*

This avarice of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked avarice of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is insatiable; and so he went still
pushing on for more. *L'Esrange.*

Be niggards of advice on no pretence,
For the world avarice is that of sense. *Pope.*

AVARICIOUS. *adj.* [from *avariceux*, Fr.]
Covetous; insatiably desirous.

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shak.*

This speech has been condemned as avaricious;
and Eustathius judges it to be spoken artfully. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

AVARICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious*.]
Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *avaricious*.]
The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'NT. *adv.* [from *avanti*, Ital. it is
enough.] Enough; cease: a word
used among seamen.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [from *avant*, Fr.] A word
of abhorrence, by which any one is
driven away.

O, he is bold, and blushes not at death;
Avault, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shakspeare.

After this procees
To give her the avault! it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

Mistress! dismiss that rabble from your throne.
Avault! — is Antichrist yet unknown? *Dunciad.*

AUBURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.]
Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is auburne, mine is perfect yellow. *Shakspeare.*

His auburne locks on either shoulder flow'd,
Which to the funeral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryden.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick o'ershadow'd; these, as modern use
Ordains, infus'd, an auburne drink compose,
Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Philips.*

AUCTION. *n. f.* [from *auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale, in which one person
bids after another, till so much is bid
as the seller is content to take.

2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you why Phine the whole auction buys?
Phine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

To AUCTION. *v. a.* [from *auktion*.] To
sell by auction.

AUCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auktion*.] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honest to be hir'd, and stand
With auctionary hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old household stuff, or picture's price. *Dryden.*

AUCTIONER. *n. f.* [from *auktion*.] The
person that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *audus*, Lat.] Of
an increasing quality. *Dist.*

AUCUPATION. *n. f.* [from *aucupatio*, Lat.]
Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *audacious*, Fr. *audax*,
Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad sense.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissentious pranks. *Shakspeare.*

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder their audacious crime. *Dryden.*

Young students, by a constant habit of disputing,
grow impudent and audacious, proud and
disdainful. *Watts.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious*.]
Boldly; impudently.

An angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shakspeare.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *audacious*.]
Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *audax*, Lat.]
Spirit; boldness; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er
suppose
They had such courage and audacity? *Shakspeare.*

Great effects come of industry and perseverance;
for audacity doth almost bind and mate
the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

For want of that freedom and audacity, necessary
in commerce with men, his personal modesty
overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler.*

AUDIBLE. *adj.* [from *audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be perceived by hearing.

Visible work upon a looking-glass, and audibles
upon the places of echo, which resemble in
some sort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

Eve, who unseen,
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Milton.*

Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with
the same force. The conceits of visibles are
clearer and stronger than those of audibles. *Grew.*

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a well twenty-five fathom
deep, and speaking softly, the water returned an
audible echo. *Bacon.*

AUDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *audible*.] Capableness
of being heard.

AUDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible*.] In such
a manner as to be heard.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Milton.*

AUDIENCE. *n. f.* [from *audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any
thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give audience
To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shakspeare.*

Thus sat his bold discourse, without control,
Had audience. *Milton.*

His look
Drew audience, and attention still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reason to give men audience, pleading
for the overthrow of that which their own deed
hath ratified? *Hector.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have audience: I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shaksp.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.
O, if the star of evening and the moon
Hale to thy audience, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*
The hall was filled with an audience of the
greatest eminence for quality and politeness.
Addison.

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a pro-
per audience, even before the whole race of man-
kind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a
solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sits. *Dryden.*

AUDIENCE COURT. A court belonging to
the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal
authority with the arches court, though
inferiour both in dignity and antiquity.
The original of this court was, because
the archbishop of Canterbury heard fev-
eral causes extra-judicially at home in
his own palace; which he usually com-
mitted to be discussed by men learned in
the civil and canon laws, whom he called
his auditors: and so in time it became
the power of the man, who is called
*causarum negotiorumque audientie Cantuar-
niensis auditor, seu officialis.* *Corwell.*

AUDIT. *n. f.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.]
A final account.

In they, which are accustomed to weigh all
things, shall here sit down to receive our *audit*,
the luns, which truth amounteth to, will appear
to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush, as
May;
And how his *audit* stands, who knows save
heav'n? *Shak. Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare.*

TO AUDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take
an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take
twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he
knows how the money was disturbed. *Arbutnot.*

AUDITION. *n. f.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.
AUDITOR. *n. f.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in
the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so
mean an *auditor*? *Sidney.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakespeare.*

This first doctrine, though admitted by many
of his *auditors*, is expressly against the Epicu-
reans. *Bentley.*

2. A person employed to take an ac-
count ultimately.

If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest *auditors*,
And let me on the proof. *Shakespeare.*

3. In ecclesiastical law.

The archbishop's usage was to commit the
discussing of causes to persons learned in the law,
called his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the state.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the
accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes
up a general book. *Corwell.*

AUDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That
has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of
some medium, excited in the *auditory nerves* by

the tremours of the air, and propagated through
the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

AUDITORY. *n. f.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons
assembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head to bring his
auditory to their wits by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*
Met in the church, I look upon you as an
auditory fit to be waited on, as you are, by both
universities. *South.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire
strangers to the person whose death we now la-
ment. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. *n. f.* [from *auditor*.] The
woman that hears; a she-hearer.

Yet went she not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd,
Adam relating, she sole *auditress*. *Milton.*

A'VE MARY. *n. f.* [from the first words of
the salutation to the blessed Virgin,
Ave Maria.] A form of worship re-
peated by the Romanists in honour of
the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness,
To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shaksp.*

TO AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull
away.

The heaver in chafe makes some divulsion of
parts, yet are not these parts *avelled* to be termed
testicles. *Brown.*

A'VENAGE. *n. f.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A
certain quantity of oats paid to a land-
lord, instead of some other duties, or
as a rent by the tenant. *Dist.*

TO AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Ishah.*
They stood against their enemies, and were
avenged of their adversaries. *Wisdon.*
I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the
house of Jehu. *Hesek.*

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime.
Dryden.

AVE'NGEANCE. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Pu-
nishment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*, such as overtook
A miser. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Ven-
geance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his
shame

On those two captives, which had bred him
blame. *Spenser.*

All those great battles, which thou boasts to
win

Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy. Q.*

AVE'NGER. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his bro-
ther, because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all
such. *Thess.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the
victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*
But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVE'NGERESS. *n. f.* [from *avenger*.] A
female avenger. Not in use.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness.
Fairy Queen.

A'VENS. *n. f.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The
herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE. *n. f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mis-
chance, causing a man's death, with-
out felony; as when he is suddenly
drowned, or burnt, by any sudden
disease falling into the fire or water.
See **ADVENTURE.** *Corwell.*

A'VENUE. *n. f.* [*avenue*, Fr.] It is some-
times pronounced with the accent on
the second syllable, as *Watts* observes;
but has it generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be en-
tered.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of
the city, to keep all people from going out.
Clarendon.

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying
siege to it: so that it must observe all the *avenues*
and pass to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a
house.

TO AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *ve-
rum*, truth, Lat.] To declare posi-
tively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher *avers*,
That reason guides our deed, and instruct theirs.
How can we justly diff'rent causes stand,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God
be infinite, the capacities of matter are within
limits. *Bentley.*

A'VERAGE. *n. f.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the
tenant is to pay to the king, or other
lord, by his beasts and carriages.
Chambers.

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that
merchants proportionably make towards
the losses of such as have their goods cast
overboard for the safety of the ship in a
tempest; and this contribution seems
so called, because it is so proportioned,
after the rate of every man's *average* of
goods carried. *Corwell.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who
send goods in another man's ship, pay
to the master thereof for his care of
them, over and above the freight.
Chambers.

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *n. f.* [from *aver*.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.
To avoid the oath, for *avement* of the con-
tinuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party
will sue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an
exception, and the act as well as the
offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. f.* A fort of grape. See
VINE.

TO AVERR'UNCATE. *v. a.* [*averruncate*,
Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the
roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERRUNCATION. *n. f.* [from *averrun-
cate*.] The act of rooting up any thing.

AVERSATION. *n. f.* [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away
with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is

- a kind of *aversion* and hostility included in its essence. *South*
2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.
There was a stiff *aversion* in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Watton.*
3. Sometimes with *to*: less properly.
There is such a general *aversion* in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversion* may be leveled against pride. *Government of the Tongue.*
4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *to-wards*.
A natural and secret hatred and *aversion* towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*
- AV'ERSE** *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]
1. Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred as to turn away.
Their courage languish'd as their hopes decay'd, And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryd.*
2. Not pleas'd with; unwilling to.
Has thy uncharitable soul ever strove With the first tumults of a real love? Hast thou now dread'd, and now bless'd his sway, By turns *averse* and joyful to obey? *Prior.*
Averse alike to flatter or offend, Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*
3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.
Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse* from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*
They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *averse* from peace. *Clarendon.*
These cares alone her virgin breast employ, *Averse* from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*
4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.
He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse* to any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*
Diodorus tells us of one Chronodas who was *averse* to all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift.*
- AV'ERSELY** *adv.* [from *averse*.]
1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly.
Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- AV'ERSENES** *n. f.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness.
The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Asterbury.*
- AV'ERSION** *n. f.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]
1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.
What if with like *aversion* Project Riches and realms? *Milton.*
2. It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate.
They had an inward *aversion* from it, and were resolv'd to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon.*
With men these considerations are usually causes of despite, disdain, or *aversion* from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*
The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion* from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Asterbury.*
3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to*.
A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.*
I might borrow illustrations of freedom and

- aversion* to receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*
4. Sometimes with *for*.
The Lucrèce would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state *for* which they have so great *aversion*. *Addison.*
This *aversion* of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*
5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *to-wards*.
His *aversion* towards the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils, but in his bed. *Bacon.*
6. The cause of aversion.
They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
Self-love and reason to one end aspire; Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*
- TO AV'ERT** *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]
1. To turn aside; to turn off.
I beseech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
At this, for the first time, she lifts her hand, *Averts* her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*
2. To cause to dislike.
When people began to spy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*
Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of proselyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. To put by, as a calamity.
O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swearing may it reaten unto his church. *Hooker.*
Diversity of conjectures made many, whole conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Knollys.*
These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat.*
Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*
- AV'F** *n. f.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *DiD.*
- AV'GER** *n. f.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*
- AUGHT** *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written ought.] Any thing.
If I can do it,
By *ought* that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaksp.*
They may, for *ought* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*
But go my son, and see if *ought* he wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cats.*
- TO AUGMENT** *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more.
Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did kind,
That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*
Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale.*
- TO AUGMENT** *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger.

- But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his light encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*
- The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*,
The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden.*
- AUGMENT** *n. f.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]
1. Increase; quantity gained.
You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*
2. State of increase.
Disputations are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wise-man.*
- AUGMENTATION** *n. f.* [from *augment*.]
1. The act of increasing or making bigger.
Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Addison.*
2. The state of being made bigger.
What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect? *Bentley.*
3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.
By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*
- AUGMENTATION Court.** A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *DiD.*
- AUGRE** *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See **AUGER**.
Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
- AUGRE-HOLE** *n. f.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an *augre*; proverbially a narrow space.
What should be spoken here,
Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*,
May rush and seize us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
- AUGUR** *n. f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.
What say the *augurs*? —
—They would not have you stir forth to-day;
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakspeare.*
Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*
As I and mine consult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen; let thy favourite rise
Propitious, ever foaming from the right. *Prior.*
- TO AUGUR** *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.
The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My power's a crescent, and my *auguring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakspeare.*
My *auguring* mind assures the same success. *Dryden.*
- TO AUGURATE** *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.
- AUGURATION** *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.
Claudius Ptolemy underwent the like success, when he continued the triplicatory *auguration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- AUGURER** *n. f.* [from *To augur*.] The same with *augur*.
These apparent prodigies,
And the persuasion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shaksp.*

AUGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of foothlayers, in their *augurial* and tripodary divinations. *Brown.*

To AUGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury. *Dict.*

AUGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd

The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Prefaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

AUGURY. *n. f.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakspeare.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,

Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryden.*
She knew, by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury*!)
And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die? *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke

To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it *august* and excellent. *Glanville.*
The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight,
August in visage, and serenely bright,
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. f.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month of the year, from January inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March. *Peachment.*

AUGUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

AVIARY. *n. f.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to temper the air in the winter. *Watson's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *F Evelyn's Calendar.*

AVIDITY. *n. f.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

AVIROUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVISER. *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr. A word out of use.]

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him *aviser*,
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself: *s'aviser*, Fr.

But him *avising*, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,
Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise;
That when the careful knight 'gan well *aviser*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *aviser*. *Spenser.*

A'UKWARD. See **AWKWARD.**

AULN. *adj.* [ald, Sax.] Old. A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
' Then take thine *auln* cloak about thee. *Shakspeare.*

AUL'TICK. *adj.* [*αυλίος*.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. f.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To AUMAIL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden huskins of costly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd

With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail*'d. *Fairy Queen.*

AUMBRY. See **AMBRYS.**

AUNT. *n. f.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ster. *Shakspeare.*

She went to plain work, and to pulling brooks,
Old-fashion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

A'OCADO. *n. f.* [*Span. persica*, Lat.] A tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

To AVOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed christians, and their secular relations, which are here requisite. *Boyle.*

AVOCATION. *n. f.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aside.

The bustle of business, the *avocations* of our senses, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville.*

Stir up that remembrance which his many *avocations* of business have caused him to lay aside. *Dryden.*

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that in the ordinary time of life, and with the permission of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation. *Hale.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Astbury.*

To AVO'ID. *v. a.* [*vider*, Fr.]

1. To shun; to decline.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Filsham.*

2. To escape; as, he *avoided* the blow by turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun; to shift off.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it. *Shakspeare.*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house. *Shakspeare.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

He desired to speak with some few of us; whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

5. To emit; to throw out.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to *avoid* that ferrous excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

6. To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

7. To vacate; to annul.

How can these giants of the king's be *avoided*, without wronging of those lords which had the lands and lordships given them? *Spenser.*

To AVO'ID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his presence twice. *I Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Aspliff.*

AVO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.]

1. That may be avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to shew the falshood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hais.*

AVO'IDANCE. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off

For *avoidances* and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. *Bacon.*

3. The act or state of becoming vacant.

4. The act of annulling.

AVO'IDER. *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided.

That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis' Letters.*

AVOIRDUPOIS. *n. f.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.]

A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoirdu pois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdu pois* ounce: for our troy ounce we had elsewhere. *Antiquaries.*

AVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the relics of platal emissives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure. *Glanville.*

Strangers, or the languous parcels about candles, only signify a pious air, hindering the resolution of the frivolous parties.

To AVOUCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] For this word we now generally say *vouch*.

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend.

Wretched though I seem,

I can produce a champion that will prove What is *avouched* here.

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish.

3. To vindicate; to justify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing.

AVOUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony.

I might not this believe,

Without the sensible and try'd *avouch* Of mine own eyes.

AVOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be *avouched*.

AVOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *avouch*.] He that *avouches*.

To AVOW. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame, seeing what was done, Her wicked days with wretched knife did end; In death *avowing* th' innocence of her son.

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, *avowing* it upon his own experience.

Left to myself, I must *avow* I strove From publick shame to screen my secret love.

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by those who are for preserving church and state.

Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, *avow'd* it and bold.

AVOWABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That may be openly declared; that may be declared without shame.

AVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVOWEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner.

Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted against the other.

AVOWEE'. *n. f.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of *avowson* of any church belongs.

AVOWER. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] He that *avows* or justifies.

Virgil makes *Aeneas* a bold *avower* of his own virtues.

AVOWRY. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so *avow* the taking, which is called his *avowry*.

AVOWSAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] A confession.

AVOWTRY. *n. f.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

AURATE. *n. f.* A sort of pear. See PEAR.

AURELIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insect; the chrysalis.

The solitary maggot, found in the dry head of tately, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a beetle fly, sometimes into a fly-cast.

AURICLE. *n. f.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart.

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart.

AURICULA. *n. f.* See BEARS EAR. A flower.

AURICULAR. *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction.

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.

3. Traditional; known by report. The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies.

AURICULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice.

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays.

AURIGATION. *n. f.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages.

AURIPIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower.

AURO'RA Borealis. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM Fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol.

AUSCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.

A'USPICE. *n. f.* [*auspicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shown. Great father Jove, and greater Jove,

By whose high *auspice* Rome's last flood So long.

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of the patron.

But so may he live long, that town to sway, Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make, As he will hatch their aches by his Ray.

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. Having omens of success. You are now with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of a christian charity.

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race, in times to come, Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to persons, or actions.

Fortune play upon thy prosp'rous helm, As thy *auspicious* ministers!

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. I'll deliver all,

And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales, And tails expeditious.

A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame, And bright as heav'n, from whence the blessing came.

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won; Thy sword can perfect what it has begun.

AUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTERE. *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid. When men represent the divine nature as an *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror.

From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway?

2. Sour of taste; harsh. Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime, Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax.

AUSTE'RELY. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so? Might'st thou perceive, *austere*ly in his eye, That he did plead in earnest?

Of purity, and peace, and innocence. Par. Lost.

AUSTE'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour. My unsoft'nd name, th' *austere*ness of my life, May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state Will so your accusation outweigh.

2. Roughness in taste. If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *austere*ness into a smile, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof.

AUSTE'RITY. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness. Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy, What is your four *austerity* sent i' explore?

What was that sneaky-headed Gorgon shield That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin, Wherewith the freez'd her toes to congeal'd dilone, But rigid looks of chaste *austerity*, And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe?

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *austerity* of a capuchin. *Adelphon.*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not *austerity* breed servile fear; No wanton loud offend her virgin ear. *Roscon.*

A'USTRAL. *adj.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern; as, the *austral* signs.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, Lat.] To tend toward the south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do septentiate at one extreme, and *australize* at another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *austrinus*, Lat.] Southern; southerly.

AUTHENTICAL. *adj.* [from *authentick*.] Not fictitious; being what it seems.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentic* records, but only transcripts. *Hale.*

AUTHENTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an *authentick* manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Confidence never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first. *South.*

AUTHENTICALSNESS. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] The quality of being *authentick*; genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, decanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalsness* of the several pieces. *Adelphon.*

AUTHENTICITY. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineness; the being *authentick*.

AUTHENTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That has every thing requisite to give it authority; as, an *authentick* register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never used of persons. Genuine; not fictitious.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will Interpreter through highest heav'n to bring. *Milton.*

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear, Of what she guess'd before with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But censure's to be understood The *authentick* mark of the elect,

The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great and good. *See fr.*

AUTHENTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an *authentick* manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] The same with *authenticity*.

AUTHOR. *n. f.* [*author*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is one only God to be blessed for ever. *Hooker.*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby is caused. *Hooker.*

I'll never Be such a gossing to obey insinect; but stand As if a man was *author* of himself,

And knew no other kin. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou My being gav'st me; whom should I obey But thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew His birth from Saturn, if records be true.

Thus king Latinus, in the third degree, Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worship of false gods had not blinded the heathen, instead of teaching to worship the sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true *author* and benefactor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and his sons, before they corrupted themselves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their vaivance. *Shakespeare.*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around, And slings about his foam, impatient of the wound;

The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins

New *authors* of dissension sprung; from him Two branches, that in hoisting long contend For foreign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the *translator* or *compiler*.

To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth the first *author* of the story. 2 *Maccabees.* An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shaksp.*

AUTHORITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority; positive. I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. *Watson.*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Exam.*

AUTHORITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an *authoritative* manner; with a show of authority.

2. With due authority. No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engratted, into the law of England. *Hale.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *authoritative*.] An acting by authority; *authoritative* appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHORITY. *n. f.* [*authoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power. Idle old man, That still would manage those *authorities* That he hath given away! *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

Power arising from strength, is always in those that are governed, who are many; but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

I know, my lord, If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not, It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shaksp.*

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence. *1 Timothy.*

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Don't thou expect th' *authority* of their voices, whose silent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonson.*

5. Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirm'd. *Sidney.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Bro. en.*

Having been so hardly as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the school, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

6. The weight of testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ever since the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour. *Hesker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *authorize*.]

Establishment by authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

To AU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person. Making herself an impudent tutor, *authorizing* herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney.*

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill, Till some fair crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal. Yourself first made that title which I claim, First bid me love, and *authorize'd* my flame. *Dryden.*

I have nothing farther to desire, But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity, and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness, in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*

Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. *Temple.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously strengthen vulgar error, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown.*

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetoric. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. *n. f.* [*αὐτοκράτης*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *κράτος*, power.] Independent power; supremacy. *Dict.*

AUTOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *autograph*.] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*αὐτογράφοι*, from *αὐτός*, and *γράφω*, to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOMATICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON. *n. f.* [*αὐτόματον*. In the plural, *automata*.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to understand the art whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four. *Watkins.*

AUTOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion. Clocks, or *automata* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in a classic writer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUTONOMY. *n. f.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *DiB.*

AUTOPSY. *n. f.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self. *Quincy.*

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* cometh in, that it hath this use. *Rayon's Creation.*

AUTOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it; and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Scopsia.*

AUTUMN. *n. f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though she chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shakespeare.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn*. *Weseman's Surgery.*

The starving brood, Void of sufficient softenance, will yield A slender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain, Comes jovial on. *Thomson.*

AUTUMNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring or summer's beauty hath such grace, As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou shalt not long Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star, Or lightning thou shalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden gulls, which will prostrate all. *Evelyn.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bestows. *Pope.*

AUULSION. *n. f.* [*auulsiō*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings if they grow Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin By kind *auulsiō*. *Philips.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *auulsiō* of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXESIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] An increasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word. *Smith.*

AUXILIAR. } *n. f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXILIARY. } Helper; assistant; confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics. *Pope.*

AUXILIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXILIARY. } Assistant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood, That fought at Thebes and Ilum, on each side Mix'd with *auxilian* gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down; Aid from his brother of the seas he craves, To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, to be and to have, to do and to be done, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIATION. *n. f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; succour. *DiB.*

To AWAIT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*.] See **WAIT**.

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life Awaits the falling of the murdering knife. *Fairfax.*

Between the rocky pillars Gabriel sat, Chief of th' angelick guards awaiting night. *Milton.*

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To shew thee what reward Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Milton.*

Unless his wrath be appeas'd, an eternity of torments awaits the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

AWAIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See **WAIT**.

And least mishap the most bliss alter may; For thousand perils lie in close *await* About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser.*

To AWAKE. *v. a.* [peccan, Sax. *To awake* has the preterit *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly speak, *awaked*.]

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed, How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shakespeare.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John.*

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound Has rais'd up his head; As *awak'd* from the dead, And amaz'd, he stares round. *Dryden.*

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now *awake*, And strive your excellent self to excel. *F. Queen.*

The fair Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace, And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWAKE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Ahick, I am afraid they have *awak'd*, And 'tis not done. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I *awak'd* up hill of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Ecclesi.*

AWAKE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being asleep; not sleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*, Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWAKEN. *v. a. and v. n.* The same with *awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter Of thee and Suafu doth *awaken* thee. *Illes.*

To AWARD. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner, somewhat improbably, from *peard*, Sax.

toward.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine; The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakespeare.*

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any within it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by fluted laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

To AWARD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the towers, An off'ring sacred. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AWARD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe, Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair, Were to refuse th' *awards* of Providence. *Adams.*

AWARE. *adv.* [from *a*, and *ware*, an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps, an *adjective*; ꝥepapan, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWARE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* they took; and Infant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This passage is by others understood thus: He warned those, who were *aware*, of themselves.

AWAY. *adv.* [apez, Saxon.]

1. In a state of absence; not in any particular place.

They could make Love to your dress, although your face were *away*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here.— Why that's with watching? 'twill *away* again. *Shakespeare.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcasses, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Genesis.*

Would you youth and beauty stay, Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Wallis.*

Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*; King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter taken; Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and glitter like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes; Come, let's *away*; hark, the shrill horn resounds. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*

Away, you flutter! Nor charge his generous meaning. *Rowe's J. Sh.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

- It concerns every man, who will not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these matters. *Villobon.*
6. It is often used with a verb; as, to *drink away* an estate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.
He *play'd* his life away. *Pope.*
7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase:
Sir Valentine, whither away to fast? *Shaksp.*
8. Perhaps the phrase, *he cannot away with*, may mean, *he cannot travel with; he cannot bear the company.*
She never could away with me.—Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow. *Shakspere.*
9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.
If you dare think of de-serving our charms,
Away with your trephours, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

AWE. n. f. [æge, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distraction. *South.*
What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so awe him: or those that have interest in him, and to govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to awe? Why, but to keep you low and ignorant, His worshippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd th' island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*
The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may awe many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Sturthury.*

A'WEBAND. n. f. [from *awe* and *band.*] A check. *Diſt.*

A'WFUL. adj. [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So awful that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wife. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Infatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd
Thy awful brow, more awful than retir'd,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of awful men. *Shaksp.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Harris.*

A'WFULLY. adv. [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man to treat this great principle
awfully and warily, by strict observing what it
commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. n. f. [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing. *Addison.*

2. The state of being struck with awe: little help.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

To AWHA'PE. v. a. [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *wapan*, to strike, or some such word, from which *wapans*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound; to terrify.

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits awshape,
Both for because your grier doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touch'd near. *Hubbert's Tale.*

AWHILE. adv. [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only a *while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear awhile. *Shaksp.*
Into this wild abyss the way bend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

AWK. adj. [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward.*] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Strange.*

A'WKWARD. adj. [æpawð, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base awkward imitation. *Shaksp.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or awkward way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An awkward theme, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct, *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick:
So true, that he was awkward at a tick. *Dryd.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable and awkward
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. adv. [from *awkward.*] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew a man go more awkwardly to work. *Sidney.*

When any thing is done awkwardly, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but awkwardly, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison.*

She still renews the ancient scene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;

Her fears pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*
If a man be taught to hold his pen awkwardly, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while

to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. n. f. [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unfuitableness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural. *Addison.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these awkward airs are worn away in company. *Harris.*

AWL. n. f. [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an awl. *Hooker.*

You may likewise prick many holes, with an awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. adj. [from *awe*, and the negative *less.*]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shaksp.*
He claims the bull with *awless* insolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of pausing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;
The tiger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind;
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shaksp.*

AWME, or AUME. n. f. A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight sterkans, or twenty verges or vertels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN. n. f. [arista, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. n. f. A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterit of awake.
And the said, the Phillisines be upon thee,
Sampson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep. *Judges.*

AWO'RK. adv. [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Arousd vengeance sets him new *awork.* *Shak.*
By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWO'RKING. adj. [from *awork.*] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Hubbert's Tale.*

AWRY. adv. [from *a* and *wry.*]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground,
Are govern'd with goodly modesty;
That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unbound. *Spenser.*

Like perspectives, which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; eyed *awry*,
Distinguish form. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry*
Into the devil's air. *Milton.*

2. Aquint; with oblique vision.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd away
On his son's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.
I hop to step away, where I see no path, and
can discern but few steps afore me. *Er rescued.*
4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.

Not tyrants sence that unrepenting dye,
Nor Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd away,
Ere felt such rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reason; perversely.

All away, and which wried it to the most wry
course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason
why it should be amiss, than how it should be
amended. *Sidney.*

Much of the soul they talk, but all away,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

Axe. *n. f.* [*ax, acye, Sax. ascia, Lat.*] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakespeare.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No sounding axe presum'd their trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryd.*

AXILLA. *n. f.* [*axilla, Lat.*] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the armpit. *Quincy.*

AXILLAR. *adj.* [from *axilla, Lat.*] **AXILLARY**. } Belonging to the armpit.
Axillary artery is distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

AXIOM. *n. f.* [*axioma, Lat. αξιωμα, from αξιος.*]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker.*
Their affirmations are no *axioms*; we esteem

thereof as things unaid, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown.*

AXIS. *n. f.* [*axis, Lat.*] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from mora to mora,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation most disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear.

Blackmore.
It might annually have compass'd the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley*

On their own *axis*, as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

AXLE. *n. f.* [*axis, Lat.*] The pin which passes through the middle of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bound of air, strong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian
cars
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*

The fly sat upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and said, Woe a dust do I raise! *Bacon.*

And the gilded ear of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his long at throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

Ay. *adv.* [perhaps from *ais, Lat.*]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither? —
— y madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakespeare.*

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our comfort? Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all. *Shak.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and all by this thy abortive pride. *Shakespeare.*

Aye. *adv.* [*aya, Saxon.*] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely used, and only in poetry.

And now in darksome dungeon; wretched thrall,
Remedyless for *aye* he doth him hold. *F. Queen.*

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to profess,
For *aye*, austerity and single life. *Shakespeare.*
The soul, though made in time, survives for
aye;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end.

And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*
Th' astonish'd mainers *aye* ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. f.* The same with *houselick*. *DiD.*

A'YRY. *n. f.* The nest of the hawk.

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard,
and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. f.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetic *azimuth*.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, called also verticle circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE. *adj.* [*azur, Fr. azurro, Span. lazur, Arab. from lazuli, a blue stone.*]

Blue; faint blue.

Like pomeis round of marble clear,
Where *azur'd* veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substance; and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be this order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*

The sea,
Far through his *azure* turbalent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson.*

B.

B

B A A

B A B

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced, as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *p*, and by the Gascons with *v*; from which an epi-

grammatist remarks, that *libere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use *b* or *v* indifferently.

BAA. *n. f.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

— Therefore thou art a sheep —
Such another proof would make me cry *baa*. *Shakespeare.*

To BAA. *v. n.* [*ballo, Lat.*] To cry like a sheep.

O, like a lamb whose dam away is fet,
He treads *ba's* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen, Germ. lallier, Fr.*]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Shakspere.*

Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the *babbling* schools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy. *L'Estr.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying thrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shaksp.*
And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the species of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*
The *babbling* echo had defecy'd his face;
She, who in other's words let silence break. *Adifson.*

BA'BBLE. *n. f.* [*babli*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is an egl with prostitution. *Shakspere.*

Come, no more,
This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanswerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in discourses. *Glanville.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate; empty words.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblement*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *babler*. *Shakspere.*

The apostle had no sooner proposed it to the masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a *babler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *F. Queen.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for truth. *L'Estrange.*

BABE. *n. f.* [*baban*, Welsh; *habbaerd*, Dutch; *bambino*, Italian.] An infant; a child of either sex.

Those that do teach your *babes*
Do it with gentle means, and easy talks;

He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakspere.*

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer us'd to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden.*

The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles. *Dryd.*

BA'BERY. *n. f.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child.

So have I seen him books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *berbery*

Of scely boys, please unacquainted sight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.

If he be bathful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing. *Ascham.*

BABO'ON. *n. f.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is supposed by Skinner to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a great *babe*.] A monkey of the largest kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*. *Shakspere.*

He call every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Adifson.*

BA'BY. *n. f.* [See *BABE*.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakspere.*

The child must have sugar plums, rather than
make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

He must marry, and propagate; the father
cannot stay for the passion, nor the mother for
babies to play with. *Locke.*

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Baron.*

Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillington.*

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Befet with pearls; having many berries. *DiD.*BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.BA'CCHANALS. *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakspere.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled? *DeWey of Piety.*

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls,
Carthusian fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *n. f.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

Mortimer.

BACCIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds. 1. Such as bear a calculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the salisfras trees. 2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed; as the arbutus. 3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the jessimum, ligustrum. 4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the ova marina. *Roy.*

BACCIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. *DiD.*BA'CHELOR. *n. f.* [A word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. Junius derives it from *baccator*, foolish; *Ménage* from *bas chevâli r*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Cujas*, from *bucella*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bucca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. *Lazurence* observed, that *Ménage's* etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our universities of calling a Bachelor, Sir. In Latin. *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such separation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shaksp.*

The haunting of dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*. *Furon.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* estate. *Dryden.*

Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced
to speak against the pope. *Ascham.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of
Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of physic. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the full fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shaksp.*

BACK. *n. f.* [bac, bæc, Saxon; *lach*, German.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs* in hopes to thare. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut: opposed to the palm.

Methought love pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiss. *Downe.*

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes: opposed to the belly.

Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant chudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear: opposed to the van.

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his. *Ciarendon.*

5. The place behind.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that speaketh, so does the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you stand. *Bacon.*

Anticus, Sergestus grave, Cleanthus strong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryd.*

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon's Natural History.*

7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge; as the back of a knife or sword: whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*,
single faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbutnot.*

8. To turn the back on one; to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships of the world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the back; to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies.*

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. *Shakspere.*

He sent many to seek the ship Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they should suffer in her stead. *Ralphz.*

Where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native island might'st thou fall,
And leave half-learn'd the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

2. Backward; as retreating from the present station.

I've been surpriz'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*; the love, that lay
Halt smother'd in my breast, has broke through
all
Its weak restraints. *Adifson.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour;
but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numbers.*

Constrain the glebe, keep *back* the burtilled weed. *Blackmore.*

4. Toward things past.

I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mood; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her fol-
lowers,

Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakespeare.

6. Again; a second time.

This Caesar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage.
Waller.

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken
by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon
us in divers letters.
Dryden.

To BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my trione.
Well, I will *back* him first. O Esperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park.
Shakespeare.

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course.
Reformation.

3. To place upon the back.

A. I slept mought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me.
Shakespeare.

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to support; to defend.

Belike he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
T'aspire unto the crown.
Shakespeare.

You are frailt enough in the shoulders, you care
not who sees your back: call you that *backing* of
your friends? a plague upon such *backing*! give
me them that will face me.
Shakespeare.

These were seconded by certain demulcences,
and both *backed* with men at arms.
Hayward.

Did they not swear, in exp'ress words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful.
Madibras.

A great malice, *backed* with a great interest,
can have no advantage of a man, but from his ex-
pectations of something without himself.
South.

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes.
Addison.

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the ternary number of princi-
ples, and those that would have five elements,
endeavour to *back* their experiments with a spe-
cious reason.
Boyle.

We have I know not how many adages to *back*
the reason of this moral.
L'Estrange.

6. To second.

Faction, and fav'ring this or t' other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes.
Dryden.

To BACKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or reproach the absent.

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil
tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of
that perage.
Spenser.

I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is bet-
ter than a penny in purse. Use his men well,
Davy, for they are arrant knaves and will *backbite*.
Shakespeare.

BACKBITER. *n. f.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*,
or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor,
as his friend.
South.

BACKBONE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *bone*.]

The bone of the back.
The *backbone* should be divided into many ver-
tes for commodious bending, and not to be
one entire rigid bone.
Ray.

BACKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one
of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a for-
feiter may arrest an offender against vert or ve-

nison in the forest, *viz.* stable-stand, dog-draw,
lackwary, and bloody-hand.
Cowell.

BACKDOOR. *n. f.* [from *back* and *door*.]

The door behind the house; privy
passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it
came; but, after the devotion of the monks,
passed out at a *back-door* of the convent.
Addis.

Popery, which is so far that out as not to re-
center openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of
atheism.
Atterbury.

BACKED. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel bellied, broadly *back'd*.
Dryden.

BACKFRIEND. *n. f.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backward; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of ta'bearers and
backfriends against fair words and professions.
L'Estrange.

Far is our church from incroaching upon the
civil power; as some, who are *backfriends* to both,
would maliciously insinuate.
South.

BACKGAMMON. *n. f.* [from *back* gammon, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the
parish? can you play with him at *backgammon*?
Swift.

BACKHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than clean-
ly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up
unto by steps.
Carew.

BACKPIECE. *f. n.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his ar-
mourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breast-
plate behind.
Garden.

BACKROOM. *n. f.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gar-
dens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms*
the larger.
Moxon's Mech. Exercises.

BACKSIDE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.
If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside*
of the speculum, the glass would cause the same
rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena
depend not upon the quicksilver, unless so
far as it encreases the reflection of the *backside*
of the glass.
Newton.

2. The hind part of an animal.
A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing
up a wall with her head downwards and her
backside upwards.
Addison.

3. The yard or ground behind a house.
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads,
streets, or *backsides*, are of great advantage to all
sorts of land.
Mortimer.

To BACKSLIDE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.

Hail thou sen that which *backsliding* Israel hath
done? She is gone up upon every high mountain,
and under every green tree.
Jeremiah.

BACKSLIDER. *n. f.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate.

The *backslider* in heart shall be filled.
Proverbs.

BACKSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *back* and *staff*.] because in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned toward the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davies.BACKSTAIRS. *n. f.* [from *back* and *stairs*.] The private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept
into the court at the *backstairs*, that some picked
for sheriff get out of the bill.
Bacon.

BACKSTAYS. *n. f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.BACKSWORD. *n. f.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*.
Abithret.

BACKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back*, and
BACKWARDS. } *peaph*, Sax. that is, to-
ward the back; contrary to forward.]

1. With the back forward.
They went *backward*, and their faces were
backward.
Genesis.

2. Toward the back.
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast
backward, and then forward, with so much the
greater force; for the hands go *backward* before
they take their rise.
Bacon.

3. On the back.
Then darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise.
Dryden.

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back.
We might have met them careless, beard to
beard,
And beat them *backward* home.
Shakespeare.

The monstrous sight
Struck them with horror *backward*; but far
worse
Urg'd them behind.
Milton.

5. Regressively.
Are not the rays of light, in passing by the
edges and sides of bodies, bent several times
backwards and forwards with a motion like that
of an eel?
Newton.

6. Toward something past.
To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no
argument to that which looks *backwards*; for
what has been done or suffered, may certainly be
done or suffered again.
South.

7. Reflexively.
No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself, her understanding light.
Darwin.

8. From a better to a worse state.
The work went *backward*; and the more he
strove
T'advance the suit, the farther from her love.
Dryden.

9. Past; in time past.
They have spread one of the worst languages
in the world, if we look upon it some reigns
backward.
Locke.

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.
I never yet saw man,
But he would spell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
He'd sweat the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a fool blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed.
Shakespeare.

BACKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averse.
Our mutability makes the friends of our nation
backward to engage with us in alliances.
Addison.

We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of it is
safe, this only method of cure.
Atterbury.

Cities laid waste, they turn'd the denz and
caves;
For wiser brotes are *backward* to be slaves.
Pope.

2. Hesitating.
All things are ready, if our minds be so:
Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* new.
Shakespeare.

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

B A D

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.
It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after something else: as, *backward* fruits; *backward* children: fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

BACKWARD. n. f. The things or state behind or past: poetical.
What seest thou else
In the dark *backward* or abyss of time? *Shaksp.*

BACKWARDLY. adv. [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; avertely; with the back forward.
Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aspect, disdain'g greater hate. *Sidney.*

2. Pervertely; or with cold hope.
I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think to *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last? *Shaksp.*

BACKWARDNESS. n. f. [from *backward*.]

1. Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.
The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well desig'n'd charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.

BACON. n. f. [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*

2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried *bacon*, to secure it from the marching soldiers.
What frightens you thus? my good son! says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confess'd.
O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULOMETRY. n. f. [from *baculus*, Lat. and *metr.*] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Did.*

BAD. adj. [quoad, Dutch; compar. worse; superl. worst.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.
Most men be e politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.
Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May't cover. *Milton.*
Thus will the latter, as the former, would
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*
Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.
The sun his annual course obliquely made,
'Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*.
Dryden.

4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: with *for*.
Reading was *bad for* his eyes, writing made his head ache. *Addison.*

B A F

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad of* a fever.

BAD. } The preterit of bid.
**BAD. } And for an earnest of greater honour;
He *bade* me, from him, call thee Thane of
Cawder. *Shaksp.***

BADGE. n. f. [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Jurinus* from *bode* or *bude*, a messenger, and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minsheu* from *lagge*, Dut. a jewel, or *bagu*, Fr. a ring. It seems to come from *baio*, to carry, Lat.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.
But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear resemblance of his dying lord;
For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenser.*
The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*

2. A token by which one is known.
A savage tigers on her helmet ties:
The famous *badge* Claudia us'd to bear. *Fa'fau.*

3. The mark or token of any thing.
There appears much joy in him; even to much that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shaksp.*
Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shaksp.*
Let him not bear the *badges* of a wretch,
Nor beg with a lute table on his back. *Dryden.*

TO BADGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.
Your royal father's murder'd—
—Oh, by whom?
Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had done't:
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shaksp.*

BADGER. n. f. [*badour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.
That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown.*

BADGER-LEGGED. adj. [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the *badger* is supposed to have.
His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estr.*

BADGER. n. f. [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but by *Junius* derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowell.*

BADLY. adv. [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.
How goes the day with us? O tell me Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shak.*

BADNESS. n. f. [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.
It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, for a work by a repovable *badness* in himself. *Shak.*
There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement.
I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the King's fault. *Addison.*

TO BAFPLE. v. a. [*baffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.
They made a shift to think themselves guiltless,

B A G

in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *bauffle* the cuffs. *South.*
He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *bauffed* and denied. *South.*

2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing: to *bauffle* is sometimes less than to *confquer*.
Eturia lost,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *bauffed* host. *Dryd.*
When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstract problem, every intricate question, will not *bauffle*, dilettante, or break it. *Locke.*
A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *bauffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison.*

BAFFLE. n. f. [from the verb.] A defeat.
It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *bauffle*. *South.*
The authors having missed of their aims, are fitt to retreat with frustration and a *bauffle*. *South.*

BAFFLER. n. f. [from *bauffle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.
Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. n. f. [belge, Saxon; from which perhaps, by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.
Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And, ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shaksp.*
What is it that opens thy mouth in praises?
Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*
Waters were inclosed within the earth, as in a *bag*. *Burnet.*
Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.
The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.
We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black sicken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

TO BAG. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.
Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*
Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.
Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden.*

TO BAC. v. n. To swell like a full bag.
The skin seem'd much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wifeman.*
Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my told convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *W. G.*

BAGATELLE. n. f. [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance: a word not naturalized.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior*.

BAGGAGE, *n. f.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]
1. The furniture and utensils of an army.
The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith*
Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon*.
They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addison on Italy*.

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.
Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Bybathnot*.

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagasse*; so called, because such women follow camps.
A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney*.
When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Speccator*.

BAGNIO, *n. f.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.
I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbuth*.

BAGPIPE, *n. f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*]; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one, which pafs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is play'd on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers*.
No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and life. *Sidney*.
He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animat-ed with the sound. *Addison's Freeholder*.

BAGPIPER, *n. f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a *bagpipe*.
Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes, And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpi-per*. *Shaksp*.

BAGUETTE, *n. f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

TO BAIGNE, *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak. Out of use.
The women forslow not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than Juguth found in the dungeon. *Carew*.

BAIL, *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailier*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]
Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, *special bail* or

surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprize; for he that is mainprized is at large until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowell*.
Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*, Th' unpy'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Refs*.
And brib'd with presents, or, when presents fail, They send their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryd*.

TO BAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another.
Let me be their *bail* —
They shall be ready at your highness' will, To answer their insuicion —
Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shaksp. Tit. And*.

2. To admit to bail.
When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be re-committed to the Tower. *Clarendon*.

BAILABLE, *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BAILIFF, *n. f.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]
1. A subordinate officer.
Laufanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison*.

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.
It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon*.
A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a sponging house. *Swiss*.
Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope*.

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, *n. f.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *wic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell*.
A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwicks*. *Spenser*.
These issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailiwicks*. *Hale*.

TO BAIT, *v. a.* [*batan*, Saxon; *baizen*, German.]
1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals.
Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint, With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous Is that temptation that doth goad us on To sin in loving virtue. *Shakspere*.
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawnd his horses to mine host of the gater. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray*.
How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts! What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay*.

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.
What so strong, But, wanting rest, will also want of might? The sun, that measures heaven all day long, At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser*.

TO BAIT, *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.]
1. To attack with violence.
Who seeming sorely chafed at his band, As chained *beast*, whom cruel dogs do *bait*, With idle force did tain them to withstand. *Fairy Queen*.
I will not yield To kiss the ground before your *Malcolm's* feet; And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse. *Shaksp*.

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with mastiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.
TO BAIT, *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment: perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to abate speed.
But our desires tyrannical extortion Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness, Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney*.
As one who on his journey *bait*s at noon, Tho' bent on speed: so leise th' archangel paus'd. *Milton*.
In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a wig inn. *Addison*.

TO BAIT, *v. n.* [as a hawk.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.
All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind *Baited* like eagles having lately bath'd; Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shaksp*.
Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks With thy black mantle; till strange love grown bold, Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shaksp*.
Another way I have to man my haggard, To make her come, and know her keeper's call; That is, to watch her as we watch these kites, That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakspere*.

BAIT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.
The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden oars the silver stream, And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shak*.

2. A temptation; an enticement; allure-ment.
And that same glorious beauty's idle boat Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenser*.
Taketl therewith the souls of men, as with the *bait*s. *Hooker*.
Sweet words, I grant, *bait*s and allurement's sweet, But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax*.
Fruit, like that Which grew in Paradise, the *bait* of Eve Us'd by the tempter. *Milton*.
Secure from foolish pride's affected state, And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Keble*.
Her head was bare, But for her native ornament of hair, Which in a simple knot was tied above: Sweet negligence! unceded *bait* of love! *Dryd*.
Grant that others could with equal glory Look down on pleasures, and the *bait*s of sense. *Addison*.

3. A refreshment on a journey.

BAITZ, *n. f.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers*.

TO BAKE, *v. a.* part. pass. *baked* or *baken*. [*bacan*, Sax. *ucken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified *baked*.]
1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he kindleth it, and baketh bread. *Isaiah.*

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of baking. *Arbutnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of baking; and whatsoever the fire baketh, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement suns
When dusty summer bakes the crumbling clods,
How pleasant 's't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, bak'd the mud. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew,
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds,
and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakspeare.*

BAKED Meats. Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and baked meats will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BAKEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bake* and *house*.] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and bakehouse under ground. *Wotton.*

BAKEN. The participle from *To bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruse of water, at his head. *1 Kings.*

BAKER. *n. f.* [from *To bake*.] He whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or baker. *South.*

BALANCE. *n. f.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a balance is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden balance lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal balance justly weigh'd
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs
we suffer:

Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakspeare.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*

Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance

of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the balance.

7. Equipoise; as, balance of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the balance beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,
And feated near the balance poise the days? *Dryden.*

To BALANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but balance the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a state of just proportion.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glais is balanced, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To balance the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am resolv'd, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Adisson's Spectator.*

To BALANCE. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offer'd to any one's present possession, he would not balance, or err, in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should balance a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BALANCER. *n. f.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.

BALASS Ruby. *n. f.* [*balas*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Fishes.*

To BALBU'CIATE. } *v. n.* [from *balbu-*

To BALBU'TIATE. } *tio*, Latin.] To stammer in speaking. *Diil.*

BALCO'NY. *n. f.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcon*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who liking not the fashion,
Began to make balconies, terraces,
Till the had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dextious damfels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

BALD. *adj.* [*bal*, Welsh.]

1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time or sickness.

Neither shall men make themselves bald for them. *Jeremiah.*

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in bald persons, under the bald part, there was a vacancy between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs mere mo'st'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shaksf.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand bald before him. *Shakspeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald translation, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line must bald appear,
That brings ungrateful music to the ear. *Cowley.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these bald tribunes?

On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakspeare.*

6. Bald was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbold*, is *bold conqueror*; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold; *Eadbald*, happily bold; which are of the same import as *Thrasseas*, *Thrasymachus*, and *Thrasylulus*, &c. *Gibson.*

BALDACHIN. *n. f.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar.

It properly signifies a rich silk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dict.*

BALDERDASH. *n. f.* [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and *dass*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BALDERDASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BALDLY. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BALDMONY. *n. f.* The same with *GEN-TIAN*.

BALDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and baldness round. *Swift.*

2. The loss of hair.

Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BALDRICK. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a baldrick have he ware,
That shin'd, like twinkling stars, with stones
most precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant baldrick, o'er his shoulders tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in fight,
Which deck the *balanick* of the heavens bright.

BALE. *n. f.* [*balls*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.
One hired an ass, in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange*.
It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward*.

BALE. *n. f.* [*bæl*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandish.] Misery; calamity.
She look'd about, and seeing one in mail Armed to point, fought back to turn again; For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Q.*

To BALE. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of distinction from pumping. *Skinner*. I believe from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To BALE. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballure*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BALEFUL. *adj.* [from *bale*.]
1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woeful.

Ah, luckless babe! born under cruel star,
And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred. *Fairy Q.*
But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unwaives do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser*.

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and steadfast hate. *Milt.*

2. Full of mischief; destructive.
But when he saw his threaten'ing was but vain,
He turn'd about, and leach'd his *baleful* books again. *Fairy Queen*.

Boiling choler chokes,
By sight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shaksp.*
Unseen, unseen, the fiery serpent skims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs,
His *baleful* breath inspiring as he glides. *Dryden*.
Happy *Iéne*, whose most wholesome air
Poisons environ'd spiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad and vipers from her shore. *Phillips*.

BALEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

BALK. *n. f.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is used in building; a rafter over an out-house or barn.

BALK. *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *vallcare*, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude.
Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in learning languages. *Locke*.

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke*.

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior*.
The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbutnot*.

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
And sils the city with his hideous cries. *Pope*.
Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope*.

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched.
By grilly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he tumeth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*.
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton's Nimphid*.

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*. *Shakspere*.

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.
Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakspere*.

BA'LKERS. *n. f.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is. *Cowell*.
The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plover, who leapteth above water and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *Carew*.

BALL. *n. f.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dutch.]
Bal, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo, of the Celts, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bál*, or *Bu*, and likewise *Ból* and *Bil*. Among the modern Persians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings still call the head *Boile*. *Πῶλο*; is the head or poll; and *σφαῖρα*, is to turn. *βαλῶ* likewise signifies a round ball, whence *bowel*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *l. l.* By the Scotch also the head is named *l. l.*; whence the English *bill* is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians by *βαλλῶ* understood a King. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, *βαδῶ*, *βίβῶ*, and likewise *βῶλῶ*, signifies lord, and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, *ἡλῶ* and *ἰλῶ*, whence *ἡλῶ* and *ἰλῶ*, *Γῆλῶ* and *Βῆλῶ*, and also, in the Celtic diminutive way of expression, *ἑλῶ*, *ἰδῶ*, and *βῆλῶ*, signified the sun; and *ἑλῶ*, *ἰδῶ*, and *βῆλῶ*, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bol* and *heil* have the same meaning; whence the adjective *helig*, or *heilig*, is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into *f*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Buxter*.

1. Any thing made in a round form, or approaching to round.
Worms with many feet round themselves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon*.
Nor arms they wear, nor swords and buckles wield,
But whil from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden*.

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Howell*.

Still unopen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the ball a trembling water shines,
That through the crystal darts. *Addison*.

Such of those comets as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward*.

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.
Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Tear'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
Where death is tear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney*.

Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who should have the *ball*. *Sidney*.

3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.
Let lots decide it.
For every number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The rest, all white, are fate. *Dryden*.

Mimos, the blind inquisitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden*.

4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, those lords of all,
Low at her feet present the conquer'd *ball*. *Granville*.

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*?
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope*.

5. A globe born as an ensign of sovereignty.
Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a *ball*, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place. *Bacon*.

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as, the lower and swelling part of the thumb; the apple of the eye.
Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible
To every eye *ball* else. *Shakspere*.
To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that it may almost touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham*.

7. The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.
BALL. *n. f.* [*bal*, Fr. from *balare*, low Lat. from *βαλλίζω*, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of some particular person.
If golden sconces hang net on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the *balls*. *Dryden*.
He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*; but I can assure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better verses on the sex, than any man. *Swift*.

BA'LLAD. *n. f.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song.
Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. *Watts*.
An I have not *ballads* made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison. *Shakspere*.

Like the sweet *ballad*, this amusing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay*.

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.
Saucy jestors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and feall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspere*.

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. f.* [from *ballad* and *sing*.] One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.
No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,
But lads and lasses round about him throng.
Not *ballad-singer*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note to shrilling, sweet, and loud. *Gay*.

BA'LLAST. *n. f.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship, to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.
There must be middle counsellors to keep things steady; for, without that *ballast*, the ship will roul too much. *Bacon*.
As for the ascent of a submarine vessel, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its *ballast*; which, by some cord within, may be loosened from it. *Wilkins*.
As, when empty barks on billows float,
With sandy *ballast* sailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel stones, whose poising weight
Steers thro' the whistling winds their steady flight. *Dryden*.

2. That which is used to make any thing steady.
Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading little, and his *ballast* less. *Swift*.

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.
 If this be so ballasted, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing steady.
 While thus to ballast love I thought,
 And so more steddy t' have gone,
 I saw I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*
 Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
 And with true honour ballasted my pride. *Dryd.*

BALLE'TTE. *n. f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BAL'YARDS. *n. f.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*.
 With dice, with cards, with *balyards* much unfit,
 And shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Spenser.*

BALLISTER. See BALUSTRE.

BALLON. } *n. f.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
 BALLO'N. }

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

3. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.

BALLOT. *n. f.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.
 No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to ballot some others. *Wotton.*
 Giving their votes by balloting, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.
 The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several ballotations. *Wotton.*

BALM. *n. f.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.
Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
 Of happy shrubs, in Idomean plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.
 Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrong from thee;
 Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.
 You were conducted to a gentle bath,
 And *balms* apply'd to you. *Shakspeare.*
 Your praise's argument, *balm* of your age;
 Dearest and best. *Shakspeare.*
 A tender smile, our sorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*

BALM. } *n. f.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The
 BALM Mint. } name of a plant.
 The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with softer hair; leaves. *Miller.*

BALM of Gilead.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green;

but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*
 It seems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. *Prideaux.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the *balm* of Gilead was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
 And burn sweet wood. *Shakspeare.*

2. To sooth; to mitigate; to assuage.
 Opprest nature sleeps:
 This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses. *Shakspeare.*

BALMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.
 Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
 In *balmy* sweat; which with his beams the sun
 Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.
 Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
 The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild.
 Come, Desdemona, 'tis the soldiers life
 To have their *balmy* slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shakspeare.*
 Such visions hourly pass before my sight,
 Which from my eyes their *balmy* slumbers fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.
 Those rich perfumes which from the happy
 shore
 The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd
 Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd. *Dryden.*
 First Euros to the rising morn is sent,
 The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; assuasive.
 Oh *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade
 Justice to break her sword! *Shakspeare.*

BALNEARY. *n. f.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.
 The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the summer setting. *Brown.*

BALNEA'TION. *n. f.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.
 As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BALNEATORY. *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.

BALOTADE. *n. f.* The leap of a horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without jerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BAL'SAM. *n. f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous applica-

tion thicker than oil, and softer than salve.
 Christ's blood our *balsam*; if that cure us here,
 Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Denham.*

BAL'SAM Apple. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BAL'SAM Tree. A shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the blossoms are like small flars, very fragrant; whence spring out little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalsamum, as the wood is called xylobalsamum, and the juice opobalsamum. *Calmet.*

BALSA'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.]
 BALSAMICK. } Having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.
 If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*
 The ailment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Zirbuthnot.*

BALUSTRE. *n. f.* [according to *Du Cange*, from *balastrum*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A small column or pilaster, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.
 This should first have been planched over, and railed about with *balusters*. *Carew.*

BALUSTRADE. *n. f.* [from *baluster*.] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called balusters, fixed upon a terrace, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gilson.*

BAMBOO. *n. f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the sugar-cane.
 To BAMBOO'ZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.
 After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money,
 John called for counters. *Zirbuthnot.*

BAMBOOZLER. *n. f.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.
 There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Zirbuthnot.*

BAN. *n. f.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their excep-

tion in time. And, in the canon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponse in ecclesiis fieri solite.* *Cowell.*

I ban it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is thro' attracted to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your bans. *Shakf.*
To draw her neck into the bans. *Hudibras.*

2. A curse; excommunication.
'Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's ban thrice blasted, thrice infected. *Hamlet.*

A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accure Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a ban, since four Vincent could tel Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction.
Bold deed to eye
The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,
Much more to taste it, under ban to touch. *Milton.*

4. Ban of the Empire; a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.
He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial ban taken off Al-tapinus, upon submission. *Howell.*

To BAN. v. a. [bannen, Dutch; to curse.]
To curse; to exccrate.
Shall we think that it baneth the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof? *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from ban, to curse, or bane, to poison.
In thy closet pent up, rue my shame,
And ban our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shakf.*

Before these Muots went a Namidian priest,
bellowing out charms, and casting scowls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and banned the christians. *Knoles.*

BANANA Tree. A species of plantain.

BAND. n. f. [bende, Dutch; band, Saxon.]
1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You shall find the band, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity. *Shakspcare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, bond.
So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his bands, is joy to see. *Hub. Ta.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in band. *Dryd.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.
Here's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's bands. *Shakspcare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now restrained to a neckcloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges.
For his mind I do not care;
That's a toy that I could spare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and band sit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who waxes, and can clear-stitch his bands. *Add. Jon.*

5. Any thing bound round another.
In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of soldiers.
And, good my lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot. *Shakspcare.*

8. A company of persons joined together in any common design.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers. *Shakspcare.*

The queen, in white array before her band,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*
On a sudden, methought, this fabled band
Sprang forward, with a resolution to comb the accent, and follow the call of that heavenly maffick. *Tatler.*

Straight the three bands prepare in arms to join,
Each band the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

To BAND. v. a. [from band.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Gloster's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,
And banking themselves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakspcare.*

Some of the boys banded themselves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after six days ski mishing, at last made a composition, and departed. *Carew.*

They, to live exempt
From Heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new league
Banded against his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover,
With wings unledg'd, his eyes were banded over. *Dryden.*

BANDS of a Saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the faddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

BANDAGE. n. f. [bandage, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a
bandage over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow. *Addison.*

Cords were fastened by hooks to my bandages,
which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver.*

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the act or practice of applying bandages.

BANDBOX. n. f. [from band and box.]

A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight.

My friends are surpris'd to find two bandboxes among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addison.*

With empty bandbox the delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change. *Gay's Trivia.*

BANDELET. n. f. [bandelet, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BANDIT. n. f. [bandito, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, bandit, or mountaineer,
Who dare to foil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rests self satisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDITTO. n. f. in the plural banditti.

[Banditto, Ital.]
A Roman sworder, and banditto slave,
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakspcare.*

BANDDOG. n. f. [from ban or band, and dog.] The original of this word is very doubtful.

Caus, De Canibus Britannicis, derives it from band, that is, a dog chained up. *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from bana, a murderer. May it not come from ban, a curse, as we say a curst cur; or rather from baund, swelled or large, a Danish word; from which, in some counties, they call a great nut a ban-nut? A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Trny was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and banlops howl. *Shakspcare's Henry vi.*

Or privy, or peet, if any ban,
We have great banlogs will tear their skin. *Spens.*

BANDOLEERS. n. f. [bandouliers, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL. n. f. [banderol, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY n. f. [from bander, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball at play.

To BAN'DY. v. a. [probably from bandy, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which, being crooked, is named from the term bander; as, bander un are, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another,
bandy the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*

And like a ball bandy'd 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit. *Denham.*

What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro? *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you bandy looks with me, you rascal? *Shakf.*

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To bandy hasty words. *Shakspcare.*

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so bandied amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been bandied among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be bandied about in a disputation. *Watts.*

To BA'NDY. v. n. To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that fees
This factious bandying of their favourites,
But that he doth preface some ill event. *Shaksp.*

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy,
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakspcare.*

Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and bandy;

Made lords and commoners lay sieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the bandying attempts of resolution,
it is as much a question as ever. *Glanville.*

BA'NDYLEG. n. f. [from bander, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greatest failing,
Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your bandyleg or crooked nose. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. adj. [from bandyleg.] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed bandylegged prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

BANE. n. f. [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Begone, or esse let me. 'Tis bane to draw
The same air with thee. *Ben Jonson.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my
rate. *Milton.*

They with speed
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spicading their bane. *Milton.*

Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My bane and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end:
But that inform me I shall never die. *Addison.*

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.
Infolency must be repress, or it will be the
Eaze of the christian religion. *Hooker.*
I will not be afraid of death and ban,
Till Binnam forest come to Dufinane. *Shakspeare.*
Suffices that to me strength is my bane,
And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milt.*
So entertain'd those odorour sweets the fiend,
Who came their bane. *Milton.*
Who can omit the Græchi, who declare
The Scipius worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double bane of Carthage? *Dryden.*
False religion is, in its nature, the greatest bane
and destruction to government in the world. *South.*

To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it ban'd? *Shakspeare.*

BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poisonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
Thus refus'd't' impart the baneful trust. *Pope.*

2. Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as baneful,
As thou conceiv'it it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonson.*

The nightly wolf is baneful to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *baneful*.] Poi-
sonousness; destructiveness.

BA'NEWORT. *n. f.* [from *bane* and *wort*.]
A plant, the same with *deadly night-
shade*.

To BANG. *v. a.* [*wengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low
and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met
with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good
purpose. *Hovell.*

He having got some iron out of the earth, put
it into his servants hands to fence with, and *bang*
one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged* because I was
too strong, and now because I am too weak, to
resist; I am to be brought down when too rich,
and oppressed when too poor. *Arbutnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with vio-
lence, in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks,
That their designment halts. *Shakspeare.*

You should accost her with jests fire-new from
the mint; you should have *banged* the youth
into dumbness. *Shakspeare.*

BANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a
thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools
that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakspeare.*

With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and oid iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard several *bangs* or bullets, as I thought,
given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in
his beak. *Gulliver.*

To BA'NGLE. *v. a.* To waste by little
and little; to squander carelessly: a
word now used only in conversation.

If we *bangh* away the legacy of peace left us
by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for
him. *Duty of Man.*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low
Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an out-
lawry, or proscription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drive away.

Banish business, *banish* sorrow,
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*
It is for wicked men only to dread God, and
to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out
of their minds. *Tillotson.*

Successful all her soft caresses prove,
To *banish* from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHER. *n. f.* [from *banish*.] He that
forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,
To be full quit of those my *banishers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *n. f.* [*banishment*, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he se-
cured himself by the *banishment* of his
enemies.

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to *banishment*. *Shakspeare.*
Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam,
For'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. f.* [*banc*, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a
water. We say, properly, the *shore* of
the sea, and the *banks* of a river, brook,
or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his bank? *Shakspeare.*

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat
unto the shore, to ask those on the *banks*,
If they were his assistants. *Shakspeare.*

A brook whose stream so great, so good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;
Whose *banks* the Mules dwelt upon. *Crashaw.*
'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge
flow

To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*
O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah,
and they cast up a *bank* against the city; and it
stood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A seat or
bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding
deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the same plain,
but raised above one another, is evident from des-
criptions of ancient ships. *Arbutnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be
called for occasionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common stock, but every
man be master of his own money. Not that I
altogether dislike *banks*, but they will hardly be
brooked. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But you your store have hoarded in some *bank*. *Denham.*

There pardons and indulgences, and giving
men a share in saints merits, out of the common
bank and treasury of the church, which the pope
has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in
managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with banks.
Amid the cliffs
And burning sands that *bank* the shrubby vales. *Thomson.*

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *n. f.* [from *bank* and *bill*.]
A note for money laid up in a bank,
at the sight of which the money is paid.
Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of
my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *n. f.* [from *bank*.] One that
trafficks in money; one that keeps or
manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the banker's
doors,
To call in money. *Dryden.*

By powerful charms of gold and silver led,
The Lombard bankers and the change to waste. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*bankqueroute*, Fr. *ban-
corotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power
of payment.

The king's gown *bankrupt* like a broken man.
Shakspeare.
Sir, if you spend word for word with me,
I shall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakspeare.*

It is said that the money-changers of
Italy had benches, probably in the burse
or exchange; and that when any became
insolvent, his *banco* was *rotto*, his bench
was broke. It was once written *banke-
rout*. *Bankerout* is a verb.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. f.* A man in debt beyond
the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in
number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in
their fortunes, to be feared, being *bankrupts*, and
many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*:
when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and
speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Cahany.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to dis-
able one from satisfying his creditors.

We cast off the care of all future thrift, because
we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. f.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bank-
rupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bank-
rupt; as, he raised the clamours of his
creditors by a sudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NNER. *n. f.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*,
Welsh.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

From France there comes a power, who already
Have secret seize in some of our best ports,
And are at point to shew their open *banner*. *Shak.*

All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He said no more;
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryd.*

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's *banners*. *Addison.*

2. A streamer born at the end of a lance, or
elsewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. f.* [from *banner*.] A knight
made in the field, with the ceremony of
cutting off the point of his standard, and
making it a banner. They are next to
batons in dignity; and were anciently
called by summons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told Henry, that sir Richard
Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wife man;

the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly **BANDROL**. *n. f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *n. f.* A man's undress, or morning gown, such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.

BA'NNOCK. *n. f.* A kind of oaten or pea-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET. *n. f.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*

In his commendations I am sed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakespeare.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*

At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyelean *banquet*, turn'd
His course intended. *Milton.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble ease. *Dryden.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen and *banquet* them. *Shaksp.*

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more increased the nobility. *Sir J. Heyward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. *Shakespeare.*

So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BA'NQUETER. *n. f.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.
2. He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *n. f.* [from *ban-*
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *quet* and *house*.]
A house where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTIE. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. *n. f.* A small fish, called also a tickleback. *Pungitius.*

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *L'Esfrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Esfrange.*

Could Alcinous' guests withhold
From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leudromances, and his *bantering* wit? *Tate.*

BA'NTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] **Ridicule**; raillery.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious sinners in human life. *L'Esfrange.*

Metaphysics are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those, who ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness. *Watts.*

BA'NTERER. *n. f.* [from *banter*.] One that *banTERS*; a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? Or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt? *L'Esfrange.*

BA'NTLING. *n. f.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucin's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bantling* roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *n. f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *βαπτισμὸς*.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe.*

Baptism is given by water, and that priestly form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker.*

To his great *baptism* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round; and with their
 name
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmark't, unknown. *Milton.*- 2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I abated till it be accomplished? *Luke.*

BAPTISMAL. *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammor.*

BA'PTIST. *n. f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστής*.]
He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon
Deserv'd, divinely ward'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *n. f.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistry*, and leaning tower,
are well worth seeing. *Addison.*

To BAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*baptizer*, Fr. from *βαπτίζω*.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befit,
For death like that which the Redeemer died. *Milton.*

Let us reflect that we are christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTIZER. *n. f.* [from *To baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *n. f.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exe.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall, to hold the door close.

The fish-gate did the sons of Hassenah build,
who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *N. hem. A.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, Hitherto shall thou come, and no further. *J. b.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have resisted?
Daniel's Civil War.

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*. *Milton.*

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate?
Dryden.

Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship. *Roxe.*- 4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.
- 5. Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.

Least examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shak.*- 6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakespeare.*

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untwene. *Dryden.*- 7. An enclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison.*- 8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Corwell.*

Bar. ray is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Argle.*- 9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains;
the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jenah.*- 10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.
- 11. *Bar of Gold* or *Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.
- 12. *Bars of a Horse*. The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the

bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars, in Musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.

BAR SHOT. *n. f.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

TO BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakspere.

When you *bar* the window-shutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the latches to let in air.
Swift.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong.
Shaksp.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houses of the country were all scattered,
and yet not so far off as that it barred mutual succour.
Sidney.

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to *bar* similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes?
Hooker.

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with *from*.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall *bar* them from me?
Shakspere.

5. To shut out: with *from*.

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *bar'd* from ev'ry coast.
Dryden.

6. To exclude from use, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from some things of themselves indifferent.
Hooker.

Give my voice on Richard's side,
To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not.
Shakspere.

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make.
Sir J. Davies.

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money.
Clarendon.

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions?
Collier on Pride.

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war.
Hudibras.

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the pryhouses, and you strike him dumb.
Adison.

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing—
Nay, but I *bar* to night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night.
Shakspere.

9. [In law.] To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law their action *bars*:
Their cause they to an easier issue put.
Dryden.

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred*.
Ayliffe.

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not difable or *bar* his adversary.
Ayliffe.

10. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.

BARB. *n. f.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The barbel is so called by reason of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps.
Walton's Angler.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The armour for horses.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.
Hayward.

BARB. *n. f.* [contracted from *Barbary*.]
A Barbary horse.

Horses brought from Barbary are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean, usually chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never cease but with their life.
Farrier's Dict.

TO BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be *barbed* before his death.
Shakspere.

2. To furnish horses with armour. See **BARBED**.

A warrior train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* steeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.
Dryden.

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear.
Phillips.

BARBACAN. *n. f.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter sate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight nor word mote pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.
Fairy Queen.

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES Cherry. [*malphigia*, Lat.]

In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity.
Miller.

BARBADOES Tar. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland.
Woodward.

BARBARIAN. *n. f.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] It seems to have signified at first only a foreign or a stranger; but, in time,

implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized, or untaught; a savage.

Proud Greece all nations else *barbarians* held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd.
Denham.

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*.
Stillingfleet.

But with descending showers of brimstone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the storm expir'd.
Adison.

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd.
Shaksp. Coriolanus.

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian*!
What had he done? what could provoke thy madness

To assassinate so great, so brave a man.
A. Phillips.

BARBARIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; savage.

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness.
Pope.

BARBARICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] in a different sense, it means in Latin wrought, fretted.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous east, with richest hand,
Shows on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold.
Pope.

BARBARISM. *n. f.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbarism* spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.
Shakspere.

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of *barbarism* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.
Dryden's Desires, Preface.

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility.
Spenser's Ireland.

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin.
Davies on Ireland.

4. Cruelty; barbarity; un pitying hardness of heart. Not in use.

They most perforce have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him.
Shaksp.

BARBARITY. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable.
Clarendon.

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*.
Dryden.

Latin expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more.
Dryden.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy.
Swift.

BARBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. *βαρβάρους*.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphilius? *Sidney.*

The doubtful daniel dare not yet commit Her single person to their *barbarous* truth. *F. Queen.*
Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shaksp.*
He left governeur, Philip, for his country a Purygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there. *Marc.*

A *barbarous* country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will estoons return to barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

BA'RBAROUSLY, *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We *barbarously* call them blest, While swelling coffers break their owners rest. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryd.*
She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used one of her nieces very *barbarously*. *Spectator.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths. *Temple*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Bretewood.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antique it. *Hale's Common Law.*

To BA'RBEQUE, *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two feet above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued, Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbequed*. *Pope.*

BA'RBEQUE, *n. f.* A hog drest whole, in the West Indian manner.

BA'RBED, *part. adj.* [from *To barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust, His *barbed* steeds to stables. *Shakspare.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'r, But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL, *n. f.* [*barbus*, Lat.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse.

Farrier's Dict.

BA'RBER, *n. f.* [from *To barb*.] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and brealls to his servants to dress; his head and face to his

barber, his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Hotton.*

Thy boist'rous looks, No worthy match for valour to assail, But by the *barber's* razor best subdued. *Milton.*

What tytem, Dick, has right averr'd The cause, why woman has no beard? In points like these we must agree; Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony, Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak, Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shakspare.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, *n. f.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practiser of surgery.

He put himself into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, raised the tumour, *Wise man's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER, *n. f.* A word of reproach in *Shakspare*, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines; I'll make a fop of the moonshine of you; you whoreson, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakspare's King Lear.*

BA'R'BERRY, *n. f.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus*.] Pimperidge bush.

The species are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without stones. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit without flones is counted best. *Mortimer.*

BARD, *n. f.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhyme; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Q.*

The *bard* who first adorn'd our native tongue Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song, Which Homer might without a blush rehearse. *Dryden.*

BARE, *adj.* [bape, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern. *Spenser.*

Then fretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*; Her clasping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryd.*

In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and exposed to view as much as our hands and face. *Addison.*

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain; For th' antique world excess and pride did hate. *Spenser.*

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretexes and varnish'd colours failing, *Bare* in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear! *Milton.*

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they

had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection.

Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a state To one whom they had punished. *Shakspare.*
Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* word, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveties, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakspare.*

8. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair; For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare* Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *bare* of money. *Locke.*

To BARE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the *bared* branch, Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenser.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb growth in the likeness of a lamb, and seedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Eriphyle here he found *Baring* her breast yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs; Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen, *Bare* the mean heart that lurks beneath a star; Can there be wanting to defend her cause, Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The preterit of *To bear*.

BA'REBONE, *n. f.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*: how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee? *Shakspare's Henry IV.*

BA'REFACED, *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakspare.*

2. Shameless; unreserved; without concealment; undisguised.

The animosities encreased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other. *Clarendon.*

It is most certain, that *barefaced* hawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'REFACEDLY, *adv.* [from *barefaced*.]

Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Locke.*

BA'REFACEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *barefaced*.]

Frontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT, *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.]

Having no shoes.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach

The little *barrel* which he fears to broach. *Dryden.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. [In dry measure.] A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A *barrel* of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the shot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the Ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *DiSl.*

To *BARREL*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a *barrel* for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be used as is needed. *Spenser.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some feed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BARREL-BELLIED, *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty noises; lofty neck'd, sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryden.*

BARREN, *adj.* [bane, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific: applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings, Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a *barren* sceptre in my gripe, No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. *2 Kings.*

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to let on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too. *Shakspeare.*

BARRENLY, *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, *n. f.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I play'd for children, and thought *barrenness* In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mentioned then of violence Against ourselves; and wilful *barrenness*, That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or *barrenness*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the *Æneis*; though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total *barrenness* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The impertunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness* of so poor a cause could have seem'd either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BARRENWORT, *n. f.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] A plant.

BARRRFUL, *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions.

A *barful* strife!

Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shak.*

BARRICA'DE, *n. f.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To *BARRICA'DE*, *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,

And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street; Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by stoppage.

A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up and imprison'd in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities, *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO, *n. f.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricade*. *Bacon.*

To *BARRICA'DO*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fast we found, fast shut

The dismal gates, and *barricade'd* strong! *Milton.*

He had not time to *barricade* the doors; so that the enemy entered. *Clarendon.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost *barricaded* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BARRIER, *n. f.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you

are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juffs, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound, At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made, Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong, And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How instinct varies in the groveling swine, Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine: 'T'wixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*! For ever separate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BAR'RISTER, *n. f.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barristers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner *barristers*; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the counsel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counsellor at law. *Blount. Chambers.*

BAR'ROW, *n. f.* [benepe, Sax. supposed by *Skinner* to come from *bear*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakspeare.*

No *barrow's* wheel

Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

BAR'ROW, *n. f.* [benz, Sax.] A hog; whence *barrow* grease, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from beapne, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gibson.*

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To *BAR'TER*, *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*, By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To *BAR'TER*, *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd; But with a baser man of arms by far Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me? *Shakspeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest, To those who, at the market rate, Can *barter* honour for estate. *Prior.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He also *barter'd* away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BARTERER. n. f. [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*. *Felton.*

BARTERER. n. f. [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BARTERY. n. f. [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BARTRON. n. f. The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BARTRAM. n. f. A plant; the same with *pellitory*.

BASE. adj. [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *bassus*, low Latin; *basus*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless: of things.
The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*
Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed *Rupographus*. *Peucham.*
2. Of mean spirit; dissingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment: of persons.
Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unlovely heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*
It is *base* in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Asterbury.*
3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.
If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *base* people? *Spenser on Ireland.*
If that rebellion
Came, like itself, in *base* and abject routs,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakspeare.*
It could not else be, I should prove to *base*
To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shak.*
And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own fight. *Samuel.*
Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*
He, whose mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celestial race;
And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*
4. Base-born; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.
Why bastard? wherefore *base*?
When my dimensions are as well compact
As honest madam's issue. *Shakspeare.*
This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Camden.*
5. Applied to metals, without value. It is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.
A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *base* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to sounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written *bas*, though the comparative *baser* seems to require *base*.
In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. adj. Born out of wedlock.
But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame,
Who, lett by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. n. f. [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back-yard; the farm-yard.
My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,
To speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

BASE-MINDED. adj. Mean-spirited; worthless.
It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. n. f. [usually written *bas-viol*.] An instrument which is used in concerts for the *base* sound.
At the first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*. *Addison.*

BASE. n. f. [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly used for the lower part of a building, or column.
What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea? *Shakspeare.*
Firm Dorick pillars found your solid *base*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryden.*
And all below is strength, and all above is grace,
Columns of polish'd marble, firmly set
On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*
2. The pedestal of a statue.
Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*
Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Broome.*
3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.
Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered. *Sidney.*
4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.
5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]
Nor shall it e'er be said that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *bases* white,
And round blunt truncheon by his side,
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*
6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting post.
He said; to their appointed *base* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,
And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*
7. The string that gives a *base* sound.
At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dryden.*
8. An old rustick play, written by *Skinner* bays, and in some counties called *prison bars*.
He with two striplings (lads more like to run
The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter)
Made good the passage. *Shakspeare.*

To **BASE. v. a.** [*basier*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.
I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base*: as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BASELY. adv. [from *base*.]

1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably.
The king is not himself, but *basely* led
By flatterers. *Shakspeare.*
A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as
Eisax in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*
With broken vows his fame he will not stain,
With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*
2. In *base* manner.
These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born,
Crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty
of great kings. *Kneller.*

BASENESS. n. f. [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.
Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all fordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*
Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust:
Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryden.*
When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*
2. Vileness of metal.
We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*
3. *Base*; illegitimacy of birth.
With *base*? with *baseness*? *base*? *base*? *Shakspeare.*
Why brand they us
4. Deepness of sound.
The just and measured proportion of the air percussed towards the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon.*

To **BASH. v. n.** [probably from *base*.]

To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.
His countenance was bold, and *basht* not
For Cuyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him thot. *Spenser.*

BASHAW. n. f. [sometimes written *bassa*.]

A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.
The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and, because of the straits of the mountains, the *bashaw* consulted which way they should get in. *Bacon.*

BASHFUL. adj. [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *base*, or mean; *Minshew*, from *ver-baesen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; *Junius*, from *βασίς*, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify *shame*. The conjecture of *Minshew* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.
I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd
bashful sincerity, and comely love. *Shakspeare.*
2. Sheepish; vitiously modest.
He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*
Hence, *bashful* cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. *Shakspeare.*
Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,
And *bashful* in his first attempt to write,
Lies cautiouly obscure. *Addison.*

BA'SHEFULLY. *adv.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.

BA'SHEFFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bashful*.]

1. Modesty, as shown in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each tang their part, to make up the harmony of *bashfulness*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, such *bashfulness*, might well adorn The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or rustick shame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinfman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney.*

There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *n. f.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] A plant.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See **To BASIL.**

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The skin of a sheep tanned. This is, I believe, more properly written *basen*.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chisels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners chisels, on one of the sides, but are *basiled* away on both the flat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *n. f.* [*βασιλική*.] The middle vein of the arm, so called by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *basilica*.] See **BASI'LICK.** } **BASILICA.** } Belonging to the basilick vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK. *n. f.* [*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλική*.]

A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them. These *basilicks* were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterward converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. f.* [*βασιλικόν*.] An ointment, called also *tetrapharmacon*.

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it. *Wiseman.*

BA'SILISK. *n. f.* [*basiliscus*, Lat. of *βασιλισκος*, of *βασιλευς*, a king.]

1. A kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk*; I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspeare.*

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have, and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks*. *Bacon.*

BA'SIN. *n. f.* [*basin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *bason*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a silver *basin*, Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers. *Shakspeare.*

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker, and better than in vessels and *basins*. *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown.*

2. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spect.*

3. A part of the sea enclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides; The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose, A sure defence from ev'ry storm that blows. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the seas affect, The rapid motion rather would eject The stores, the low capacious caves contain, And from its ample *basin* cast the main. *Blackmore.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situate between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or *cap* of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Basins* of a Balance, the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. f.* [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that Paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basin* and foundation. *Raleigh.*

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels That shake heav'n's *basin*. *Milton.*

In altar wie a stately pile they rear; The *basin* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basin*, *shaft*, and *capital*.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basin*, we read it over several times. *Addison.*

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud To be the *basin* of that pompous load. Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport, That now on Pompey's *basin* lies along No worthier than the dust? *Shakspeare.*

5. The groundwork or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *basin* of valour. *Shakspeare.*

The friendships of the world are oft Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure; Ours has severest virtue for its *basin*. *Addison.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dnt. *Skinner*.]

To warm by laying out in the heat: used almost always of animals.

And stretch'd out all the chimney's length, *Bask*s at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis all thy business, business how to shun; To *bask* thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood, The birds that haunt the borders of his flood, That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side, To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*

Unlock'd in covers, let her freely run To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun. *Tickell.*

Some in the fields of purest æther play, And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. f.* [*basged*, Welsh; *bascauda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit bascauda Britannis*. Martial.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakspeare.*

Thus while I song, my sorrows I deceiv'd, And bending offices into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market. *Arbutnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side, Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd: With *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth, And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Their beef they often in their murrions stew'd, And in their *basket-hilts* their be'erage brew'd. *King.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *n. f.* [supposed by *Junius* to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying a *rush*; but perhaps more properly written *boss*, from the French *boffe*.] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer.*

To BASS. *v. n.* To found in a deep tone.

The thunder, That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd The name of Prosper: it did *bass* my trespasses. *Shakspeare.*

BASS. *adj.* [See **BASE**.] In musick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF. *n. f.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*:

in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and in the third much less, as in coins.

BASS-VIOL. See **BASE VIOL**.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol*. *Dryden.*

BA'SSA. See **BASHAW**.

BA'SSET. *n. f.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheck's *basset* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See **BASS-RELIEF**.

BA'SSOCK. *n. f.* The same with *bass*.

BASSOON. } *n. f.* [*basoon*, Fr. A musical

BASSOON. } instrument of the wind kind,

blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

BA'STARD. *n. f.* [*bastard*, Welsh, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables
Of no alliance to your bosom's truth. *Shakspeare.*

3. A kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of *bastard*.—
Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.
Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakspeare.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakspeare.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD Cedar Tree. [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

To BA'STARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To convict of being a *bastard*; to stigmatize with *bastardy*.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]

1. To convict of being a *bastard*.

2. To beget a *bastard*.
I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*. *Shakspeare.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a *bastard*; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the *bastard*, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once she slandered me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shak.*

In respect of the evil consequences, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* part. pass. *basted*, or *basten*. [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *baston*, a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;

Because the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dolours can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To moisten meat on the spit by melted fat falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds,
will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and
hatter. *Swift.*

4. To sew slightly. [*bastier*, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DE. } *n. f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINA'DO. }

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to
Zelmanc; so with rageful eyes she bade him de-
fend himself. *Sidney.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinado*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;
To BASTINA'DO. } *bastonner*, Fr.] To
beat; to treat with the *bastinado*.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and
with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had
slunk into a corner, waiting the event of a
squabble. *Arbutnot.*

BA'STION. *n. f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with stone, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward; but how? ay there's the question;
Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*. *Prior.*

BAT. *n. f.* [*batz*, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat*.] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenser.*

They were frid in arm cbaurs, and their bones
broken with *bats*. *Hakewill.*

BAT. *n. f.* [*vespertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Cahnet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back I do fly. *Shakspeare.*

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no
more.

Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn. *Darvies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle be-
twixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something
of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep. *Gay.*

BAT-FOWLING. *n. f.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night-time, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if
the would continue in it five weeks without
changing.—We should so, and then go a *bat-*
fowling. *Shakspeare.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a
brighter lustre than by day; as sackling of cities,
bat-fowling. *Peachment.*

BAT'TABLE. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Disputable.
Batable ground seems to be the ground here-
tofore in question, whether it belonged to Eng-
land or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowell.*

BATCH. *n. f.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.
The joiner puts the boards into ovens after
the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm
stable. *Motimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once,
so as to have the same qualities.
Except he were of the same meal and *batch*.
Ben Jonson.

BA'TCHELOR. See **BACHELOR**.

BATE. *n. f.* [perhaps contracted from *de-*
bate.] Strife; contention; as, a *make-*
bate.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.
Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whisp'ring humbleness,
Say this? *Shakspeare's Merch. of Venice.*
Nor, envious at the fight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer.
Dryden.

2. To sink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must
either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ,
or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and,
as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shak.*

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since
this last election? Do I not *bate*? do I not
dwindle? Why my skin hangs about me like an
old lady's loose gown. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

2. To remit; with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine.
Dryden.

BATE seems to have been once the prete-
rit of *bite*, as *Shakspeare* uses *biting* *faul-*
chion; unless, in the following lines, it
may be rather deduced from *beat*.

Yet there the steel stood not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood
gate. *Spenser.*

BA'TE'FUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Con-
tentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *abatement*.] Dimi-
nution: a term only used among artifi-
cers.

To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead

of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batment* that piece of stuff had. *Moxon*

BATH, *n. f.* [bað, Saxon]

1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural baths; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold baths are the most convenient springs, or reservoirs, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold bath, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this bath, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, he was thrown into the Thames. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake for *balneum maris*, a sea or water bath. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinerium*. *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the bath, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah.*

To BATHE, *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To wash, as in a bath.

Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Chancing to bathe himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe thom, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters and lenitive boluses. *Wise man.*
I'll bathe your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.

Phœnician Dido food, Fresh from her wound, her bosom bath'd in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs bathe, And Jove himself give way to Cynthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To BATHE, *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds, I cannot tell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shakf.*

The gallants dancing by the river side, They bathe in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

But bathe, and, in imperial robes array'd, Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING, *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,

Whom I would sooner hear on any subject, Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, bating, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BA'TLET, *n. f.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her batlet, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakespeare.*

BATOON, *n. f.* [*baston*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston*.]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon.*

That does not make a man the worse, Although his shoulders with *baton* Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS, *adj.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He staid up, and did himself prepare In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*
The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A fiery region, stretch'd In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view Bristled with upright beams innumerable Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA, *n. f.* [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BATTA'LION, *n. f.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,

But in *battalions*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Therites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*

The pierc'd *battalions* disunited fall In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use. Six or seven thousand is their utmost power. —Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakespeare.*

To BA'TTEN, *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plentifully.

We drove afield, Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,

Give spitt to the grass; three cubits high The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN, *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*

Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep, Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryd.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay, *Batt'ning* in ease, and slumbering life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable, *Batten* beside erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire, Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay.*

BA'TTEN, *n. f.* [a word used only by workmen.] A scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER, *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, French.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mound, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*

These haughty words of hers Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot, And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakespeare.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:

Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then the naval stores the nation's care, New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street, *Batt'ring* the pavement with their coursers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver faucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will shew constant good housekeeping. *Swift.*

3. Applied to persons, to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here Preteod at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbutnot.*

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade, By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER, *v. n.* [a word used only by workmen.] The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon.*

BA'TTER, *n. f.* [from *To batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd

Turkey poultis fresh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd. *King.*

BA'TTERER, *n. f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY, *n. f.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, French.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend 'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fairy Q.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*. *Locke.*

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our batt'ry next?—

I think at the north gate. *Shakspeare.*

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like to many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n, Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driven: A dreadful fire the floating batt'ries make, O' return the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent striking of any man.

In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the battery. There may therefore be assault without battery; but battery always implies an assault. *Chambers.*

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the fence with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and battery? *Shakspeare.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye, You have as good and fair a battery As heart can wish, and need not shame The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras.*

BA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a battish humour. *Gentleman Instructed.*

BA'TTLE. *n. f.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a battle of many, and a combat of two.

The English army, that divided was Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one; And means to give you battle presently. *Shak.*

The battle done, and they within our power, She'll never see his pardon. *Shakspeare.*

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. *Ecclesiastes.*

So they joined battle, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. *1 Maccabees.*

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three battles; whereof the van-guard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the battle a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. *Huyward.*

4. We say to join battle; to give battle.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprize to gain: 'Tis yours to meet in arms, and battle in the plain. *Prior.*

We receive accounts of ladies battling it on both sides. *Addison.*

I own, he hates an action base, His virtues battling with his place. *Swift.*

BATTLE-ARRA'Y. *n. f.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order, of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in battle-array one against another. *Addison.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. f.* A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a bill.

Certain tinnars, as they were working, found spear heads, battle-axes, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen cloths. *Carew.*

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. f.* [so called from door, taken for a flat board, and battle, or

striking.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, battledoors, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. f.* [generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shak.*
Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy house, if any man fall. *Deuteronomy.*

Through this we pass Up to the highest battlement, from whence The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their standard, planted on the battlement, Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd.*
No, I shan't envy him, who'er he be, That stands upon the battlements of state; I'd rather be secure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals refounding blows, Till the proud battlements her tow'rs inclose. *Gty.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death, countersailing sleep, With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep. *Shakspeare.*

BA'VAROY. *n. f.* A kind of cloak or sur-tout.

Let the loop'd bavaroey the fup embrace, Or his deep cloak be spatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

BAUBEE'. *n. f.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a half-penny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau, To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show, 'Tis equal to her ladyship or me A copper Otho, or a Scotch baubee. *Bramfi. Man of Taste.*

BA'VIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He rambled up and down With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits, Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakspeare.*

For moulded to the life in clouts Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts, He's mounted on a hazel bavin, A crop'd malignant haker gave him. *Hudibras.*

The truncheons make billet, bavin, and coals. *Mortimer.*

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. f.* [*baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni.* Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the bawble, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

It is a paltry cap, A custard coffin, a bawble a filken pie. *Shaksp.*
If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and bawbles. *Government of the Tongue.*

This shall be writ to fright the fry away, Who draw their little bawbles, when they play. *Dryden.*

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels; 'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with bawbles and feals. *Prior.*

Our author then, to please you in your way, Presents you now a bawble of a play, In glingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd, Inherits every virtue round, As emblems of the sovereign pow'r, Like other bawbles of the tow'r. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble*.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of, For shallow draught and bulk onprized; With which such feathful gapple did he make, With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shaksp.*

BA'WCOCK. *n. f.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow*.

Why how now, my bawcock? how dost thou, chuck? *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

BAWD. *n. f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procurers; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakspeare.*

This commodity, This broker, this all-changing word, Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Shakspeare.*

Our author calls colouring *luna serena*, the bawd of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and bawds at the same time, for the whole court. *Addison.*

And in four months a batter'd harridan; Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk, To bawd for others, and go shales with punk. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

BA'WDINESS. *n. f.* [from *bawdy*.] Obsceneness.

BA'WDICK. *n. f.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Fresh garlands to the virgins temples crown'd; The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver bawdricks bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BA'WDRY. *n. f.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliff.*

Cheating and bawdry go together in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
I have no salt: no bawdies, he doth mean: For witty, in his language, is obscene. *Ben Jonson.*

It is most certain, that base-faced bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obscene; unchaste: generally applied to language.

The bawdy wind, that kisses all it meets, Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth, And will not hear't. *Shaksp. Othello.*

B A Y

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *barody* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*
Not one poor *barody* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran flompetts here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*
BA'WDY-HOUSE. n. f. A house where traf-
fick is made by wickedness and debau-
chery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *barody-houses*,
or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin?
Dennis.

To BAWL. v. n. [*ballo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence,
whether for joy or pain: a word always
used in contempt.

They *baul* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt, when truth would set them free.
Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,
And *baul* the bishops out of door. *Hudibras.*
Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler
bauls,

And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryd.*
From his lov'd home no tute him can draw;
The senate's mad decrees he never saw,
Nor heard at *bauling* bays corrupted law. *Dryden.*
Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace,
And *bauling* infamy, in language bale,
Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the
place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The list'ning nymphs and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cits and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,
And *baul*, and hiss, and damn her into fame.
Smith.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who
can *baul* when I am deaf, and tread softly when
I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bauling*, and a woman chid-
ing it. *L'Frange.*

If they were never suffered to have what they
cried for, they would never, with *bauling* and
peevishness, contend for mastery. *Locke.*

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was
the business of the servants to attend him, the
rogue did *baul* and make such a noise. *Arbutn.*

To BAWL. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me when I saw labours, which had
cost so much, *baul'd* about by common hawkers.
Swift.

BA'WREL. n. f. A kind of hawk. *Diã.*

BA'WSIN. n. f. A badger. *Diã.*

BAY. adj. [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chestnut;
and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a
dark *bay*, according as it is less or more deep.
There are also coloured horses, that are called
dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are commonly called
brown by the common people. All *bay* horses
have black manes, which distinguish them from
the sorrel, that have red or white manes. There
are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are some-
what of a yellowish colour. The chestnut *bay* is
that which comes nearest to the colour of the
chestnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

My lord, you gave good words the other day
of a *bay* couster I rode on. 'Tis yours because
you liked it. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a *bay*
trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakspeare.*

His colour grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*. *Dryden.*

BAY. n. f. [*èaye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the
water is shut in on all sides, except at
the entrance.

A reverend Syracuse merchant,
Who put unluckily into it is *bay*. *Shakspeare.*

We have also some works in the middle of the
sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some works,
wherem is required the air and vapour of the sea.
Bacon.

B A Y

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempestuous sea. *Roscommon.*
Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep.
Dryden.
Dryden.

Some of you have *bay*.
2. A pond head raised to keep in store of
water for driving a mill.

BAY. n. f. [*abboi*, Fr. signifies the last ex-
tremity; as, *Innocence est aux abboins*.
Boileau. Innocence is in the utmost dif-
treffs. It is taken from *abboi*, the bark-
ing of a dog at hand, and thence fig-
nified the condition of a stag when the
hounds were almost upon him.]

1. The state of any thing surrounded by
enemies, and obliged to face them by
an impossibility of escape.

This ship, for fifteen hours, sat like a stag
among hounds at the *bay*, and was sieged and
fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty, pursued and meant a pry
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at *bay*.
Denham.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embald'd by despair, he stood at *bay*;
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.
Dryden.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the
meaning, have used *bay* as referred to
the assitant, for distance beyond which
no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;
And with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned
the whole force and expence of the war, where
the enemy was best able to hold us at a *bay*.
Swift.

BAY. n. f. In architecture, a term used to
signify the magnitude of a building;
as, if a barn consists of a floor and two
heads, where they lay corn, they call it
a barn of two *bays*. These *bays* are
from fourteen to twenty feet long, and
floors from ten to twelve broad, and
usually twenty feet long, which is the
breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent
the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*.
Shakspeare.

There may be kept one thousand bushels in
each *bay*, there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen
feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hun-
dred square feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

BAY Tree. [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is
generally thought, which is translated
laurel, and of which honorary garlands
were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and
spreading himself like a green *bay tree*. *Psalms.*

BAY. n. f. A poetical name for an hono-
rary crown or garland, bestowed as a
prize for any kind of victory or excel-
lence.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the *bays*.
Pope.

To BAY. v. n. [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the
game which he pursues.

And all the while the stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*.
Fairy Queen.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bay'd*;
The hunter close pursued the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring
aid. *Dryden's Fables.*

B E

2. [from *bay*, an enclosed place.] To en-
compass about; to shut in.

We are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakspeare.*
To BAY. v. a. To follow with barking;
to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the boar
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakspeare.*

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and
Welch
*Bay*ing him at the heels. *Shakspeare.*

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which
receives its consistence from the heat of
the sun, and is so called from its brown
colour. By letting the sea water into
square pits or basons, its surface being
struck and agitated by the rays of the
sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly,
and becomes covered over with a slight
cruel, which hardening by the continu-
ance of the heat, is wholly converted into
salt. The water in this condition is
scalding hot, and the crystallization is
perfected in eight, ten, or at most fif-
teen days. *Chambers.*

All eruptions of air, though small and slight,
give sound, which we call crackling, puffing,
spitting, &c. as in *bay salt* and bay leaves cut into
fire. *Bacon.*

BAY Window. A window jutting out-
ward, and therefore forming a kind of
bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* transparent as barricadoes.
Shakspeare.

BAY Yarn. A denomination sometimes
used promiscuously with woollen yarn.

BA'YARD. n. f. [from *bay*.] A bay horse.

Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips.*

BA'YONET. n. f. [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short
sword or dagger fixed at the end of a
musket, by which the foot hold off the
horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and
resembles a dagger or bayonet. *Woodward.*

BAYZE. See **BAIZE.**

BDE'LLIUM. n. f. [*βδέλλιον*; *ברדלה*.]
An aromatic gum brought from the
Levant, used as a medicine, and a per-
fume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by
the ancient naturalists and in Scripture;
but it is doubtful whether any of these
be the same with the modern kind.
Chambers.

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of an
olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty; which
yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but
bitter in taste, called also *bdellium*. The Hebrews
take the loadstone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh.*

To BE. v. n. [This word is so remarkably
irregular, that it is necessary to set down
many of its terminations.

Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.*

eom, eapn, n, upon, Sax.

Preter. *I was, thou wast or wert, he was,*

ƿæ, ƿære, ƿar,

we were, &c.

ƿæron, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.

beo, biu, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition,
quality, or accident; as, the man is
wife.

Seventy senators died

By their prescriptions, Cicero being one. *Shaksp.*
He hath to-night been in unusual pleasure.

Shakspere.

Be what thou hop'st to be, or what thou art,
Refrain to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shaksp.*

Be but about

To say she is a goodly lady, and
The justice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity she is not honest, honourable. *Shaksp.*
Let them shew the former things what they be,
that we may consider them. *Jsaiah.*

Therefore be sure,

Thou, when the bridegroom with his feaful friends
Haste to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure.

Milton.

It is not easy to discern what such men would
be at. *Stillingfleet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity,
without knowing how great it is, is to say, he
has the clear idea of the number of the sands,
who knows not how many they be. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the
verb passive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakspere.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have been,

That when the brains were out the man would
die. *Macbeth.*

Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance
end,

Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*
All th' impossibilities, which poets

Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Rowe.*

To be, contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have something by appointment or
rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam,
and be to descend only to his successive heirs, by
the ordinance of God, and divine institution,
this is a right antecedent and paramount to all gov-
ernment. *Locke.*

5. Let BE. Do not meddle with; leave
untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH. *n. f.* The shore, particularly
that part that is dashed by the waves;
the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*

They find the washed amber further out upon
the beaches and shores, where it has been longer
exposed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Exposed to
the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beach'd verge of the salt flood;
Which, once a day, with his embossed froth
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakspere.*

BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Having
beaches.

The beaehy girdle of the ocean

Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakspere.*

BE'ACON. *n. f.* [beacon, Sax. from *been*,
a signal, and *beanan*, whence *beckon*, to
make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to
be fired on the approach of an enemy,
to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining
shields,

Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons set in open fields
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*

Modest doubt is call'd

The beacon of the wife. *Shakspere.*

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a
May-game; yet had given order for the watching
of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more
where they stood too thin. *Bacon.*

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Guy.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the
night, to direct navigators in their
courses, and warn them from rocks,
shallows, and sandbanks.

BEAD. *n. f.* [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl,
or other substance, strung upon a thread,
and used by the Romanists to count
their prayers; from which the phrase
to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is
to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her beads.

Fairy Queen.

Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry bead I drop too soft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for
ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of
brav'ry,

With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav'ry.
Shakspere.

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.

Shakspere.

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like
beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves
to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD Tree. [azedarach.] A plant.

BE'ADLE. *n. f.* [bydel, Sax. a messenger;
bedeau, Fr. *bedel*, Span. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a
court. *Corwell.*

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose busi-
ness it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.

Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand;
Why dost thou lash that whore?

Shaksp.

They ought to be taken care of in this condition,
either by the beadle or the magistrate. *Spektor.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *n. f.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A
catalogue of those who are to be men-
tioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his espials
abroad, did use to have them cursed by name
amongst the beadrroll of the king's enemies. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [from *bead* and *man.*]
A man employed in praying, generally
in praying for another.

An holy hospital,

In which seven beadsmen, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heav'n's king.

Fairy Queen.

In thy danger,

Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy beadsmen, Valentine. *Shaksp.*

BE'AGLE. *n. f.* [bigle, Fr.] A small
hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.

The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little beagles seen,

That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of
their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well-bred beagles we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. f.* [bec, Fr. pig, Welsh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

He saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The magpye, lighting on the flock,
Stood chattering with incessant din,

And with her beak gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at
the end of the ancient galleys, with
which they pierced their enemies. It
can now be used only for the forepart of
a ship.

With boiling pitch another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams in floss;

Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shake them from the rising beak in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about
an inch long, turned up and fastened
in upon the forepart of the hoof.

Farrier's Dict.

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak;
as, the spout of a cup; a prominence
of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promon-
tory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect of
the river. *Carew's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from *beak.*] Having a
beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd ev'ry gull of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory.

Milton.

BE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *beak.*] A cup with
a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers
Stamp dulcers, cups, and porringers. *Hudibras.*

With beak betwixt the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope.*

BEAL. *n. f.* [bolla, Ital.] A wheel or
pimple.

To BEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
ripen; to gather matter, or come to a
head, as a sore does.

BEAM. *n. f.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports
the house.

A beam is the largest piece of wood in a build-
ing, which always lies cross the building or the
walls, serving to support the principal rafters of
the roof, and into which the feet of the principal
rafters are framed. No building has less than
two beams, one at each head. Into these, the
girders of the garret floor are also framed; and,
if the building be of timber, the teazel-timons of
the posts are framed. The proportions of beams,
in or near London, are fixed by act of parlia-
ment. A beam, fifteen feet long, must be seven
inches on one side its square, and five on the
other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be
eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable
to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the
building of a timber house; the walls and other
parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile,
or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to
move

A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring
beam. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a
beam must have more length than thick-
ness, by which it is distinguished from a
block.

But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And matches at the beam he first can find.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of
which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause pre-
vails. *Shaksp.*

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends, be both equal, the beam will be in horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be unequal, or the distances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a stag.
And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam.
Denham.
 5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.
Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer.
Dryden.
 6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.
The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam.
Chron.
 7. BEAM of an Anchor. The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.
 8. BEAM Compasses. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*
 9. [runnebeam, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of light. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam.
Dryden.
As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more
four. *Pope.*
- To BEAM, v. n. [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.
Each emanation of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires.
Pope.
- BEAM Tree. A species of wild service.
BE'AMY, adj. [from beam.]
1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.
All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night thy beamy head.
Smith.
 2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.
His double-biting axe, and beamy spear;
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*
 3. Having horns or antlers.
Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryd.*
- BEAN, n. f. [fabā, Lat.] A plant.
The species are, 1. The common garden bean.
2. The horse bean. There are several varieties of the garden beans, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese, on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*
His allowance of oats and beans for his horse
was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*
- BEAN Caper. [fabago.] A plant.
BEAN Tressel. An herb.
- To BEAR, v. a. pret. I bore, or bare; part. pass. bore, or born. [beonan, bepan, Sax. bairan, Gothick. It is founded as bare, as the are in care and care.]
1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.
We say to bear a burden, to bear sorrow, or

- reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruit, or to bear children. The word bear is used in very different senses. *Watts.*
2. To carry as a burden.
They bear him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah.*
And Solomon had therefore and ten thousand that bare burdens.
As an eagle stineth up her nest, flutteth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings. *Deuteronomy.*
We see some, who we think have born less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Picty.*
 3. To convey or carry.
My message to the ghost of Priam bear;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden.*
A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In show of friendship, fought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband bore. *Guth.*
 4. To carry as a mark of authority.
I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear. *Shakspere.*
 5. To carry as a mark of distinction.
He may not bear so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system.
His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever bore that name. *Dryden.*
The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears
She sees, and fudden every limb she smears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure bears. *Guth.*
His supreme spirit of mind will bear its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Chayne.*
So we say, to bear arms in a coat.
 6. To carry, as in show.
Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't. *Shakspere.*
 7. To carry, as in trust.
He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein. *John.*
 8. To support; to keep from falling: frequently with up.
Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to rear up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for barbarism, to enter. *Hosker.*
And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up. *Judges.*
A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*
Some power invincible supports his soul,
And bears it up in all its wonted greatness. *Addison.*
 9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking: sometimes with up.
The waters increased, and bare up the ark,
and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis.*
 10. To support with proportionate strength.
Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastic and strong; they can bear and ought to have, stronger food. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.
How did the open multitude reveal
The wondrous love they bear him under hand! *Daniel.*
They bear great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*
Daral, the eldest, bears a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*
The coward bore the man immortal spite. *Dryden.*
As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, he
boreth him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

- That inviolable love I bear to the laud of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. *Swift.*
12. To endure, as pain, without flinching.
It was not an enemy that reproached me, then
I could have borne it. *Psalms.*
 13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.
I have borne chastisements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*
That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto thee, I bare the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis.*
 14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.
To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men, in this respect, than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will bear. *Hosker.*
Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd.*
 15. To be capable of; to admit.
Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could bear. *Clarendon.*
Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*
Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can bear. It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison.*
Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not bear. *Atterbury.*
In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can bear. *Swift.*
 16. To produce, as fruit.
There be some plants that bear no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers, and no fruit: there be some that bear neither flowers nor fruit. *Facon.*
They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*
Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs bears. *Pope.*
 17. To bring forth, as a child.
The queen that bore thee,
Ofstner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspere.*
Ye know that my wife bare two sons. *Genesis.*
What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore,
The muse herself for her enchanting son? *Milton.*
The same Æneas, whom fair Venus bore
To fam'd Anchises on th' Ædean shore. *Dryden.*
 18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*
 19. To possess, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*
 20. To gain; to win; commonly with away.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakspere.*
Because the Greek and Latin have ever borne away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Gumden.*
Some think to bear it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*
 21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke*

22. To support any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to observe, how they did bear their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*
23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan flames, your testimony bear,
What I perform'd, and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*
24. To be answerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame. *Genesis.*
O more than madmen! you yourselves shall bear
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*
25. To supply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden.*
26. To be the object of. This is unusual.
I'll be your father and your brother too:
Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakspeare.*
27. To behave; to act in any character.
Some good instruction give,
How I may bear me here. *Shakspeare.*
Hath he borne himself penitent in prison? *Shak.*
28. To hold; to restrain; with off.
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*
29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, *down, on, back, forward.*
The residue were so disorder'd as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justifi'd and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*
Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him. *Shakspeare.*
Their broken oars, and floating planks, with-stand
Their passage, while they labour to the land:
And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden.*
Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And bears down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
Truth is borne down, attestations neglected,
The testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon bear down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*
30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to bear through, and cut, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonson.*
31. To press.
Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakspeare.*
Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Ben Jonson.*
These men bear hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison.*
32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*
33. To bear a body. A colour is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so intirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.
34. To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.
36. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love
With such integrity, she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakspeare.*
His sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely borne in hand. *Shakspeare.*
He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and bearing them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*
It is no wonder, that some would bear the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*
37. To bear off. To carry away.
I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou bear'st my life off hence. *Shakspeare.*
The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there bears off the day. *Creech.*
Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And bear her off. *Cato.*
My soul grows desperate.
I'll bear her off. *A. Phillips.*
38. To bear out. To support; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will bear out the deed. *Shakspeare.*
I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man. *Shakspeare.*
Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to bear out his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will bear me out. *Hudibras.*
Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. *South.*
I doubted whether that occasion could bear me out in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*
- To BEAR. v. n.
1. To suffer pain.
Stranger, cease thy care;
Wife is the soul; but man is born to bear:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*
They bore as heroes, but they felt as man. *Pope.*
2. To be patient.
I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son! *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolific.
A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year bear exceedingly. *Bacon.*
Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to bear. *Dryden.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*
4. To take effect; to succeed.
Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last, he should want to bring all our matters to bear. *Guardian.*
5. To act in any character.
Instruct me
How I may formally in person bear
Like a true friar. *Shakspeare.*
6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning; as, *up, away, onward.*
The oily drops, swimming on the spirit of wine, moved reflexly to and fro, sometimes bearing up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

- Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they bore away. *Dryden.*
Whose navy like a stiff stretch'd cord did thew,
Till he bore us, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*
On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To bear with this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*
In a convex mirror, we view the figures and all other things, which bear out with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden.*
7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power: generally with the particles *upon or against.*
We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently borne upon,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shakspeare.*
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which bears against the refractant quicksilver is less pressed. *Boyle.*
The sides bearing one against the other, they could not lie to close at the bottoms. *Bacon.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sideling to seize. *Dryden.*
Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it bear forcibly against the upper jaw. *Ray.*
The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee joints, in raising itself up; and most upon the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins.*
The waves of the sea bear violently and rapidly upon some shores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Broune.*
8. To act upon.
Spinola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*
9. To be situate with respect to other places; as, this mountain bears west of the promontory.
10. To bear up. To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.
So long as nature
Will bear up with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to dist it. *Shakspeare.*
Persons in affairs may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they bear up against the storms of fortune. *Broune.*
The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to bear up under any change of circumstances. *Atterbury.*
When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns: yet we bore up then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*
11. To bear with. To endure an unpleasant thing.
They are content to bear with my absence and folly. *Sidney.*
Though I must be content to bear with those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they he deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakspeare.*
Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to bear with. *Shakspeare.*
Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Milton.*
- BEAR. n. f. [bena, Saxon; *ursus*, Lat.]
1. A rough savage animal.
Some have falsely reported, that bears bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the fe-

male four months; and so foundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the species is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—
—Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*
Thou'ldst shun a bear;

But if thy flight lay tow'rd the raging sea,
Thou'ldst meet the bear i' th' mouth. *Shakf.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser bear*: in the tail of the *lesser bear*, is the polestar.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks
o'erthrown,

The bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone. *Grecch.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. f.* A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies,
and bear-flies. *Bacon.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hunting me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the bear-garden, to the apes, and asses, and tygers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the bear-garden. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, *a bear-garden fellow*; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequent of the bear-garden. *Bear-garden sport*, is used for gross indelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. f.* [*acanthus*.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden bear's-breech. 2. The prickly bear's-breech. 3. The middle bear's-breech, with short spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urfi*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortufa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. f.* A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. f.* [beard, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful dawn, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my beard. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, fir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey beard. *Shakpeare.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend beard, overturned by an upstart novellist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn

Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard. *Shak.*

A certain farmer complained, that the beard of his corn cut the reapers and their hands fingers. *L'Esrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or *chuck* of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

Farrier's Dict.

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will beard him. *Shakpeare.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty,
may be able to beard him. *Spenser.*

I have been bearded by boys. *Morc.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BEARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakpeare.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When bearded men in floating castles land. *Dryden.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearded grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Torn out the bearded steel to give me rest. *Dryden.*

BEARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a beardless image, inscribed *Cunobelin*. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirrs about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *To bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not thriving time allow'd. *Shakpeare.*

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the bearer. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burdens.

And he set therefore and ten thousand of them to be bearers of burdens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That seals with safety. *Shakpeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good bearers, will succeed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots, saving the young shoots; for the raw bearers commonly perish. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *herd*, as *shepherd* from *sheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bearherd, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakpeare.*

BE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakpeare.*

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its bearing. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *ward*.]

A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the bearward leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. *L'Esrange.*

BEAST. *n. f.* [*bestia*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakpeare.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martens, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowell.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as, man and *beast*.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.—
—What *beast* was 't then

That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Cicean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beasts*. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

To BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time:
That their own mother loath'd their *beastlines*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.
Fairy Queen.

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or remain a beast with beasts?—Ay—a *beastly* ambition.
Shakspeare.

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence?
King Lear.

With lewd, prophane, and *beastly* phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter, or vain gaze.
Ben Jonson.

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us.
Swift.

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*
To **BEAT.** *v. a.* pret. *beat*; part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air.
1 Corinthians.

He rav'd with all the madnes of despair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair.
Dryden.

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They've chose a consul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking. *Shak.*

Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
Shakspeare.

There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten*; and that is obstinacy or rebellion.
Locke.

3. To strike an instrument of music.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakspeare.*

4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to communicate by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it.
Numbers.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it.
Exodus.

They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axeltree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp.
Mortimer.

Neftor furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anvil and hammer.
Broome.

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it.
Bacon.

When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey.
Prior.

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Tiy what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To thrash; to drive the corn out of the husk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned.
Ruth.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds.
Boyle.

3. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city.
Judges.

9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*
With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a fearn.
Roscommon.

While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great.
Denham.

As when a lion in the midnight hour,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wint'ry
show'rs,
Defends terrific from the mountain's brow.
Pope.

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled task assay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove! divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakspeare.*

You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*! *Shak.*

I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me.
Shakspeare.

I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly persuaded, that one Lucques can *beat* five Florentines.
Addison.

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea.
Arbutnot.

13. To harass; to overlabour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and spend his spirits, about things impossible.
Hakerwill.

And as in prisons mean rogues *beat* hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T'advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his head, about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critic.
Locke.

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.

Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

15. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition: usually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tending to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten down* either with that severity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriors propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power.
Addison.

Such an unlock'd-for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

Twice have I fully'd, and was twice *beat back*.
Dryden.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*.
Locke.

He cannot *beat it out* of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit.
Watts.

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. To *beat down*. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.
Dryden.

She persuaded him to trust the renegade with the money he had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it.
Addison.

19. To *beat down*. To sink or lessen the value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury waylays both.
Bacon.

20. To *beat up*. To attack suddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy by *beating up* his quarters, which might easily have been done.
Clarendon.

Will fancies he should never have been the man he is, had not he knocked down Constables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow.
Addison.

21. To *beat the hoof*. To walk; to go on foot.

To **BEAT.** *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse.
Collier.

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers.
Bacon.

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or less able to resist the impressions of the water that *beats* against them.
Addison.

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the house.
Judges.

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His nat'ral progress, but force it to *beat*. *Shakspeare.*
My temp'rate pulse does regularly *beat*;
Feel and be satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats* and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop.
Locke.

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakspeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakspeare.*

7. To try different ways; to search: with *about*.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen.
Addison.

To find an honest man, I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him, in or out.
Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jerah.*

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with *upon*.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so great earnestness. who *beat more* and more *upon* these last alleged words. *Hesker.*

How frequently and fervently doth the scrip-
ture *beat* upon this cause! *Hakerwill.*
10. To *beat up*; as, to *beat up* for soldiers.
The word *up* seems redundant, but en-
forces the sense; the technical term be-
ing, to *raise* soldiers.

BEAT. *part. passiv.* [from the verb.]
Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
'Twere madness should I venture out once more.
Dryden.

BEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of striking.
Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be
tuned to an unison, yet the former will still
make a bigger found than the latter, as making
a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He, with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a *beat*. *Dryden.*
3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of
the pulse, or a drum.

BE'ATEN. *part. adj.* [from *To beat*.]
What makes you, sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road?
Dryden.

BE'ATER. *n. f.* [from *beat*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is
comminuted or mingled.
Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or
four times over, before you use it; for thereby
you incorporate the sand and lime well together.
Moxon.

2. A person much given to blows.
The best schoolmaster of our time was the
greatest *beater*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BEAT'IFICAL. } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.
BEAT'IFICK. } from *beatus*, happy.] That
has the power of making happy, or com-
pleting fruition; blissful. It is used only
of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
Than aught divine or holy else, enjoy'd
In vision *beatifick*. *Milton.*
It is also their felicity to have no faith; for
enjoying the *beatifical* vision in the fruition of
the object of faith, they have received the full
evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and
strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created
eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those
glories that stream from the fountain of un-
created light. *South.*

BEAT'IFICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical*.] In
such a manner as to complete happiness.
*Beatifical*ly to behold the face of God, in the
fulness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is
blessedness no way incident unto the creature
beneath man. *Hakerwill.*

BEATIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *beatifick*.]
A term in the Romish church, distin-
guished from canonization. *Beatifica-
tion* is an acknowledgment made by the
pope, that the person *beatified* is in hea-
ven, and therefore may be revered as
blessed; but is not a concession of the
honours due to saints, which are confer-
red by canonization.

To BEATIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the
completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unima-
ginable and unspeakable, especially if free and
unrestrained, bearing an image of that conver-
sation which is among angels and *beatified* saints.
Hammond.

We shall know him to be the fullest good
the nearest to us, and the most certain; and
consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others.
Brown.

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have
ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the
forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I
might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person
by a publick acknowledgment that he is
received in heaven, though he is not in-
vested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital
erected by a shoe-maker, who has been *beatified*
though never sainted. *Adlison.*

BE'ATING. *n. f.* [from *beat*.] Correction;
punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again.
Ben Jonson.

BEATITUDE. *n. f.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: com-
monly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's
aims, is agreed to be *beatitudo*, that is, his be-
ing completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of
heaven; it is *beatitudo* in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the
delights of sense; slightly passing over the ac-
complishment of the soul, and the *beatitudo* of
that part which earth and vulnerabilities too weakly
affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by
our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. f.* [*beau*, Fr. It is founded like
bo, and has often the French plural
beaux, founded as *boes*.] A man of dress;
a man whose great care is to deck his
person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair?
Dryden.

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?
And fly they all, at once cumbin'd
To shame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in
ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hun-
dred. *Swift.*

BE'AVER. *n. f.* [*bievre*, French; *fbre*.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*,
amphibious, and remarkable for his art
in building his habitation; of which
many wonderful accounts are delivered
by travellers. His skin is very valuable
on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, hiteth off his stones,
knowing that for them only his life is sought.
Hakerwill.

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*,
for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; in-
deed from its artifice in building. *Brown.*

2. A hat of the best kind, so called from
being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat,
moulding it into different cocks, examining the
lining and the button during his harangue: a
deaf man would think he was cheapening a
beaver, when he is talking of the fate of a nation.
Adlison.

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the
face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw
From flaming mouth bright sparkles fiery red.
Spenser.

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd
hosi,
And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shakf.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters
of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered
with a beaver; wearing a beaver.
His *beaver'd* brow a birchin garland bears,
Dropping with infants blood, and mothers tears.
Pope.

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a
beau; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair;
elegant in form; pleasing to the sight;
beautiful. This word is chiefly poeti-
cal.

I can, Petruccio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shakpeare.

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
I only to the flight aspir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.]
In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner
pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is
next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*;
that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed.
Taylor.

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *beauteous*.]
The state or quality of being *beaute-
ous*; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses.
Donne.

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.]
Fair; having the qualities that consti-
tute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the
beautiful women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The most important part of painting, is to
know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most
proper for that art; that which is the most *beau-
tiful*, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry,
tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because
the persons are greater whom the poet instructs,
and consequently the instructions of more benefit
to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds.
Prior.

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.]
In a *beautiful* manner.

No longer shall the boddice, aptly lac'd
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* leis. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *beautiful*.]
The quality of being *beautiful*; beauty;
excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To
adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace;
to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth;
their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow,
than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their
faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shakf.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth
alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face.
Blackmore.

There is charity and justice; and the one
serves to heighten and *beautify* the other.
Atterbury.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow *beau-
tiful*; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself,
to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his
eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater de-
grees of resemblance. *Adlison.*

BEAUTY. *n. f.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect, Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.— If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide, These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colour, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ruy.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight, And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing fight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbutnot.*

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pelican conquerour, A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Milt.*

What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be? Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

TO BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish. Not in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with platt'ring art, Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it, Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shakespeare.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *n. f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some *beauty*; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

BECAFI'CO. *n. f.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a linpecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest, And children sacred held a martin's nest; Till *becaficos* fold so deserv'd their dear, To one that was, or would have been, a peet. *Pope.*

TO BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements. The moon shone clear on the *becalm'd* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ship from motion. A man *becalm'd* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind. Soft whisp'ring airs, and the Lark's morn'g song, VOL. I.

Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind Perplex'd with irascible thoughts. *Philips.*

Banish his furrows, and *becalm* his soul With easy dreams. *Addison.*

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast; Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm* is to stop motion, and to *becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECA'ME. The preterit of *become*.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition, either expressly or by implication, and is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled because I was afraid*; which is the same with, *because I was afraid, therefore I fled*.

How great soever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins; only he must reform. *Hannons.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, *because* the interests, and lusts, and passions of men are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tilley.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, *because*' it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, *because* of the state of accretion. *Arbutnot.*

TO BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.]

To befall; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little use. My sons, God knows what has *bechanced* them. *Shakespeare.*

All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shak.*

BE'CHICKS. *n. f.* [*βήχικα*, of *βήξ*, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Diels.*

TO BECK. *v. n.* [*beacen*, Sax. *ker*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.

TO BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back, When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shak.*

Oh this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm, Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

BECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod. Haile thee, nymph, and bring with thee Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles, Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command. Neither the ludy kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well-obeyed matter, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band Of spirits, likel to himself in guise, To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial, fair, that round her wait, At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

TO BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts.*

When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount, you *beckon* from the skies; Clouds interpolate, waves roar, and winds arise! *Pope.*

TO BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or *beacen*, Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.

With her two crooked hands she signs did make, And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire To you alone. *Shakespeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near, Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

TO BECL'P. *v. a.* [of *be cljppan*, Sax.] To embrace. *Diels.*

TO BECO'ME. *v. n.* pret. *I become*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other. The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. *Gen. i.*

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. *I Cor. i.*

A smaller pea, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater peer, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not seen; But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become* So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with faith decay, Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Pope.*

2. To *become of*. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subseqent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, us'd but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become of* me, and all mankind. *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering *what* *became of* all the blood that issued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become of* me then? for, when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What *became of* this thoughtfull busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become?* is used for, *what is become of him?*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shaksp.*

TO BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *epemen*, Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something. If I *become* not a cat as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face would wear the title with a better grace; If I *became* it not, yet it would be Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner, as to add grace; to be graceful. She to her sue made humble reverence, And bowed low, that her right well *became*, And added grace unto her excellence. *F. Queen.*

I would I had some flowers o' th' spring that might *become* your time of day; and your's, and your's, That wear upon your virgin branches yet Your maidenheads growing. *Shakespeare.*

Yet be sad, good brothers; For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shakespeare.*

Your dishonour Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state Of that integrity which should *become* it. *Shak.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather I of his : for it *becomes* me so to speak of so excellent a poet.

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less those which were worshipped for gods.

Stillingfleet.

BECOM'ING. *particip. adj.* [from *become*.] That pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces.

Suckling.

Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling and their breeding; such as are *becoming* of them, and of them only.

Dryden.

Yet some *becoming* boldness I may use;
I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse.
Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is constrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* easiness.

Locke.

BECOM'ING. *n. f.* [from *become*.] Ornament. Not in use.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you.

Shakspeare.

BECOM'INGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming*.] After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOM'INGNESS. *n. f.* [from *becoming*.] See **TO BECOME**.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingness* hereof is in its manner and form.

Grew.

BED. *n. f.* [bed, Sax.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the *bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more wholesome.

Bacon.

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And Advice with scrupulous head
Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining ozers fence'd, and moss their *beds*.

Dryden.

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food.

Shakspeare.

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up.

Clarendon.

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth.

Bacon.

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters.

Milton.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches that way, as could best bear the water.

Addison.

6. The place where any thing is generated, or reposit.

See hoary *Albula's* infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of smoking sulphur glide.

Addison.

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the strata, or *beds* within, be as even.

Burnet.

8. **To bring to BED.** To deliver of a child. It is often used with the particle *of*; as, *she was brought to bed of a daughter*.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*.

Prior.

9. **To make the BED.** To put the bed in order after it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew,
bake, scour, dress meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myself.

Shakspeare.

BED of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

Diſ.

BED of a great Gun. That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

Diſ.

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me :
I'll to the Tufcan wars, and never *bed* her.

Shakspeare.

2. To place in bed.

She was publickly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly *bedded*; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espousal sheets.

Bacon.

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady.

Bacon.

4. To sow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it.

Mortimer.

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest.
A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold
of a country-house.

Donne.
L'Eſtrange.

6. To lay in order; to stratify.

And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end.

Shakspeare.

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapse, he may possibly fancy that the infected him.

Wife-man.

To BEDD'BLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To wet; to besprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including inconvenience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,
Beddabled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go.

Shakspeare.

To BEDD'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To be mire; to soil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To BEDD'SH. *v. a.* [from *dassh*.] To be mire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *beddesh'd* with rain.

Shakspeare.

To BEDD'UN. *v. a.* [from *daub*.] To daub over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous case, a bloody piteous case,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedd'ud* in blood,
All in gore blood.

Shakspeare.

To BEDD'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,

That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green.

Shak.

BEDCHAMBER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber appropriated to rest. They were brought to the king, abiding them in his *bedchamber*.

Hayward.

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince.

Clarendon.

BEDCLOTHES. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *clothes*.] It has no *singular*.] Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his *bedclothes* about him.

Shakspeare.

BEDDER. } *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The ne-
BEDD'TTER. } ther-stone of an oil-mill.

BEDDING. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; so that his mantle serves him then for a bed.

Spenser.

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well father'd in the stalls, thy tender sleep;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold.

Dryden.

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour tied,
His foe with *bedding* and with food supply'd.

Dryden.

To BEDD'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should *beddeck* thy shape, thy love, thy wit.

Shakspeare.

Female it seems,
That so *beddeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way.

Milton.

With ornamental drops *beddeck'd* I stood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood.

Norris.

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *beddeckt*.

Philips.

BEDHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] A hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDD'TTER. See **BEDDER**.

To BEDD'W. *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her pasture's grass with English blood.

Shakspeare.

Let all the tears, that should *bedew* my herse,
Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head.
The countess received a letter from him,
whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she *bedewed* the paper with her tears.

Wotton.

What slender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee no noies, in some pleasant cave?

Milton.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and scent the sacred ground.

Dryden.

He said: and falling tears his face *bedew'd*.

Dryden.

BEDFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.]

One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*.
Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.

Shakspeare.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow?
Bring so troublesome a *bedfellow*?

Shakspeare.

'A man would as soon choose him for his *bedfellow* as his playfellow.

L'Eſtrange.

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men choose out of such women!

Addison.

To **BED'GHT**. *v. a.* [from *deight*.] To adorn; to dress; to let off: an old word, now only used in humorous writings.
A maiden fine *bedlight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedlight* his love retains,
And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay*.

To **BED'M**. *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.
I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault
Set roaring war. *Shakespeare*.

To **BED'ZEN**. *v. a.* [from *diszen*.] To dress out: a low word.

BE'DLAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Beth-lehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterward into a hospital for the mad and lunatick.]
1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
2. A madman; a lunatick, an inhabitant of Bedlam.
Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bellam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish mad-
ness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakespeare*.

BE'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.
The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakespeare*.

BE'DLAMITE. *n. f.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.
If wild ambition in thy bosom reign,
Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;
In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey,
Thyself less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald*.

BE'DMAKER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.
I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon
which I was ruitiated for ever. *Spektator*.

BE'DMATE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the fame bed.
Had I so good occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly bu-
siness
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shak.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *n. f.* [from *bed*
BE'DDING MOULDING. } and *mould*.] A
term used by workmen, to signify those
members in the cornice, which are placed
below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.
I came the next day prepared, and placed her
in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*,
another standing behind, holding it ready.
Wise-man's Surgery.

BE'DPRESSER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.
This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this
horseback breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shak.*

To **BEDR'GGLE**. *v. a.* [from *be* and
draggle.] To soil the clothes, by suffer-
ing them, in walking, to reach the dirt.
Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen
Bedaggled in my walks so green. *Swift*.

To **BEDRE'NCH**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.
Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke

It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The flesh green lap of fair king Richard's land.
Shakespeare.

BE'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Con-
fined to the bed by age or sickness.
Norway, uncle of young Funtinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakespeare*.
Lies he not *bedrid*? and again does nothing,
But what he did being childish? *Shakespeare*.
Now, as a myriad
Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd snake invade;
The crawling gallies, seagulls, funny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* thips.
Donne.
Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because
they would not discover where their money was.
Clarendon.
Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak
as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years;
some have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray*.

BE'DRITE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The
privilege of the marriage bed.
Whole vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakespeare*.

To **BEDRO'P**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.
Not so thick swarm'd once the foil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton*.
Our plenteous streams a various race supply;
The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in scales *bedrop'd* with gold.
Pope.

BE'DSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *staff*.] A
wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides
of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from
slipping on either side.
Hotels, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.
Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

BE'DSTEAD. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.
Chimneys with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift*.

BE'DSTRAW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.
Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where
there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber
or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon*.

BEDSW'EVER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to another.
She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgars give the boldest titles to. *Shakespeare*.

BE'DTIME. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of rest; sleeping time.
What masks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*? *Shaksp.*
After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their
thoughts will be best taken up in the easy
grounds of religion. *Milton*.
The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night.
Dryden.

To **BEDU'NG**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*] To cover, or manure with dung.

To **BEDU'ST**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.
In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakespeare*.

To **BEDWARF**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath
thus
In mind and body both *bedwafed* us. *Donne*.

BE'DWORK. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.
The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fulness call them on, and know, by
measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight:
Why this hath not a hunger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, cloister war.
Shakespeare.

BEE. *n. f.* [beo, Saxon.]
1. The animal that makes honey, remark-
able for its industry and art.
So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shak.*
From the Moorish camp
There has been heard a distant humming noise,
Like *bees* disturb'd, and arming in their lives.
Dryden.
A company of poor insects, whereof some are
bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetmeats;
others beeless, delighted with other viands. *Locke*.

2. An industrious and careful person. This
signification is only used in familiar lan-
guage.

BEE-EATER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A
bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A
species of foolstones. *Miller*.

BEE-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A
place to set hives of bees in.
A convenient and necessary place ought to be
made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*.
Mortimer.

BEE-HIVE. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The
case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One that keeps bees.
They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care
enough of them, must not expect to reap any
considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer*.

BEECH. *n. f.* [bece, or boc, Saxon;
fagus.] A tree that bears mast.
There is but one species of this tree at present
known, except two varieties, with striped leaves.
It will grow to a considerable stature, though the
soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the declivities
of mountains. The shade of this tree is very
injurious to plants, but is believed to be
very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is
of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is
very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller*.
Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood.
Dryden.
Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*.
Thomson.

BE'ECHEM. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Consist-
ing of the wood of the beech; belong-
ing to the beech.
With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *bechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden*.

BEEF. *n. f.* [beuf, French.]
1. The flesh of black-cattle prepared for
food.
What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard?
Shakespeare.
The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds, will
bathe them. *Swift*.

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit
for food. In this sense it has the plural
beeves; the singular is seldom found.
A pound of man's flesh
Is not so estimable or profitable,
As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakespeare*.

Alcinous flew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd
iwine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beever*. *Chapman*.
There was not any captain, but had credit for
more victuals than we spent there; and yet they
had of me fifty *beever* among them.

On hides of *beever* before the palace gate.
Sad spoils of luxury! the tutors' site. *Pope*.

BEEF, *adj.* [from the substantive.] Con-
sisting of the flesh of black-cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not ac-
cept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale
from the butcher. *Swift*.

BEEF-EATER, *n. f.* [from *beef* and *eat*,
because the commons is *beef* when on
waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus :
Beef-eater may come from *beaufetier*,
one who attends at the sideboard, which
was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The
business of the *beef-eaters* was, and per-
haps is still, to attend the king at meals.]
A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED, *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.]
Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

Beef-witted lord. *Shakespeare*.

BEE-MOL, *n. f.* This word I have found
only in the example, and know nothing
of the etymology, unless it be a corrup-
tion of *hymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*,
a note; that is, a note out of the regular
order.

There he intervenient in the rise of eight, in
tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you
divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven
whole and equal notes. *Bacon*.

BEEN, [beon, Saxon.] The participle pre-
terit of *To BE*.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. *Pope*.

BEER, *n. f.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of
malt and hops. It is distinguished from
ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour;
drink. *Shakespeare*.

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*.
Bacon.

Flow, Wellsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;
Thou' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full.
Pope.

BEESTINGS. See **BIESTINGS**.

BEE-T, *n. f.* [*beta*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. The common white *beet*.
2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common
red *beet*. 4. The turnep-noted red *beet*. 5.
The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7.
The Swiss or Chard *beet*. *Miller*.

BEE-TLE, *n. f.* [bytel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard
cases or sheaths, under which he folds
his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*. *Shaksp.*
The poor *beetle* that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shakespeare*.

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident
for that which concerned their own interest; but
a blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and
common danger. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.
A grot there was with hoary moss o'ergrown;
The clasp'ng ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep. *Garrick*.
The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous
kinds, that I believe, in our own native coun-
try alone, the species of each kind may amount
to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Key*.

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer,

with which wedges are driven, and pavé-
ments rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beetle*.

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an
image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-
grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to
set forth such a divine block, it cannot one mo-
ment secure itself from being eaten by worms,
or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes.
Stillingfleet.

To BEETLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] **To**
jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my
lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea. *Shakespeare*.

Or where the hawk

High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds. *Thomson*.

BEE-TLE-BROW'D, *adj.* [from *beetle* and
brow.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c.
Swift.

BEE-TLE-HEADED, *adj.* [from *beetle* and
head.] Loggerheaded; wooden-headed;
having a head stupid, like the head of a
wooden beetle.

A whorson, *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave.
Shakespeare.

BEE-TLE-STOCK, *n. f.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.]
The handle of a beetle.

BE-ETRAVE. } *n. f.* A plant.

BE-ETRADISH. }

BEEVES, *n. f.* [the plural of *beef*.] Black-
cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton*.

Others make good the paucity of their breed
with the length and duration of their days;
whereof there want not examples in animals uni-
parous, first, in bifalicious or cloven-hoofed, as
camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a
million annually slain in England. *Brown*.

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn. *Pope*.

To BE-FALL, *v. n.* [from *fall*.] It *befell*,
it *hath befallen*.]

1. **To happen to**: used generally of ill.

Let me know

The worst that may *befall* me in this case. *Shaksp.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm

Befall thee, fever'd from me. *Milton*.

This venerable person, who probably heard
our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Je-
rusalem, drew his congregation out of these un-
paralleled calamities, which *befell* his country-
men. *Aldison*.

This disgrace has *befallen* them, not because
they deserved it, but because the people love
new faces. *Aldison*.

2. **To happen to**, as good or neutral.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad,
what harm had *befallen* unto him, or what good
had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon*.

No man can certainly conclude God's love or
hatred to any person, from what *befalls* him in
this world. *Tillotson*.

3. **To happen**; to come to pass.

But since th'affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may *befall*.

Shakespeare.

I have reveal'd
This discord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton*.

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the
person to whom any thing happens:
this is rare.

Some great mischief hath *befallen*
To that meek man. *Paradise Lost*.

5. **To befall of**. **To become of**; to be

the state or condition of: a phrase little
used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befallen* of them, and thee, till now.

To BE-FIT, *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] **To**
suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best *befits* the dark.
Shakespeare.

Out of my sight, thou serpent!—that name best
Befits thee, with him leagu'd; thyself as false.
Paradise Lost.

I will bring you where the fits,
Clad in splendour, as *bests*
Her deity. *Milton*.

Thou, what *bests* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden*.

To BE-FOOL, *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] **To**
infatuate; to fool; to deprive of un-
derstanding; to lead into error.

Men *befool* themselves infinitely, when, by
venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade
themselves that they have repented. *South*.

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though
in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of sin being
not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South*.

BE-FORE, *prep.* [by-ponan, Sax.]

1. **Further onward in place.**

Their common practice was to look no further
before them than the next line; whence it will
follow that they can drive to no certain point.
Dryden.

2. **In the front of; not behind.**

Who should go

Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues.
Milton.

3. **In the presence of: noting authority
or conquest.**

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee!
The Alps and Pyrenean sink *before* him.
Dryden.
Aldison.

4. **In the presence of: noting respect.**

We see, that blushing, and casting down of the
eyes, both are more when we come *before* many.
Bacon.

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and
a courtier, when he dress himself in his best habit,
to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden*.

5. **In sight of.**

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakespeare*.

6. **Under the cognizance of: noting jurisdic-
tion.**

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the
ordinary may license the suit to an higher court.
Ayliffe.

7. **In the power of; noting the right of
choice.**

The world was all *before* them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.
Milton.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year, *before* thee for delight. *Dryd*.
He hath put us in the hands of our own coun-
sel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction,
are *before* us. *Tillotson*.

8. **By the impulse of something behind.**

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind.
Shakespeare.

Hurried by fate, he cries, and home *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryd*.

9. **Preceding in time.**

Particular advantages it has *before* all the books
which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryd*.

10. **In preference to.**

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest.

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness.

11. Prior to; or nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFORE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*
Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question beforegoing. *Hale.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian thure,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian steed is landed on the shore. *Dryd.*

7. Further onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*

BEFOREHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation: sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*,
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*
Your soul has been *beforehand with* your body,
And drunk to deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbutnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforesome.

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath hid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFORETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. *I Samuel.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Reeking as little what betideth me,
As much I with all good *before* you. *Shak.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *soul*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To BEFRIEND. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to show friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shaksp.*
Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*
Brother-servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRINGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or fluttering in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke.*

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.
He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*
2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

To BEGET. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [*bezertan*, Saxon, to obtain. See **To GET**.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenfer.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakspeare.*
Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate? *Isiah.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryd.*
Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Regets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martia by his father John. *Spektator.*

BEGE'TTER. *n. f.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the sun fights well, and plunders better—
Dryden.

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will, of the *beggetter*. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *n. f.* [from *beg*.] It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raieth up the poor out of the dunghill, and lifteth up the *begger* from the dunghill, to let them among princes. *Samuel.*

We see the whole equipage of a *begger* drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Broome.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner: for which, *begger* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *begger* speaks too fastly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tilghson.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakspeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Grant.*

The miser
With heav'n, for two-pence, cheaply wipes his face,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.
Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakspeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *n. f.* [from *beggarly*.]

The state of being *beggarly*; meanness; poverty.

BE'GGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a *beggar*: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *beggarly* divestment, love him dearly. *Shak.*
A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shaksp.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house, with a thread-bare, torn clauk, and greasy hat, could have suspected that he should, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Audin.*

Corusodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BE'GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *n. f.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggar*. *Samy.*

While I am a *beggar*, I will rail,
And say there is no sin but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice but *beggary*. *Shakspeare.*

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of beggary for endless years to come. *Swift*

To **BEGIN**. *v. n.* I began, or begun; I have begun. [*beginnan*, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and *ganzan*, *gaan*, or *gan*, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never begun before. *Taylor*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They began at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel*

By peace we will begin. *Shakespeare*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings:

Begin, my muse! *Cowley*

Of these no more you hear him speak;

He now begins upon the Greek:

These, rang'd and show'd, shall in their turns

Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand

Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,

A virgin shall conceive. *Pope*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world began; the practice began.

I am as free as Nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude began,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden*

4. To have its origin.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore*

From Nimrod first the savage chace began;

A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgment must begin at the house of God.

Peter

The song begun from Jove.

All began,

All ends, in love of God and love of man. *Pope*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,

And tears began to flow. *Dryden*

To **BEGIN**. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyina, begin the song. *Pope*

They have been awak'd, by these awful scenes,

to begin religion; and afterwards, their virtue

has improv'd itself into more refined principles,

by divine grace. *Watts*

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground.

The apostle begins our knowledge in the crea-

tures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke*

3. To begin with. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn,

had need be early begun with. *Gov. of Tongue*

BEGINNER. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on

grief,

To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,

I meant to purge both with a third mischief,

And, in my woe's beginning, it to end. *Spenser*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of An-

tioc, the first beginner thereof, even under the

apostles themselves. *Hooker*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a

beginner, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Sibney*

They are, to beginners, an easy and familiar

introduction; a mighty augmentation of all vir-

tue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hooker*

I have taken a list of several hundred words

in a sermon of a new beginner, which not one

hearer could possibly understand. *Swift*

BEGINNING. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the beginning of motion,

whether from the head or the heart, the body

moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the beginning God created the heavens and

the earth. *Genesis*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth

show;

We may our end by our beginning know. *Denham*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,

Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow:

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,

Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden*

The understanding is passive; and whether or

not it will have these beginnings, and materials

of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the

beginning; the effects of these causes, and the

difficulties that are met with in the execution of

these designs, are the middle; and the unravel-

ling and resolution of these difficulties, are the

end. *Broomer*

To **BEGIRD**. *v. a.* I begirt, or begirded;

I have begirt. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encom-

pass.

Begird th' Almighty throne,

Beseeking, or beseging. *Milton*

Or should she, confident

As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,

Descend, with all her winning charms begirt,

T' enamour. *Milton*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,

Prompt to abuse, and in distraction loud:

Aboard begirt with men, and swords, and spears;

His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer;

to block up.

It was so closely begirt before the king's march

into the west, that the council hungrily desired

his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon*

To **BEGIRT**. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only

a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the

printer.] To begird. See **BEGIRD**.

And, Lentulus, begirt you Pompey's house,

To seize his sons alive; for they are they

Must make our peace with him. *Ben Jonson*

BEGLERBEG. *n. f.* [Turkish.] The

chief governor of a province among

the Turks.

To **BEGNA'W**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.]

To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to

nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers,

begnawn with the bots, waid in the back, and

shoulder-shotten. *Shakespeare*

The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

BEGO'NE. *interject.* [only a coalition of the

words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; haste away.

Begone! the goddess cries with stern disdain,

Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.

She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addis.*

BEGO'T. } The participle passive of

BEGO'TTEN. } *beget*.

Remember that thou wast *beget* of them. *Ecclus.*

The first he met, Antiphates the brave,

But late *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden*

To **BEGRE'ASE**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.]

To soil or daub with unctuous or fat

matter.

To **BEGRI'ME**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*.

See **GRIME** and **GRIM**.] To soil

with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such

a manner that the natural hue cannot

easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh

As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black

As my own face. *Shakespeare*

To **BEGUI'LE**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, let any man should *beguile* you

with enticing words. *Colossians*

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milt.*

Whoever sees a man, who would have *be-*

guiled and imposed upon him by making him

believe a lye, he may truly say, that is the man

who would have ruined me. *South*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,

To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,

And frustrate his proud will. *Shakespeare*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;

My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*

The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare*

With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*;

These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Davies*

BEGU'N. The participle passive of *begin*.

But thou, bright morning star, thou rising sun,

Which in these latter times hast brought to light

Those mysteries, that since the world *begun*

Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Davies*

BEHALF. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* derives

from *half*, and interprets it, for

my half; as, for my part. It seems to

me rather corrupted from *beboof*, profit;

the pronunciation degenerating easily

to *beuse*; which, in imitation of other

words so founded, was written, by those

who knew not the etymology, *behalf*.]

1. Favour; cause favoured: we say in *be-*

half, but for the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed

the destruction of Strafford; against whom he

had contracted some prejudice, in the *behalf* of

his nation. *Clarendon*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,

Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addison*

Never was any nation blessed with more fre-

quent interpositions of divine providence in its

behalf. *Atterbury*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian

knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney*

Left the fiend,

Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade

Vacant possession, some new troubles raise. *Milton*

Others believe that, by the two Fortunes,

were meant prosperity or affliction; and pro-

duce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addison on Italy*

To **BEHA'VE**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you. *Thess.*

Manifest signs came from heaven unto those that behaved themselves manfully. 2 Maccabees. To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves, No man like them, they think, himself behaves. *Denham.*

We to live, and to act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind behaves with cares, cannot so easily miss. *Fairy Q.*

With such sober and unmoted passion He did behave his anger ere 'twas spent, As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shaksp.*

To BEHAV'N. v. n. To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he behaved well or ill.

BEHAV'IOUR. n. f. [from behave.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with respect to propriety.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good behaviour, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance with respect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome behaviour. *Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive behaviour that a thrall'd heart could expect. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his behaviour to love. *Shakspere.*

And he changed his behaviour before them, and feign'd himself mad in their hands. *Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without behaviour. *Watson.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their behaviour here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in behaviour will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their behaviour to a superior power. *L'Estrange.*

To BEHEAD. v. a. [from be and head.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His beheading he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly, By chains connect, and with destructive sweep, Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison.*

BEHELD. The participle passive of behold.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main! Ye streams, beyond my hopes beheld again! *Pope.*

BEHEMOTH. n. f. *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horse. *Santius* thinks it is an ox. The fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant.

Calmet.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job.*

Behold! in plaited mail

Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

BEHEN. } n. f. *Valerian roots*. Also a BEN. } fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST. n. f. [from be and best; law; Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *bests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell, And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe, That his *bests* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove, In his great name thus his *bests* do tell. *Fairfax.*

To visit oft those happy tribes, On high *bests* his angels to and fro Pass'd frequent. *Milton.*

In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine *Bests* obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton.*

To BEHIGHT. v. a. pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from hazan, to promise, Sax.] This word is obsolete.

1. To promise.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight, Up rose from drowsy couch, and him address'd Unto the journey which he had *behight*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glist'ring bright, Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight* By wise *Fidelia*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Perhaps to call; to name: *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEHIND. prep. [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acornates hasted with arquebusers, which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the press *behind*, and touched him. *Mark.*

3. Toward the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *Samuel.*

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him myself and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakspere.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind, That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the postriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.

From sight retir'd *behind* his daughter's bed, He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHIND. adv.

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us, and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become adverbial, by suppressing the accusative case; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHINDHAND. adv. [from behind and hand.]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand* with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spectator.*

3. *Shakspere* uses it as an adjective, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices, So rarely kind, are as interpreters Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakspere.*

To BEHO'LD. v. a. pret. *I beheld*, *I have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon: to *behold* is to *see*, in an emphatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Thessalians on horseback were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. *Brown.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes, *Beholds* his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told, With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden.*

The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold, Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold*! *Pope.*

BEHO'LD. interj. [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis.*

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off, Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd With what all earth or heaven could bestow, To make her amiable. *Milton.*

BEHO'L'DEN. particip. adj. [gebonden, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude: with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden* to your wives for. *Shakspere.*

Little are we *beholden* to your love, And little look'd for at your helping hands. *Shakspere.*

I found you next, in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies; wherein I must acknowledge myself *beholden* to you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden* to you for the reprehension you then gave us. *A. Mifson.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are to that wife contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. f.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink?
Shakspeare.

These beasts among,
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Halt what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee?
Milton.

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wife Maker's than *beholder's* sight.
Denham.

The justling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight.
Granville.

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity; and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of *beholders.* *Atterbury.*

B. HOLDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden.*] Obligated. See **BEHOLDEN.**

BEHOLDING. *n. f.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony. *Cicero.*

BEHOLDINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *beholding,* mistaken for *beholden.*] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I thunn'd *beholdingness.* *Donne.*

BEH'OF. *n. f.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; from that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenser.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your way. *Milton.*

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd
100f
Of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate. *Milton.*

Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no snouts or stopples made for the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoopan, Saxon, *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet: either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it.*

For better examination of their quality, *it behooves* the very foundation and root, the highest well-spring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hooker.*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooves* or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

BEHO'VEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grafs, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have cull'd such necessaries
As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly; so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'VEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these,
and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenser.*

BEH'OT. [preterit, as it seems, of *beight*, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot.*
Fairy Queen.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be.*]

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. f.* [from *be.*]

1. Existence; opposed to *nonentity.*
Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and *being* there. *Darvies.*

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*,
raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits which, ordain'd by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits
know;

Or who could suffer *being* here below?
As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once includ'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope.*

3. The person existing.

Al fair, yet false! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit!
Dryden.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the Supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being.* *Addison.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *DiG.*

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so.*

My gracious duke,
Be't so the will not here, before your grace,
Content to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakspeare.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*]

To beat; to thump; a word in low speech.

What several madresses in men appear!
Orestes rups from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [a sea term.] To fall; as, to *belace* a rope. *DiG.*

BE'LAMIE. *n. f.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. Out of use.

Wife Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Cebes, his dearest *belamie.* *F. Queen.*

BE'LAMOUR. *n. f.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; consort; paramour. Obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave the decks her boueous bow'r
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour.*
Fairy Queen.

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELAY. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to waylay, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.
The speedy horse all passages *belay*,
And spur their smoking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.
'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might,
Than those small forces ye were wont *belay.*
Spenser.

To BELAY A ROPE. [a sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their fees, *belchings*, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbutn.*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden.*

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness, hatefulness, or hurour.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakspeare.*

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd.* *Milton.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pat's'd through. *Milton.*

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belch'd* the mingled streams of wind and blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food. *Pope.*

When I an am'rous kiss design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.
A sudden reformation would follow, among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch.* *Donne.*

BELDAM. *n. f.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries.

When *bel-dam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Heest? you look angrily.—
—Have I not reason, *bel-dams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I weep for woe, the teaty *bel-dam* swore. *Dryden.*

TO BELEAGUER. *v. a.* [*belageren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their boldness, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then beleagu'd by Turous and the Latins. *Dryden.*

Against *belaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pill'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*

BELEAGUERER. *n. f.* [from *belaguer*.] One that besieges a place.

TO BELIE. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unfavourable to the wind.

BELEMNITES. *n. f.* [from *βέλος*, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal *bellflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *bellflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *bellflower*. 4. Garden *bellflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Cantabury bells*. 5. Canary *bellflower*, with orrach leaves, and a tuberose root. 6. Blue *bellflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking glass *bellflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *bellfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BELFRY. *n. f.* [*bellfroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *bellfry*, because bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *bellfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. *Guy.*

BELGARD. *n. f.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Queen.*

TO BELIE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. Which durst, with horses hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound. *Dryden.*

The shape of man, and imitated beast,
The walk, the words, the geiture could supply,
The habit mimic, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day *belly'd*,
And Phillis is some forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *belie* him, Piety, thou *beliest* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shak.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing. Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *belly'd* his mighty father's name. *Dryden.*
In the dispute what'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue *belly'd*;
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your side. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'Tis slander, whose breath,
Rides on the polling winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakspeare.*

BELIEF. *n. f.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*
Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wake.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion. He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that may be credited or believed.

TO BELIEVE. *v. a.* [Gelyfan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition which they are persuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not feeling, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee,
and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

TO BELIEVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God he prais'd, that to *believing* souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakspeare.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *on*, to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting somewhat of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Aldison.*

BELIEVER. *n. f.* [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit. Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of christianity. Infidels themselves did dissent, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *To believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *ly likelihood*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps. There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which feasting, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Silvery.*

Lord Aogelo, *belike*, thinking me remits in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakspeare.*

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Ralegh.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony, as *it may be supposed*.

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanness of them would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were to great, that the sea could not hold them both; or else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Bretius on Language.*

BELIVF. *adv.* [belive, Sax. probably from *bi* and *live*, in the sense of vivacity, speed, quickness.] Speedily; quickly. Out of use.

By that same way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *believe*.

Fairy Queen.

BELL. *n. f.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See BALL.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. Bells are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shak.*

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry bells ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead.

Shakespeare.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

He has no one necessary attention to any thing but the bell, which calls to prayers twice a-day.

Addison's Spectator.

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

Where the hee sucks, there suck I,
In a cowslip's bell I lie.

Shakespeare.

The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed.

Dryden.

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb,
and the faulcon his bells, so hath man his desires.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

4. To bear the bell. To be the first: from the wether, that carries a bell among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has bells on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the bell from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works.

Hakewill.

5. To shake the bells. A phrase in Shakespeare, taken from the bells of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells.

Shakespeare.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August bell, and are sometimes ripe.

Mortimer.

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from bell and fashion.] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn-apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large bell-furnished flowers at the joints.

Mortimer.

BELLE. *n. f.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle bell?
O say, what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?

Pope.

BELLES LETTRES. *n. f.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no singular.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the belles lettres.

Talbot.

BELLIBONE. *n. f.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. Out of use.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot

Such a *bellibone*,

And Syrix rejoice that ever was her lot
To bear such a one.

Spenser.

BELLIGERANT. *adj.* [belliger, Lat.]

BELLIGEROUS. } Waging war. *Diç.*

BELLING. *n. f.* A hunting term, spoke of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Diç.*

BELLIPOTENT. *adj.* [bellipotens, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Diç.*

To BELLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and bellowed; the green Neptune a ram, and bleated.

Shakespeare.

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares bleat,

Within the lion's den?

Dryden.

But now the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and bellowing sons thy progeny.

Dryden.

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd it out,
As he'd burst heav'n.

Shakespeare.

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,

Would bellow out a laugh in a base note.

Dryden.

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow so terribly loud that he frightens us.

Tatler.

4. To roar as the sea in a storm, or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terrour.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,
Which thro' the wood loud bellowing did rebound.

Spenser.

The rising rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas rebound.

Dryden.

BELLOWS. *n. f.* [balg, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or belly. It has no singular; for we usually say, a pair of bellows; but Dryden has used bellows as a singular.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
For bellows serve to kindle more the fire.

Sidney.

One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,
And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame.

Fairy Queen.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke.

Dryden.

The lungs, as bellows, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of bellows, to collect and convey the breath.

Holder.

2. In the following passage it is singular.

Thou neither, like a bellows, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore.

Dryden.

BELLUINE. *adj.* [belluinus, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and belluine life would be the best.

Atterbury.

BELLY. *n. f.* [balg, Dutch; bal, bala, Welsh.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulph it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest.

Shakespeare.

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life.

Genesis.

3. The womb: in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negroe's belly: the Moor is with child by you.

Shakespeare.

The secret is grown too big for the pretence like Mrs. Primly's big belly.

Congreve.

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the back, or that which demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their bellies by spoil, rather than by labour.

Huyward.

Whose god is their belly.

Phil.

He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry belly before harvest.

Arbuthnot.

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp.

Bacon.

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings.

Bacon.

6. Any place in which something is enclosed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardst my voice.

Jonah.

To BELLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waxes, signs cease to rise,
For bellying earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes.

Creech's Manilius.

The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the tail,

The bellying canvas strutted with the gale.

Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,

Heav'n bellies downwards, and descends in rain.

Dryden.

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with bellying goblets.

Phillips.

BELLYACHE. *n. f.* [from belly and ache.]

The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BELLYBOUND. *adj.* [from belly and bound.]

Diseas'd, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BELLY-FRETTING. *n. f.* [from belly and fret.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with a foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

Diç.

BELLYFUL. *n. f.* [from belly and full.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more than enough: thus, king James told his son that he would have his bellyful of parliamentary impeachments.

BELLYGOD. *n. f.* [from belly and god.]

A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous bellygod, may suffice to shew.

Hakewill.

BELLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from belly and pinch.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,

The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs.

Shaksp.

BELLYROLL. *n. f.* [from belly and roll.]

A roll of called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *belly-roll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Nortimer.*

B'ELLY-TIMBER. n. f. [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber* above ground Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*
The strength of every other member Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

B'ELLY-WORM. n. f. [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

B'ELMAN. n. f. [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman* Which gives the stern 't good night. *Shaksp. arc.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warn'd,

Now hangs the *belman's* song, and pasted here The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*

The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

B'ELMETAL. n. f. [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*

Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

To B'ELOCK. v. a. [from *be* and *lock*.] To fall as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shaksp. arc.*

B'ELOMANCY. n. f. [from *βελος* and *μαντις*.]

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Geimans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To B'ELONG. v. n. [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.
To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or business of.
There is no need of such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shaksp.*

The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*
To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.
He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke.*

4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *I Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.
He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *I Corinth.*

B'ELOV'ED. participle. [from *belove*, derived of *love*.] It is observable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we

say, you are much *belov'd* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet,
Mirk Antony, so well *belov'd* of Caesar,
Should outlive Caesar. *Shaksp. arc.*

In likeness of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *belov'd* Son. *Milton.*

B'EL O'W. prep. [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not so high.
For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shak.*
He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shaksp. arc.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.
The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.
His Idyllium of Theocritus are as much *below* his Mamilus, as the fields are below the stars. *Felton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming.
'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

B'EL O'W. adv.

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.
To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following. *Bacon.*

His sultry heat infects the sky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*. *Dryden.*

2. On earth, in opposition to heaven.
And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's blest'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith.*

The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever fought, and blest'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to heaven and earth.
The gl'dsome ghosts in circling troops attend;
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What has us'nes brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryden.*

When suff'ring faints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*. *Tickel.*

To B'EL O'WT. v. a. [from *be*, and *low*, a word of content.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obsolete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper they had not only good cheer, but also favoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *below'd* his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Cumden.*

B'ELSW'GGER. n. f. A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a charitable *belly-wagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

B'ELT. n. f. [*belt*, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shaksp. arc.*

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then forc'd the shining *belt*, with gold inslat;

The *belt* Eurytion's a'ful hands had made. *Dryden.*

B'ELWE'THER. n. f. [from *bell* and *weather*.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will seize my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after thee *belweather*. *Spenser.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belweather*. *Shaksp. arc.*

The flock of sheep and *belweather* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, jostled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel.*

To B'ELV'. See BELIE.

To B'EMAD. v. a. [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and *bemad'd* sorrow
The king hath cause to plain. *Shaksp. arc.*

To B'EMIRE. v. a. [from *be* and *mir*.] To drag or incuben in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in lonely sort,
Their journey long, their money short;
The loving couple well *berid'd*;
The horse and both the riders *berid'd*. *Swift.*

To B'EMOAN. v. a. [from *To moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *beremoans*. *Dryden.*

The gods themselves the rain'd seas *beremoan*,
And blame the mischief that themselves have done. *Addison.*

B'EMOANER. n. f. [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

To B'EMOCK. v. a. [from *mock*.] To treat with mocks.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shaksp. arc.*

To B'EMOIL. v. a. [*be*, and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place,
how fine was *beremil'd*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shaksp. arc.*

To B'EMONSTER. v. a. [from *be* and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd and self converted thing! for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shaksp. arc.*

B'EMUS'ED. adj. [from *To muse*.] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *beremus'd* in beer,
A maudling poetess, a rhiming peer? *Pope.*

B'ENCH. n. f. [*bene*, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spenser.*

All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearse:
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers wish to great a gust
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause;

And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His muse had itar'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the count of law. *Shaksp. arc.*

Cyriac, whose grandfire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar so often wrenched. *Milton.*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the same way.

Fools to popular praise aspire
Of publick speeches, which woful fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubled sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds.
Dryden.

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.
'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grats arose in fresher green.
Dryden.

2. To seat upon a bench.
His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd* and rear'd to worship. *Shakspeare.*

BENCHER. *n. f.* [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the ins of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulg'd me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

To BEND. *v. a. pret. bended, or bent*; part. pass. *bended, or bent*. [*bendān*, Saxon; *bandler*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandere*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it. *Ecclesi.*

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around:

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and flew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound.
Dryden.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Antony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shaksp.*
Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou sitt'st alone? *Shak.*
Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*.
Fairfax.

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Disturb'd our course. *Dryden.*

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*
Divers'd their steps; the rival rout ascend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. *Hosker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakspeare.*
When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for use: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm fertild, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible seat. *Shaksp.*
As a Fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing? *L'Esrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. To *bend* the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Sons have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the beard, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over.
There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakspeare.*
3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.
Not to, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before.
Dryden.

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease.
Aldison.

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Aldison.*
He is every where *bent* on intrusion, and avoids all manner of dissensions. *Aldison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.
The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come *bending* unto thee. *Isaiah.*

BEND. *n. f.* [from *To bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.
'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre. *Shakspeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *To bend*.]

1. The person who bends.
2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.
These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

BE'NDWITH. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: opposed to *above*.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow.
Prior.

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare.*
And oft on rocks their tender wings they
tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear.
Dryden.

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.
I destroyed the Amorie before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Montimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to *heaven*.
Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Evodus.*

Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death. *Yalden.*

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

BENE'DICTION. *n. f.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronounciation of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so lows him; his unkindness,
That stript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his ooghearted daughters. *Shakspeare.*
From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him show'r
His *benediction* to, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which enricheth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks?
Milton.

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting up on the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Hyllife.*

BENEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred: which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worship'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the *benefactor* not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Aldson.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *n. f.* [from *benefactor*.]

A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others.

And of the priest's cistoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire.
Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepri'd, his *benefice* forsook.

BENEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the benefice.

BENEFICENCE. *n. f.* [from *beneficent*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius.

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren.

BENEFICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God.

But Phœnus, tho' to man *beneficent*,
Delights in building cities.

BENEFICIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful: with to before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to their beneficence and good in them.

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind.

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected.

Are the present revolutions in circular orbits, more *beneficial* than the other would be?

2. Helpful; medicinal.
In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*.

BENEFICIAL. *n. f.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*.

BENEFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial*.] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*.

BENEFICIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope.

BENEFICIARY. *n. f.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person.

BENEFIT. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms.
Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.

Offer'd life
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works.

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee.

3. Lu-lu.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one wit in orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not wit in orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression.

TO BENEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge.

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine.

TO BENEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare.

BENEFMPT. *adj.* [See *NEMPT*.] Named; marked out. Obsolete.

Much greater gifts for good than thou shalt gain,
Than kid or coffee, which I thee *benefmpt*;
Then up, I say.

TO BENET. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my head
They had begun the play.

BENEVOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *beneficentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good-will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence*.

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III.

BENVOIENT. *adj.* [from *beneficent*, *beneficentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good-will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benivolent* as wife,
Nature all
Is blooming and *benivolent* like thee.

BENVOLENTNESS. *n. f.* Benevolence.

BENGAL. *n. f.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A plant.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A gun. See *BENZOIN*.

TO BENIGHT. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to shroud with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast
May sit in the center, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere,
As those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish.
A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky.

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts
Under the polar Bear.

2. To surprize with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle, I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house.

Here some *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there.

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown.

BENIGN. *adj.* [from *benignus*, Lat.] It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See *BENEFICENT*.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfilled

Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair.

To good malignant, to bad men *benign*.

We owe more to Heav'n, than to the sword,
The world's return of *to benign* a lord.

What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adoration.

They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*.

Different are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men.

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies.

BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes.

BENIGNITY. *n. f.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversion.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it.

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in choleric bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus.

BENIGNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
It sets splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so benignly shine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as the rose, benignly to be set. *Prior*
BENISON. n. f. [*benir*, to bless; *beniffons*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction: not now used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such doughty; nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benison*. *Shak.*
Unmistake, ye fair stars, and thou fair moon,
That wouldst to love the traveller's *benison*. *Milt.*

BENNET. n. f. An herb; the same with *azens*.

BENT. n. f. [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Waller.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*; and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Wilkins.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain stood,
Threatning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryd.*

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shaksp.*

We both obey,
And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shaksp.*

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; disposition toward something.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantasy! *Spenser.*

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found
Be you beneath the sky. *Shaksp.*

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of York. *Bacon.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton.*

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryd.*

Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute into insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it. *Hooker.*

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that's
Glad at the thing they frown at. *Shaksp.*

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour. *Shaksp.*

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand. *Dryden.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the undecid ending in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind supplem't, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches. *Locke.*

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whole sharpness nought reverted. *Drayton.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth. *Bacon.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Præham.*

BENTING Time. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on *bents* before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden.*

To BENN'M. v. a. [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So things a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold *benumm'd*, before. *Fairfax.*

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton.*

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness
Benums my blood. *Denham.*

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benumm'd* with cold? *L'Esrange.*

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death
Benumm'd her senses first, then stopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. n. f. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procur'd by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree. The best comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being intersper'd with white spots, resembling broken almonds. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

To BEPA'INT. v. a. [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shaksp.*

To BEPI'NCH. v. a. [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepinch'd*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to flout out. *Chapman.*

To BEPI'SS. v. a. [from *pis*.] To wet with urine.

One caus'd, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played,

which made the knight *bepis* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself. *Dehner.*

To BEQUEATH. v. a. [epiðz, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeath'd* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shaksp.*

My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thousand crowns. *Shaksp.*

Methinks this age seems resolv'd to *bequeath* posterity to what it remember it. *Glauville.*

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost. *Dryd.*

BEQUEATHMENT. n. f. [from *bequeath*.] A legacy.

BEQUEST. n. f. [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeſſor. *Hale.*

To BERA'TTLE. v. a. [from *rattle*.] To fill with noise; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shaksp.*

BERBERRY. n. f. [*berberis*, sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, sloes, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To BER'EAVE. v. n. pret. bereaved, or bereft; part. pass. *berest*. [beneopian, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *berest* me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins. *Shaksp.*

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st *berave* him of his wits with wonder. *Shaksp.*

There was never a prince *berave'd* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an over greatness in one counsellor. *Bacon's Essays.*

The sacred priests with ready knives *berave* the beasts of life. *Dryden.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to *berave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that ineffinable favour of Heaven. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes it is used without *of*.

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *berest* you, all is lost. *Shaksp.*

BERE'AVEMENT. n. f. [from *berave*.] Deprivation. *Dist.*

BERE'FT. The part. pass. of *berave*.

The chief of either side *berest* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife. *Dryden.*

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. n. f. [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean to

bacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BERGMASER. *n. f.* [from *berg*, Sax. and *master*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGNOTE. *n. f.* [of *berg*, a mountain, and *note*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.

Blount.

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; many, he had a better love to *berhyme* her.

Shakspeare.

I fought no homage from the race that write; I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their fight: Poems I heeded, now *berhym'd* so long, No more than thou, great George! a birthday song.

Pope.

BERL'N. *n. f.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!

Nor think your verses sterling,

Though with a golden pen you scrawl,

And scribble in a *berlin*.

Swift.

BERME. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisadoed. *Harris.*

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence. Not used.

She said, ah dearest lord! what evil star On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,

That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are? *F. Queen.*

BERRY. *n. f.* [from *berri*, Sax. from *bepan*, to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She sinate the ground, the which straight forth did yield

A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread,

That all the gods admir'd.

Spenfer.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle, And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best, Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality.

Shakspeare.

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING Cedar. [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard seeds in each. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made.

Miller.

BERRY-BEARING Orach. See **MULBERRY BLIGHT.**

BERT, is the same with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illustris* and *clarus*. So *Ecbert*, eternally famous or bright; *Sigbert*, famous conqueror. And she who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is observed by *Linprandus*. Of the same sort were these, *Phedrus*, *Epiphanius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illustris*.

Gilson's Camden.

BERTH. *n. f.* [with sailors.] See **BIRTH.**

BERTRAM. *n. f.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *bastard pellitory*.

BERYL. *n. f.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May thy billows roul ashore

The *beryl* and the golden ore.

Milton.

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of coracelin, of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common coracelin.

Woodward.

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *bescreen'd* in night,

So stumblest on my counsel?

Shakspeare.

To BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *besought*; I have *besought*. [from *pecan*, Sax. *versocken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore: sometimes before a person.

I *beseech* you, sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read

Shakspeare.

I *beseech* thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds.

Philomen.

I, in the anguish of my heart, *beseech* you

To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul.

Addison.

2. To beg; to ask: before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *besought*

His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.

Milton.

Before I come to them, I *beseech* your patience, whilst I speak something to ourselves here present.

Spratt.

To BESE'EM. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, *beseeemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God?

This oversight

Beseems thee not, in whom such virtues spring.

Fairfax.

Verona's ancient citizens

Cast by their brave *beseeming* ornaments.

Shakspeare.

What thoughts he had, *beseems* not me to say;

Though some surmise he went to fast and pray.

Dryden.

BESE'EN. *particip.* [from *besie*, *Skinner*.] This word I have only found in *Spenfer*.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen, Armed in antique robes down to the ground, And sad habiliments right well *beseen*.

F. Queen.

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beset*; I have *beset*. [*besettan*, Sax.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to enclose; as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled;

The thicket is *beset*, he cannot 'scape.

Shakspeare.

Now, Caesar, let thy troops *beset* our gates,

And bar each avenue—

Cato shall open to himself a passage.

Addison.

I know thou look'st it on me as on a wretch

Beset with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes.

Addison.

2. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapons, we're *beset* with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress.

Shakspeare.

The only righteous in a world perverse,

And therefore hated, therefore so *beset*

With foes, for daring single to be just.

Milton.

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's self, and an undisturbed doing his duty, whatever ill *besets*, or danger lies in his way.

Locke.

3. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beset*.

Shakspeare.

Thus Adam, fore *beset*, reply'd.

Milton.

Sure, or I read her visage much amiss,

Or grief *besets* her hard.

Roscoe.

We be in this world *beset* with sundry uneasinesses, distracted with different desires.

Locke.

4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used.

But they him spying, both with greedy force

At once upon him ran, and him *beset*

With strokes of mortal steel.

Fairy Queen.

To BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [The original of this word is somewhat obscure: as it evidently implies to *weiss* ill, some derive it from *beschryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topfel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *shrew mouse*, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *shrew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To with a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock, but I *beshrew* us both, If I believe a saint upon his oath.

Dryden.

2. To happen ill to.

Beshrew thee, cousin, which didst lead me forth Of that sweet way I was in to despair.

Shakspeare.

Now much *beshrew* my manners, and my pride, If *Hermia* meant to say *Lysander* lied.

Shakspeare.

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]

1. At the side of another; near.

Beside the hearth a fruitful palmtree grows, Embled since by this great funeral.

Fairfax.

He cauled me to sit down *beside* him.

Bacon.

At his right hand, *Victory*

Sat eagle-wing'd: *beside* him hung his bow.

Milt.

Fair *Livia* fled the fire

Before the gods, and stood *beside* her fire.

Dryden.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;

Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows.

Gay.

Now under hanging mountains,

Beside the falls of fountains,

Unheard, unknown,

He makes his moan.

Pope.

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,

Beside the senses, and above them far.

Davies.

In brutes, *besides* the exercise of sensitive perception, and imagination, there are lodged instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty.

Hale.

We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and learned men, *beside* whose names are in the christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history.

Addison on Christ. Religion.

Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense.

Addison.

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act

preter & contra naturam, *beside* and against nature.

Bramhall.

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes.

South.

Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above, the discoveries of man's reason.

South.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.

Locke.

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

You are too willful blame,

And, since your coming here, have done

Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience.

Shakspeare.

Of vagabonds we say,

That they are ne'er *beside* their way.

Hudibras.

These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beside* it.

Locke.

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *besides themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shak.*

Fetus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; much learning doth make thee mad. *Act.*

BESIDE. } *adv.*
BESIDES. }

1. More than that; over and above.
If Cassio do remain,

He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfile me to him; there stand I in peril. *Shakpeare.*

Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

That man that doth not know those things,
which are of necessity for him to know, is but
an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*.
Tillotson.

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks
this treasury. But, *besides* that he has attempted
it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians
keep too watchful an eye. *Addison.*

2. Not in this number; out of this class;
not included here.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any
besides. *Genesis.*

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the
world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves.
Locke.

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*.
Pope.

BESIDERY. *n. f.* A species of pear.

To BESIEGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To be-
leaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with
armed forces; to endeavour to win a
town or fortress, by surrounding it with
an army, and forcing the defendants,
either by violence or famine, to give ad-
mission.

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until
thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuter.*

The queen, with all the northern earls and
lords,
Intends here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shak.*

BESIEGER. *n. f.* [from *besiege*.] One
employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common
forms, where the *besiegers* have not the wofe of the
bargain. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.]

To daub; to smear.
He persuaded us to tickle our noses with
speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *be-
slubber* our garments with it, and smear it was
the blood of true men. *Shakpeare.*

To BESMEAR. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]

1. To bedaub; to overspread with some-
thing that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Bismarck with precious balm, whose virtuous
might

Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*

That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmeared*

A black as Vulcan. *Shakpeare.*

Fifth Moloch, horrid king! *besmeared* with
blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. *Par. Lost.*

Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeared*
With blood. *Denham.*
Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeared*.
Dryden.

2. To foil; to foul.
My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmeare* it. *Shakpeare.*

To BESMIRCH. *v. a.* To foil; to discolour.
Not in use.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no foil of cauteel doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakpeare.*

Our gaynets and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With many marching in the painful field. *Shak.*

To BESMOK'E. *v. n.* [from *smoke*.]

1. To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To BESMUT. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To
blacken with smoke or soot.

BESOM. *n. f.* [beſm, beſma, Sax.] An
instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that sold
besoms: a proud young fellow came to him for
a *besom* upon trest; the old man said, Borrow of
thy back and belly, they will never ask thee
again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction,
saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah.*

To BESORT. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To fuit;
to fit; to become.

Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you. *Shakpeare.*

BESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Com-
pany; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakpeare.*

To BESOT. *v. a.* [from *soot*.]

1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to
take away the senses.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemous his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes, *Hudibras.*

He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and
what then can there be for religion to take hold
of him by? *South.*

2. To make to doat, with *on*. Not much
used.

Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights. *Shaksp.*

Trait not thy beauty; but restore the prize
Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

BESOU'GHT. The preterit and part. pas-
sive of *beseech*.

Hasten to appease
Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *besought*.
Milton.

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.]

To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle
with something shining.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'ns *bespangling* with diſſevell'd light.
Pope.

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *spatter*.]

1 To foil by throwing filth; to spot or
sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms,
shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces.
Government of the Tongue.

His weapons are the same which women and
children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to
bespatter. *Swift.*

2. To asperse with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch blest
Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *spawl*.] To
daub with spittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *bespoke*, or *bespoke*:
I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *speak*.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing before-
hand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *bespoke*. *Shakpeare.*

Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*. *Shak.*

When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his
tradesmen waited upon him to *bespeak* his cus-
tom. *Arbuthnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and
accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*.
Swift.

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My pretace looks as if I were afraid of my
reader, by too tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forbode; to tell something before-
hand.

They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed
ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the at-
lies. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; to address. This sense
is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to
cheer,
And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryd.*

Then flaring on her with a ghastly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*.
Dryden.

5. To betoken; to show.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he
had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke*
him rather a monster. *Locke.*

He has dispatch'd me hence,
With orders that *bespeak* a mind compos'd.
Addison.

BESPE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *bespeak*.] He
that bespeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *bespeaker* of
the work, but delight in the work itself. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *speckle*.]

To mark with speckles, or spots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To
daub with spew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To sea-
son with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shakpeare.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* I *bespat*, or *bespit*; I
have *bespit*, or *bespitten*. [from *spit*.] To
daub with spittle.

BESPO'KE. *irreg. participle.* [from *bespeak*;
which see.]

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark
with spots.

Mildew rests on the wheat, *bespotting* the
stalks with a discent colour from the natural.
Mortimer.

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* preterit *bespread*;
part. pass. *bespread*. [from *spread*.] To
spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted
flowers *bespread*. *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *bespread*; so that no
place wants proper inhabitants. *DeVham.*

To BESPRINKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprinkle*.]

To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Herodotus, imitating the father puer, whose
life he had written, hath *besprinkled* his work
with many falshoods. *Broun.*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood;
The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the ground.
Dryden.

2^o BESP'UTTER. v. a. [from *sputter.*] To sputter over something; to daub any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. adj. the superlative from good. [bet, beteja, betet, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel.*

When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hoper.*

When he is best, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shakespeare.*

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so, and therefore it is best. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it best, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the best actions, and makes them sins. *Addison.*

2. The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking; only this, Let each man do his best. *Shakespeare.*

The duke did his best to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the best of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, said he, our sport is at the best. *Addison.*

3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the best of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison.*

We set sail, and made the best of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

BEST. adv. [from *well.*] In the highest degree of goodness.

We shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh them best. *Deuteronomy.*

BEST is sometimes used in composition.

These latter best-be-trust spies had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making reasonances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and best-natured institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

To BESTA'IN. v. a. [from *stain.*] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin bestained cloke With our pure honours. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTE'AD. v. a. I bested; I have bested. [from *stead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence, vain deluding joys! The brood of folly, without father bred; How little you bestead, Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be bested.

They shall pass through it hardly bested, and hungry. *Huiah.*

BESTIAL. adj. [from *beast.*]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes, Did all the bestial citizens surprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury, And bestial appetite, in change of lust. *Shaksp.*

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook Their living strength, and unfrequented left His righteous altar, bowing lowly down To bestial gods. *Milton.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may count and gratify the most bestial part of us. *Decay of Piet.*

BESTIA'LITY. n. f. [from *bestial.*] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm bestiality to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Abuth. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

BESTIALLY. adv. [from *bestial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTI'CK. v. a. preterit, I bestuck; I have bestuck. [from *slick.*] To rick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire, Bestuck with stann'drous darts; and works of faith Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R. v. a. [from *stir.*]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men went to watch On duty, sleeping found by whom they dead, Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk Whatever earth, all-bearing mother yields, She gathers. *Paradise Lost.*

But, as a dog that turns the spit Bestirs himself, and plies his feet To climb the wheel, but all in vain, His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they must needs bestir themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so bestirred your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakespeare.*

To BESTOW. v. a. [besteden, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon; commonly with *upon.*

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to bestow it upon himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they bestow upon Baalim. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Sometimes with *to.*

Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clerks places; which he had bestowed to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water bestowed for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting, Which was a sin; yet in bestowing, madam, He was most princely. *Shakespeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes; For what the powerful takes not, he bestows. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to bestow on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my person yours; And tell me how you would bestow yourself. *Shakespeare.*

I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admires her. *Taylor.*

5. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw, And fat of victims which his friends bestow. *Dryden.*

6. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been bestowed there. *Swijt.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt bestow that money for what's over thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine. *Deuteronomy.*

8. To lay up; to flow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and bestowed them in the house. *2 Kings.*

BESTOW'ER. n. f. [from *bestow.*] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the bestowers of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRAUGHT. part. [Of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from *bestraught*; perhaps it is corrupted from *disstraught*.] Distraught; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Ask Maian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not bestraught. *Shakespeare.*

To BESTRE'W. v. a. part. pass. bestrewed, or bestrown. [from *strew.*] To sprinkle over.

So thick bestrown, Alject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Milton.*

To BESTRI'DE. v. a. I bestrid; I have bestrid, or bestridden. [from *stride.*]

1. To slide over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world Like a colossus. *Shakespeare.*

Make him bestride the ocean, and mankind Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To step over.

That I see thee here, Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart, Than when I first my wedded mistress saw Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is often used, in the consequential sense, for to ride on.

He bestrides the lazy pacing clouds, And tails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakespeare.*

That horse, that thou so often hast bestrid; That horse, that I so carefully have deis'd. *Shakespeare.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their lubberstate mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

The bounding steed you pompously bestride Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He bestrid An o'erpress'd Roman, and i'th' consul's view Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met, And struck him on his knee. *Shakespeare.*

It thou see me down in the battle, and bestride me, so; 'tis a point of friendship. *Shakespeare.*

He doth bestride a bleeding land, Gasping for life under great Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*

To BESTU'D. v. a. [from *stut.*] To adorn with studs, or shining prominences.

Th' unfought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And to beslid with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. f.* [peddian, to wager; ped, a
wager, Sax. from which the etymolo-
gists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine
it to come from *betan*, to mend, increase,
or *better*, as a *bet* increases the original
wager.] A wager; something laid to
be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*
To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
wager; to stake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of
Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon
his head. *Shakspeare.*

He flies the court for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*.
Ben Jonson.

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

BET. The old preterit of *beat*.

He said for a better hour, till the hammer had
wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

To BETAKE. *v. a.* pret. I *betook*; part.
pass. *betaken*. [from *take*.]

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.
Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser.*

2. To have recourse to: with the recipro-
cal pronoun.

The adverse party *betaking* itself to such prac-
tices as men embrace, when they behold things
brought to desperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir; therefore *betake* thee
To nothing but despair. *Shakspeare.*

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore.
Milton.

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pro-
noun.

With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:
But when o'rselves to action we *betake*,
It thuns the mint, like gold that chymists make.
Dryden.

As my observations have been the light where-
by I have steer'd my course, so I *betake* myself
to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph
light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

They both *betook* them several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton.*

To BETEEM. *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring
forth; to bestow; to give.

So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fair
Beteem to you his sword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kenn'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend.
Fairy Queen.

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shakspeare.

To BETHINK. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have
bethought. [from *think*.] To recall to re-
flection; to bring back to consideration,
or recollection. It is generally used
with the reciprocal pronoun, and of
before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could al-
most *bethink* themselves of change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought* me of another fault. *Shakspeare.*

I, better *bethinking* myself, and mulling his
determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh.*

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet of another plea *bethought* him soon. *Milton.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never
bethink themselves till hampered, and past recov-
ery. *L'Esfrange.*

Cherippus, then in time yourself *bethink*,
And what your rags will yield by auction sink.
Dryden.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and
make him *bethink* himself, whether this attempt
be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BETHLEHEM. *n. f.* [See **BEDLAM.**]
A hospital for lunatics.

BETHLEHEMITE. *n. f.* [See **BEDLAMITE.**]
A lunatic; an inhabitant of a mad-
house.

BETHOUGHT. *participle.* [from *bethink*;
which see.]

To BETHRAL. *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To
enslave; to conquer; to bring into sub-
jection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape away,
For she it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakspeare.*

To BETHUMP. *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To
beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous
word.

I was never so *bethump* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad.
Shakspeare.

To BETIDE. *v. n.* pret. It *betided*, or
betid; part. pass. *betid*. [from *tid*,
Sax. See **TIDE.**]

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance,
whether good or bad: with the person.
Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight?
Spenser.

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must recend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has to.

Neither know I
What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain
Perplex'd in all. *Shakspeare.*

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to hap-
pen: without the person.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betided*.
Betwix the fox, and th' ape by him misguid'd.
Spenser.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeeful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakspeare.*

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betideth here in absence of thy friend. *Shakspeare.*

4. To become; to be the fate; with *of*.

If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee?
Shakspeare.

BETINE. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*;
BETINES. } that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.
Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*.
Shakspeare.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way.
Milton.

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them
contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser.*

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*.
Shakspeare.

There be some have an over early ripeness in
their years, which fadeth *betimes*: these are first,
such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is
soon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy
youth; that is, enter upon a religious course
betimes. *Tillotson.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *be-
times* in the morning, may sleep the sounder next
day. *Shakspeare.*

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered
sacrifice. *Maccabees.*

BETLE. } *n. f.* [*pipet adulterinum*.] An
BETRE. } Indian plant, called water pep-
per. *Diarr.*

To BETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *token*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.
We know not wherefore churches should be
the worse, if, at this time, when they are deli-
vered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit
to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such
actions, be usual. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three list'd colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow; to prefigure.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson.*

BETONY. *n. f.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant,
greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb.
Miller.

BETOK. *irreg. pret.* [from *betake*; which
see.]

To BETOSS. *v. a.* [from *tofs*.] To disturb;
to agitate; to put into violent motion.
What said my man, when my *betossed* soul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspeare.*

To BETRAY. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by
treachery, or breach of trust: with *to*
before the person, otherwise *into*.
If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies,
seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God
of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.
Chronicles.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be
betrayed into the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear of nothing else but a *betraying* of the
successors which reason offereth. *Wycliffe.*

He was not to be won, either by promise or
reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles.*

2. To discover that which has been en-
trusted to secrecy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing some-
thing entrusted.

How would'st thou again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord?
Milton.

4. To make known something that were
better concealed.
Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your
tongues, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into something
inconvenient.
His abilities created him great confidence; and
this was like enough to *betray* him to great
errors. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward,
as often *betrays* itself into great errors in judg-
ment. *Watts.*

6. To show; to discover.

Ire, envy, and despair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;

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Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;

Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*
BETRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wife man doth so say of fear, that it is a *betray*er of the forces of reasonable understanding.
Hooker.
You cast down your courage through fear, the *betray*er of all succours which reason can afford.
Sir J. Hayward.
They are only a few *betray*ers of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps at half price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick.
Swift.

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled bims,
Which spungy April at thy best *betrim*s,
To make cild nymphs chaste crowns. *Shaksp.*

To BETROTH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance: used either of men or women.
He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
*Betroth*ed me unto the only heir
Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage.
Spenser.

To her my lord,
Was I *betroth*ed, ere I *Hermit* saw. *Shaksp.*
By foul's publick promise she
Was sold then, and *betroth*'d to victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianced by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betroth*ed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his house. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betroth*ed, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Chyliffe.*

To BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *trust.*] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betrust him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Greiv.*

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETTER. *adj.* The comparative of good. [bet, good, *betzpa*, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See **GOOD.**

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* had habit of frowning than the count palatine. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen *better* faces in my time,
Than stand on any shoulders that I see
Before me at this instant. *Shaksp.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far *better*. *Philippians.*

The BETTER.
1. The superiority; the advantage: with the particle of before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the *better*. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins, was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had the *better* of the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the *better* of Thucydides. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

You think fit
To get the *better* of me, and you shall;
Since you will have it so;—I will be yours.
Southerne.

The gentleman had always so much the *better* of the satirist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, for the *better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well.*] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *H-sea.*
Better a mechanic rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*
He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.
The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *better*ed with his own learning. *Shaksp.*
Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better*'d rather than decreas'd.

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Restor'd and *better*'d soon the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than *better* its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves for the *better*ing of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.
The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *better*ed. *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, better *better*ed expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you
Shaksp.

What you do
Still *better*s what is done; when you speak sweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shaksp.*

3. To advance; to support.
The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

BETTER. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Superior; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their *better*s would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born. *Shaksp.*

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *better*s,
And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my *better*s are starving. *Swift.*

BETTOR. *n. f.* [from *To bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a genteler behaviour than ordinary; but, notwithstanding he was a very fair *better*, nobody would take him up. *Addison.*

BETTY. *n. f.* [probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal sealades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful pick-lock. *Arbutnot.*

BETW'EN. *prep.* [betweonan, betwian,

Saxon; from the original word *epa*, two.]

1. In the intermediate space.
What modes
Of smell the headlong hionests *betw'een*,
And bound fugacious on the tains d green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another: noting intercourse.
He should think himself unhappy, if things should go *betw'een* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude toward; them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.
I ask whether Caſtor and Pollox, with only one soul *betw'een* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.
If there be any discord or suits *betw'een* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeas'd. *Bacon.*

Friendship requires, that it be *betw'een* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the other.
Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *betw'een* some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *betw'een* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Betw'een* is properly used of two, and among of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.

BETWIXT. *prep.* [betwix, Saxon. It has the same signification with *betw'een*, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.
Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*
Methinks, like two black storms, on either hand,
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd.*
If centradisting interest could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.
Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shaksp.*

BEVEL. } *n. f.* In masonry and joinery,
BEVEL. } a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevil* angle, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BEVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbits are ground square; but the rabbits on the ground are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

BEVER. See **BEAVER.**

BEVERAGE. *n. f.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.
I am his eupharer;
If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shaksp.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage* may be made almost of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before
Of wine and huncy mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides
Scarce dewy *beverage* for the bees provides. *Dryd.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately.

Mortimer.

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

BE'VY. *n. f.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,

A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,

Counted of many a jolly paramour. *F. Queen.*

They on the plain

Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;

Around a *bevy* of bright damfels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he

Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,

Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shaksp.*

Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to bewail his funeral.

Sir John Denham.

I cannot but bewail, as in their first principles,
The miseries and calamities of our children.

Addison.

To BEWA'IL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,

Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shak.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found *be ye ware*. See WARY. Japanese, Saxon; *warer*, Danish.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must beware of drawing or painting clouds,
winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your
picce. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to beware
what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the sylph, oh pious maid, beware!

This to disclose is all thy guardian can;

Beware of all, but most beware of man. *Pope.*

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but not, *he did beware, or he has been ware*.

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *wweep*.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,

Beweep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,

And cast you, with the waters that you lose,

To temper clay. *Shaksp.*

Larded all with sweet flowers,

Which bewept to the grave did go

With true love showers. *Shaksp.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all bewet,

Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks.

Shaksp.'s *Titus Andronicus*.

To BEWIL'DER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewild'rd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no solution of our question find;
Your words *bewild'rd*, nor direct the mind.

Blackmore.

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and *bewild'rd* in the fruitless search. *Addis.*

It is good sometimes to lose and *bewild'rd* our-
selves in such studies. *Watts.*

To BEWIT'CH. *v. a.* [from *witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shaksp.*

I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty
years, and yet I am *bewitch'd* with the
rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me
medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd!

Shaksp.

My flocks are free from love, yet look to thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs?

Dryden.

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,

And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*;

The curl of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given
of her works, whether it is not for the benefit
of mankind that they were lost; they were filled
with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture, that
it might have been dangerous to have given them
a reading. *Addison.*

BEWIT'CHERY. *n. f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination, in
words, which makes them operate with a force
beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWIT'CHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popu-
lar man, and give it bountifully to the de-
sires. *Shaksp.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *bragan*, *bepnegan*, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely 'gan display,
And, for her humour fitting purpose, fair
To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray*. *F. Queen.*

2. To show; to make visible: this word is now little in use.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodea's cheeks
bewray a modest discontent. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds,
which to confess they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,

Whose silver locks *bewray* his store of days.

Fairfax.

BEWRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and
a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough
to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend.

Addison.

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [from *beeyond*, *begeondan*, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in other's breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:

Just what you hear you have. *Pope.*

2. On the further side of.

Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou should'st
say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring
it unto us? *Deuteronomy.*

Now we are on land, we are but between
death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world
and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with
their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Further onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky. *Herbert.*

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shaksp.*

Yet these declare

Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.

Milton.

The just, wise, and good God neither does nor
can require of man any thing that is impossible,
or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed
so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals
live: this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all dis-
pute. *Bentley.*

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timothus was a man both in power, riches,
parentage, goodness, and love of his people,
beyond any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I
must confess, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Wotton.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add de-
bauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his ser-
vants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed,
and his business neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's
understanding, my labour may be of use: *beyond*
the evidence it carries with it, I advise
him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's,
if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing
and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond*
our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. To go *beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing
him to do her such services, as were both curi-
ous and costly; while he still thought he
went *beyond* her, because his heart did not com-
mit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man go *beyond*, and defraud his brother
in any matter. *1 Theffalonians.*

BE'ZEL. } *n. f.* That part of a ring in
BE'ZIL. } which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. f.* [from *pa*, against, and
zabar, poison, Persian.] A stone, former-
ly in high esteem as an antidote,

and brought from the East Indies,
where it is said to be found in the dung
of an animal called *paran*; the stone
being formed in its belly, and growing
to the size of an acorn, and sometimes
to that of a pigeon's egg. Its forma-
tion is now supposed to be fabulous.

The name is applied to several chymi-
cal compositions, designed for anti-
dotes; as mineral, solar, and jovial *be-
zoars*. *Savary, Chambers.*

BEZOARDICK. *n. f.* [from *bezour*.] A
medicine compounded with *bezour*.

The *bezour*dicks are necessary to promote sweat,
and drive forth the purified particles. *Flyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *angulus*, Lat.] Having
two corners or angles. *Diit.*

BI'AS. *n. f.* [*biais*, Fr. said to come from
bhay, an old Gaulish word, signifying
cross or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a
bowl, which turns it from the straight
line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls —
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs againstive bias. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook :
But nature to her bias drew in that. *Shaksp.*

This is that boasted bias of thy mind,
By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. *Dryd.*
Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions. Rallery, under such regulations, unbends the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper bias. *Addison's Freeholder.*

This nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd ;
Reason the bias turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propension ; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little bias towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

To Bi'as. v. a. [from the noun.] To incline to some side ; to balance one way ; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be *biased* by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A desire leaning to either side, *biasses* the judgment strangely ; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

Bi'as. adv. It seems to be used *adverbially* in the following passage, conformably to the French *mettre une chose de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw,
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim. *Shaksp.*

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biased* side. This is not used.

Blow till thy bias check
Outwell the cholice of puffed Aquilon. *Shaksp.*

BIB. n. f. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task to write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *hulla* and *pretexta*. *Addison.*

To BIB. v. n. [*bibo*, Lat.] To tittle ; to sip ; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though so named, because she would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appease a sroward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried ; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. adj. [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Diã.*

BIBA'CITY. n. f. [*bibocitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

Bi'BER. n. f. [from *To bib*.] A tippler ; a man that drinks often.

Bi'BLE. n. f. [from *βιβλιον*, a book ; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most important treasure.

Government of the Tongue.
We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *bibles*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Tillotson.*

In questions of natural religion, we should

confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the *bible*. *Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. n. f. [from *βιβλιος*, and *γραφο*, to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books ; a transferer. *Diã.*

BIBLIOTHECAL. adj. [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Diã.*

Bi'BULOUS. adj. [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has the quality of drinking moisture ; spungy. Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel neat, and gutter'd rocks. *Thomson.*

BICA'PSULAR. adj. [*bica'psularis*, Lat.] Having the feed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE. n. f. The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice* ; you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peucham.*

BICI'PITAL. } adj. [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]

BICI'PITOUS. } 1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a generation of principal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. *Brown*

To Bi'CKER. v. n. [*bicere*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish ; to fight without a set battle ; to fight off and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face
I see thy fury ; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickering*s. *Shaksp.*

2. To quiver ; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire. *Milton.*

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arrests the *bickering* stream. *Thomson.*

Bi'CKERER. n. f. [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

Bi'CKERN. n. f. [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Maxon.*

BICO'RNE. } adj. [*bicornis*, Lat.] Hav-

BICO'RNOUS. } ing two horns.
We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras ; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. adj. [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. v. a. pret. I bid, bad, bade ; I have bid, or bidden. [briddan, Saxon.]

1. To desire ; to ask ; to call ; to invite.

I am bid forth to suffer, Jessica ;
There are my keys. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, bid to the marriage. *Matt.*

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakerwill.*

2. To command ; to order : before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shaksp.*

He cind the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him. *Shaksp.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and bid the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that bids this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony 's in danger ? *Dryd. All for Love.*
Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And bade his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer ; to propose ; as, to bid a price.

Come, and be true. —
—Thou *bidst* me to my loss ; for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his fins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests.

Decay of Piety.
As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each bade high to win him to their side. *Granville.*

To give interest a share in friendship, is to tell it by inch of candle ; he that *bids* most shall have it ; and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Celtier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim ; to offer, or to make known by some public voice.

Our bans thrice bid ! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought I then pres'd, then forc'd
away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce ; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a sealed one, and not
The hosts of the meeting ; pray you bid
These unknown friends to 's welcome. *Shaksp.*

Divers, as we pass'd by them, put their arms
a little abroad ; which is their gesture, when they bid any welcome. *Bacon.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, fore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle ?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions ? *A. Phillips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and bid false Edward battle. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

She bid war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Wallér.*

The captive cannibal, oppress'd with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdain's ;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, spent at last and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed. *John.*

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but bade them farewell. *Diã.*

8. To bid beads, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even song and morn. *Dryden.*

Bi'DALE. n. f. [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. *Diã.*

Bi'DDEN. part. pass. [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.
There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family. *Bacon.*

2. Commanded.
'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,

Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope.*

BIDDER. *n. f.* [from *To bid.*] One who offers or proposes a price.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposted to the purchase of the best bidder. *Addison.*

BIDDING. *n. f.* [from *bid.*] Command; order.

How, say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

At his second bidding, darkknefs fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [*bidan*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to *abide*.

Poor naked wretches, wherefo'er you are,
That bid the pelting of this pitiless storm!

The wary Dutch this gathering storm forefaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *bide* not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in. *Romans.*

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDENTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

BIDING. *n. f.* [from *bide.*] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been. *Rosce.*

BIBENNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIER. *n. f.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wild of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*. *Spenser.*

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakspeare.*
He must not float upon his war'ry *bier*
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a household still in tears,
Sad pangs, a threshold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Farnal.*

Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a *bier*. *Abathnot.*

BIESTINGS. *n. f.* [*bysting*, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice besides, her *bieftings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryd.*

BIFARIANS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Two-fold; what may be understood two ways. *Ditt.*

BIFEROUS. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a bota-
BIFIDATED. } nical term.] Divided into

two: split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFOLD. *n. adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a foul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods delight,

If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she: O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against thyself!

Bifold authority. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

BIFORMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFURCATED. *adj.* [from *linus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward.*

BIFURCATION. *n. f.* [from *linus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it from *Bayon*; *Skinner* from *big*, which, in *Danish*, signifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less.

A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion. *Spectator.*

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen. *Bacon.*

Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

5. Full of something; and desirous, or about to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*
Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreus, rose. *Pope.*

6. Distended; swollen; ready to burst; used often as the effects of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

7. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; furly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace? *Spenser.*

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court,
seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer. *Ascham.*

If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have run. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

In his prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man? th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger periwig
Than our own native lunaticks? *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made such a noise,
and looked *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,

Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break. *Dryden.*

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garth.*

8. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

BIGAMIST. *n. f.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See **BIGAMY**.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice according to that law. *Zyliffe.*

BIGAMY. *n. f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shaksp.*
Randal determined to commence a suit against
Martin, for *bigamy* and incest. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBELLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shaksp.*
Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

We pursued our march, to the terror of the market-people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

BIGGIN. *n. f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snored out the watch of night. *Shakspeare.*

BIGHT. *n. f.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a coil of rope.

BIGLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak?
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break? *Dryden.*

BIGNESS. *n. f.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panic be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*

People were surpris'd at the *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxen's brains. *Ray.*

2. Size, whether greater or smaller; comparative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BIGGOT. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by *Camden* and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man de-

voted unreasonably to a certain party, or prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with to before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot* to the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which to long the *bigots* nurs'd. *Tate*.

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts*.

Bi'GOTED, adj. [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous: with *to*.

Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
Rel, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. *Garth*.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift*.

Bi'GOTRY, n. f. [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts*.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope*.

Bi'GSWOLN, adj. [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison*.

BiG-UDDERED, adj. [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now, driv'n before him through the arching rock,
Came tumbling heaps on heaps th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope*.

Bi'LANDER, n. f. [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary, Trevoux*.

Like *bianders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryd*.

Bi'LBERRY, n. f. [from *bilig*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skinner*; *vitis idæa*.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windfor's chimneys shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakespeare*.

Bi'LBO, n. f. [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakespeare*.

Bi'LBOES, n. f. A fort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutinies in the *bilboes*. *Shaksp*.

BILE, n. f. [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by

the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the viscous pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy*.

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver fever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore*.

BILE, n. f. [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;

Or rather a disease that 's in my flesh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shaksp*.

Those *biles* did run—lay so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy sore? *Shaksp*.

A funeulus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wissman*.

BILGE, n. f. The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner*.

To BILGE, v. n. [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now *bulge*. *Skinner*.

Bi'LIARY, adj. [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *bilinary* duct inserted into the pylorus. *Abuthnot*.

Bi'LINGSGATE, n. f. [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground,
And shameful *Bilingsgate* her robes adorn. *Pope*.

Bi'LINGUOUS, adj. [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

Bi'LIOUS, adj. [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth*.
When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuth*.

To BILK, v. a. [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick *biluican*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen flood prepar'd. *Dryden*.

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing fight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden*.

BILL, n. f. [bile, Sax. See *BALL*.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end,
and with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew*.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon*.

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign! *Milton*.
No crowing cock does there his wings display,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden*.

BILL, n. f. [bille, Sax. *tribille*, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedging bill*;

so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple*.

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle-axe.

Ye dittaff women manage rusty *bills*;
Against thy feat both young and old rebel. *Shaksp*.

BILL, n. f. [*billet*, Fr.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shaksp*.

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon*.

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses. *Bacon*.

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty
Incline to it or no? *Shaksp*.

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury*.

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras*.
The medicine was prepared according to the *bill*. *L'Estrange*.

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden*.

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden*.

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition, or forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offer justices errants in the general assizes; but more to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. *Cowell*.

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift*.

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills* of mortality, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreased or decreased. *Grant*.

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryd*.

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills* of fare for some of the mentioned suppers. *Abutimet*.

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable sentences are *bill*, of exchange, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

To **BILL**. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To carefs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonson.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*, Like Philip and May on a shilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bil*, they tread; Aleyone compris'd Seven days fits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove, The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To **BILL**. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote. *L'Esrange.*

BILLET. *n. f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Cæsar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter. 'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true, Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and raised to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Boats.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To **BILLET**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billed*: Away, I say. *Shakespeare.*

2. To quarter soldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BILLIARDS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *ball-yards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*:

Ball-yards much usfit,
And shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale*]

A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakespeare.*

Even nose and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonson*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard* stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion. *Locke.*

BILLOW. *n. f.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg* Dan. probably of the same original with *blizg*, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swollen, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver clean,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle rore. *Seyfer.*

Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them. *Wotton.*

Chasing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Dehnam.*

To **BILLOW**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BILLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

BIN. *n. f.* [banne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repositid.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Moistimer.*

As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot fallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BINARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BINARY Arithmetick. A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To **BIND**. *v. a.* pret. *bound*; part. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*. [bindan, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to inwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment? *Proverbs.*

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.

Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matt'ew.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages: with up.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we *bound* up the wound. *Wise-man.*

6. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath, to *bind* his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Swear by the solemn oath that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that all slaves are free to. *Shakespeare.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more than those that are but dubiously inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindness.

9. To confine; to hinder; with *in*, if the

refrain be local; with *up*, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound* in
To faucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*

You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that *binds* up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

11. To restrain.

The more we are *bound* up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Folton.*

12. To *bind* a book. To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound*? *Shakespeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

13. To *bind* to. To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound* to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

14. To *bind* to. To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound* to a wife, seek not to be loosed. *1 Corinthians.*

15. To *bind* over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her over to the county sessions. *Addison.*

To **BIND**. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you must make it fine by narrowing of it. *Moistimer.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. f.* A species of hop.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and more harry. *Moistimer.*

BINDER. *n. f.* [from *To bind*.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gathered quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a *bindler*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Moistimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double clott, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wise-man.*

BINDING. *n. f.* [from *bind*.] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler.*

BINDWEED. *n. f.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BINOCCLE. *n. f.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'ULAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part *ocnocular*, and some *fenocular*. *Derham.*

BINO'MIAL Root. [In algebra.] A root composed of only two parts, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*βιο* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*βιο* and *γραφω*.] In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. } *n. f.* [Fr. from *vey* and *vach*,
BI'HOVAC. } a double guard, German.]

BI'VOUAC. } A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTITION. *n. f.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any bones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriorly. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPENNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham.*

BIPETALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and *πτελο*.] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Diä.*

BI'QUADRATE. } *n. f.* [In algebra.]

BI'QUADRA'TICK. } The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH. *n. f.* [*birch*, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the catkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. *Miller.*

BIR'CHEN. *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *n. f.* [*bird*, or *brud*, a chick, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakspeare.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

The *bird* of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayell plume before him drove. *Milton.*

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryden.*

There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scipulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

To **BIRD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after we'll a *birding* together. *Shakspeare.*

BIRD'BOLT. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] An arrow, broad at the end, to be shot at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbits* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakspeare.*

BIRD'GAGE. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *gage*.] An enclosure, with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

Birdages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifogal force. *Zerbatnot and Pope.*

BIRD'CATCHER. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Esrange.*

BIRD'ER. *n. f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BIRDING-PIECE. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kill-hole. *Shakspeare.*

BIRD'LIME. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment, and scummed, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantane, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

With stores of gather'd glue contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryd.*

I'm ensnar'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled

with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Greco.*

BIRD'MAN. *n. f.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing: why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Esrange.*

BIRD'S-CHERRY. *n. f.* [*padus Theophrasti*.] A plant.

BIRDSEY. *n. f.* [*adonis*, Lat.] A plant.

BIRD'SFOOT. *n. f.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] A plant.

BIRD'SNEST. *n. f.* An herb. *Diä.*

BIRDSTARES. *n. f.* [*aracus*.] A plant.

BIRDSTONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Diä.*

BIR'GANDER. *n. f.* [*chevalopez*.] A fowl of the goose kind. *Diä.*

BIRT. *n. f.* A fish, the same with the *turbot*; which see.

BIRTH. *n. f.* [*beorð*, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.
But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakspeare's King John.*

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.
Molt virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*. *Spenser.*

All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.
He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shak.*
Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production: used of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakspeare.*

That poets are far rather *births* than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milt.*

She, for this many thousand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace. *Buckmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*,
till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

6. The act of bringing forth.
That fair Syrian shepherdess
Who, after years of barrenness,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The seamen call a *duc* or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper place on board for the masts to put their chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that masts. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BIRTHDAY. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *day.*]
 1. The day on which any one is born.
 Orient light,
 Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birth-day of heaven and earth. *Milton.*
 2. The day of the year in which any one
 was born, annually observed.
 This is my *birth-day*; as this very day
 Was *Caesar's* born. *Shakspeare.*
 They tell me 'tis my *birth-day*, and I'll keep it
 With double pomp of *fadnets*:
 'Tis woe the day deserves, which gave me
 breath. *Dryden.*
 Your country dames,
 Whose cloaths returning *birth-day* claims. *Prior.*
BIRTHDOM. *n. f.* [This is erroneously, I
 think, printed in *Shakspeare*, *birthdom*.
 It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (see
DOM) as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege
 of birth.
 Let us rather
 Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
 Beside our downy *birthdom*. *Shakspeare.*
BIRTHNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *night.*]
 1. The night on which any one is born.
 Th' angelick song in *Bethlehem* field,
 On thy *birth-night*, that song the Saviour born.
Paradise Regained.
 2. The night annually kept in memory of
 any one's birth.
 A youth more glitt'ring than a *birth-night* beau.
Pope.
BIRTHPLACE. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *place.*]
 Place where any one is born.
 My *birthplace* hate I, and my love's upon
 This enemy's town. *Shakspeare.*
 A degree of stupidity beyond even what we
 have been charged with, upon the score of our
birthplace and climate. *Swift.*
BIRTHRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and
right.] The rights and privileges to
 which a man is born; the right of the
 first-born.
 Thy blood and virtue
 Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodnefs
 Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakspeare.*
 Thou hast been found
 By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.
Milton.
 I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,
 But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion.
Otway.
 While no baseness in this breast I find,
 I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryd.*
 To say that liberty and property are the *birth-*
right of the English nation, but that, if a prince
 invades them by illegal methods, we must upon
 no pretence resist, is to confound governments.
Addison.
BIRTHSTRANGLER. *adj.* [from *birth* and
strangle.] Strangled or suffocated in
 being born.
 Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
 Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakspeare.*
BIRTHWORT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *wort*;
 I suppose from a quality of hastening
 delivery: *aristolochia*, Lat.] A plant.
BISCOTIN. *n. f.* [French.] A confection
 made of flower, sugar, marmalade,
 eggs, &c.
BISCUIT. *n. f.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and
cuit, baked, Fr.]
 1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be
 carried to sea: it is baked for long
 voyages four times.
 The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the
 Spanish gallees, was grown heavy and unwhole-
 some. *Kneller's History.*
 Many have been cured of dropsies by absten-
 nence from drinks, eating dry *biscuit*, which

creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five
 times a-day. *Abuthnot on Diet.*
 2. A composition of fine flower, almonds,
 and sugar, made by the confectioners.
TO BISULCER. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *seco*, to
 cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.
 The rational horizon *bisulceth* the globe into
 two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
BISECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A
 geometrical term, signifying the divi-
 sion of any quantity into two equal
 parts.
BISHOP. *n. f.* [From *episcopus*, Lat. the
 Saxons formed *biscop*, which was af-
 terward softened into *bishop*.] One of
 the head order of the clergy.
 A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendent, of
 religious matters in the christian church. *Ayliffe.*
 You shall find him well accompany'd
 With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*.
Shakspeare.
 Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends,
 they cannot do God a greater service, than to
 destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently
 universal government of the church by *bishops*.
K. Charles.
 In case a *bishop* should commit treason and
 felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the
 lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church.
South.
 On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would
 observe, that there is no natural connexion be-
 tween the sacred office and the letters or sound;
 for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office,
 though there is not one letter alike in them.
Watts's Logic.
BISHOP. *n. f.* A cant word for a mix-
 ture of wine, oranges, and sugar.
 Fine oranges,
 Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
 They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentlefolks
 sop. *Swift.*
TO BISHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 confirm; to admit solemnly into the
 church.
 They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
 Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Donne.*
BISHOPRICK. *n. f.* [by *copprice*, Saxon.]
 The diocese of a bishop; the district
 over which the jurisdiction of a bishop
 extends.
 It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme
 power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordi-
 nate under some bishop, and *bishopricks*, of this
 realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
 A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as
 a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise
 neither to persist in refusing. *Speator.*
 Those pastors had episcopal ordination, pos-
 sessed preferments in the church, and were some-
 times promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift.*
BISHOPSWED. *n. f.* [ammi, Lat.] A
 plant.
BISQUE. *n. f.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth
 made by boiling several sorts of flesh.
 A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
 And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
 Talks of no pyramids, or towers, or *bisqs* of fish,
 But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen
 dish. *King.*
BISKET. See *BISCUIT*.
BISMUTH. *n. f.* The same as *marcesite*;
 a hard, white, brittle, mineral sub-
 stance, of a metalline nature, found at
 Misnia; supposed to be a ricementen-
 tious matter thrown off in the formation
 of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui ge-*
neris; though it usually contains some
 silver. There is an artificial *bismuth*
 made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BISSEXTILE. *n. f.* [from *bis* and *sextilis*,
 Lat.] Leap-year; the year in which
 the day, arising from six odd hours in
 each year, is intercalated.
 The year of the sun consisteth of three hun-
 dred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting
 eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will,
 in time, deprave the compute: and this was the
 occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*
 Towards the latter end of February is the
bissextile or intercalary day; called *bissextile*, be-
 cause the sixth of the calends of March is twice
 repeated. *Holder on Time.*
BISSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by*
 and *sin*.] Blind.
 But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen
 Run barefoot up and down, threatening the
 flames
 With *bisson* rheum? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
 What harm can your *bisson* conspectivities glean
 out of this character? *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
BISTRE. *n. f.* [French.] A colour
 made of chimney foot boiled, and then
 diluted with water; used by painters in
 washing their designs. *Trevoux.*
BISTORT. *n. f.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant,
 called also *snakeweed*; which see.
BISTOURY. *n. f.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A sur-
 geon's instrument, used in making in-
 cisions, of which there are three sorts;
 the blade of the first turns like that of
 a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has
 the blade fixed in the handle; the
 crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half
 moon, having the edge on the inside.
Chambers.
BISULCOUS. *adj.* [*bifulcus*, Lat.] Clo-
 venfooted.
 For the swine, although multiparous, yet be-
 ing *bifulcus*, and only elevenfooted, are farrowed
 with open eyes, as other *bifulcus* animals.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
BIT. *n. f.* [*bitol*, Saxon.] Signifies the
 whole machine of all the iron appurte-
 nances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the
 branches, the curb, the fivel holes, the
 trancheil, and the cross chains; but
 sometimes it is used to signify only the
 bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*
 They light from their horses, pulling off their
bit, that they might something refresh their
 mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*
 We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
 The needful *bites* and curbs of headstrong steeds.
Shakspeare.
 He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away
 he runs. *Still.*
 Unus'd to the restraint
 Of curbs and *bites*, and fleetier than the winds.
Addison.
BIT. *n. f.* [from *bite.*]
 1. As much meat as is put into the mouth
 at once.
 How many prodigal *bites* have slaves and pea-
 sants
 This night englutied! *Shakspeare.*
 Follow your function, go and batten on cold
bit. *Shakspeare.*
 The mice found it troublesome to be still climb-
 ing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies.
L'Estrange.
 John was the darling; he had all the good *bites*,
 was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and
 capon. *Abuthnot.*
 2. A small piece of any thing.
 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd
 And to the table sent the smooching lord;
 A fav'ry *bit*, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front.

He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and bit by bit.
His majesty has power to grant a patent, for
stamping round bits of copper, to every subject
he hath.

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, val-
ued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. A bit the better or worse. In the finallest
degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these
lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a
bit clearer than it was seven years ago.

To BIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To put
the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. n. f. [bitze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the
wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a bitch wolf sack did yield
To two young babes.

I have been credibly informed, that a bitch
will nurse, play with, and be fond of young
foxes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies.

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Them you'll call a dog, and her a bitch.
John had not run a madding so long, had it
not been for an extravagant bitch of a wife.

To BITE. v. a. pret. I bit; part. pass.
I have bit, or bitten. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that
night
Against my fire.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unloose.

These are the youths that thunder at a play-
house, and fight for bitten apples.
He falls; his arms upon the body found,
And with his bloody teeth he bites the ground.

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the
bone, who is now indeed recovered.

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips
without a salivity; though they have showed their
teeth as if they would bite off my nose.

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy pang,
And churlish chiding, of the winter's wind;
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile.

Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,
And the feverer heats of parching summer.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another bites.

4. To cut; to wound.

I have seen the day, with my good biting faul-
chion
I would have made them skip.

5. To make the mouth smart with an
acid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of
the scent, as more fragrant; and the second
more of the taste, as more bitter, or biting.

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud; a
low phrase.

A sleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to
have conversed with you, they would have been
strangely bit, while they thought only to fall in
love with a fair lady.

BITE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting
burnings, or arm himself against the bites of the
never-dying worm?

Nor dog-days parching heat, that splits the
rocks,
Is half so harmful as the greedy flocks;

Their venom'd bites, and fears indented on the
stocks.

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle dili-
gently four or six hours for a river carp, and not
have a bite.

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low
and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with sobber lies;
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a bite.

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

1. He that bites.
Great barkers are no biters.

2. A fish apt to take the bait.
He is so bold, that he will invade one of his
own kind; and you may therefore easily believe
him to be a bold biter.

3. A tricker; a deceiver.
A biter is one who tells you a thing you have
no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has
given you, before he bit you, no reason to dis-
believe it for his saying it; and, if you give him
credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that
he has deceived you. He is one who thinks
you a fool, because you do not think him a knave.

BITTACLE. n. f. A frame of timber in
the steerage of a ship, where the com-
pafs is placed.

BITTEN. The part. pass. of To bite.

BITTER. adj. [bitzen, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like
wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than en-
gender putrefaction.
Though a man in a fever should, from sugar,
have a bitter taste, which, at another time, pro-
duces a sweet one; yet the idea of bitter, in
that man's mind, would be as distinct from the
idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissolution of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter
against them.
The word of God, instead of a bitter, teaches
us a charitable zeal.

3. Calamitous; miserable.
Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only bitter to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end.

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical.

And thun the bitter consequence: for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die.

Tell him, that if I bear my bitter fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son.

4. Painful; inclement.
The fowl the borders fly,
And thun the bitter blast, and wheel about the
sky.

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.
Go with me,
And, in the breath of bitter words, let's smother
My damned son.

6. Mournful; afflicted.
Wherefore is light given unto him that is in
misery, and life unto the bitter in soul.

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is bitter
wormwood, there are bitter words, there are
bitter enemies, and a bitter cold morning.

BITTERGOURD. n. f. [colocynthis, Lat.]
A plant.

BITTERLY. adv. [from bitter.]

1. With a bitter taste.
2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; ca-
lamitously.

I so lively acted with my tears,
That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept bitterly.

3. Sharply; severely.
His behaviour is not to censure bitterly the er-
rors of their zeal.

BITTERN. n. f. [butour, Fr.] A bird
with long legs, and a long bill, which
feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise
which he makes, usually called bumping.

Sec BITTOR.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides
such unnatural fishermen as otters, the commo-
rant, and the bittern.

So that scarce
The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulph'd,
To shake the sounding marsh.

BITTERN. n. f. [from bitter.] A very
biter liquor, which drains off in mak-
ing of common salt, and used in the
preparation of Epsom salt.

BITTERNESS. n. f. [from bitter.]

1. A bitter taste.
The idea of whiteness, or bitterness, is in the
mind, exactly answering that power which is in
any body to produce it there.

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacabi-
lity.
The bitterness and animosity between the com-
manders was such, that a great part of the army
was marched.

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his weaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have
contracted more bitterness and sourness than for-
merly, and were more reserved towards the
king's commissioners.

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.
Some think their wits have been asleep,
except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the
quick: men ought to find the difference between
falseness and bitterness.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.
There appears much joy in him, even so much,
that joy could not show itself modest enough,
without a badge of bitterness.

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth
for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for
him, as one that is in bitterness for his first-born.

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them,
of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried
on with danger, and end in bitterness.

I oft, in bitterness of soul, deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer lord.

BITTERSWEET. n. f. [from bitter and
sweet.] An apple, which has a com-
pound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a bittersweet at best, and the fine
colours of the serpent do by no means make
amends for the smart and poison of his sting.

When I express the taste of an apple, which
we call the bittersweet, none can mistake what I
mean.

BITTERTVETCH. n. f. [ervum, Lat.] A
plant.

BITTERWORT. *n. f.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BITTOUR. *n. f.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea stellaris*, Lat.] A bird, commonly called the *bittern* (see **BITTERN**) but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden*.

BITUME. *n. f.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. Mix with these

Idzean pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May*.

BITUMEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coal; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary*.

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon*.

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden*.

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward*.

BITUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon*.

The fruitage fair to fight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flami'd. *Milton*.

BIVALVE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valve*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters: a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seed, as peas.

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward*.

BIVALVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *DiA*.

BI'XWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *byzantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constanti-nople. *Camden*.

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret: it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare*.

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern scout,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton*.

Nature has made man's breasts no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras*.

Sorrow not joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryd*.

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the father's cannot escape the index *expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* to great truth. *Stillington*.

Nor whisper to the rattling reeds
The blackest of all female deeds;

Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift*.

2. To tell: in a good sense. Not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blab'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shak*.

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mate I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not
see. *Shakspeare*.

BLAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tattale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous be-trayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for
who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler?
Bacon.

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton*.

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body,
I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make
privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Esfrange*.

I should have gone about shewing my letters,
under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my
acquaintance. *Swift*.

BLA'BBER. *n. f.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a tattale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner*.

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner*. See **BLOW-BERLIPPED**.

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.
In the twilight in the evening, in the *black*
and dark night. *Proverbs*.

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the
sun makes man *black*, and not the fire; why it
whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown*.

2. Dark.
The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind,
and there was a great rain. *1 Kings*.

3. Cloudy of countenance; fullen.
She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakspeare*.

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.
Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden*.

5. Dismal; mournful.
A dire induction am I witness to;
And, will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shak*.

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and*
blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
Merry Wives of Windsor.

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras*.

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving *black-*
brow'd night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakspeare*.

Thus when a *black-brow'd* gulf begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden*.

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. f.* [*tannus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *n. f.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what
we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and
beef, for exportation. *Swift*.

BLACK-EARTH. *n. f.* It is every where
obvious on the surface of the ground,
and what we call mould. *Woodward*.

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word among the vul-

gar; by which is implied a dirty-fel-low; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the
house, to send on your errands, and go to mar-
ket for you on rainy days. *Swift*.

BLACK-LEAD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened
finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude
and first draught. *Peachment*.

BLACK-MAIL. *n. f.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowell*.

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. f.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras*.

BLACK-ROD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black-rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowell*.

BLACK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.
Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the fowl of night. *Shakspeare*.

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles
must be less than any of those which exhibit co-
lours. *Newton*.

2. Mourning.
Rife, wretch'd widow, rise; nor, undeplo'd,
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:
But rise, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy perish'd
lord. *Dryden*.

3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black.
It suffices that it be in every part of the air,
which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby*.

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only
the ink would be quickly dried up, but the pa-
per, that I could not burn before, we quickly set
on fire. *Boyle*.

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addison*.

BLA'CKAMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a
lion, than of a nurse or a cat. *Locke*.

BLA'CKBERRIED Heath. [*empetrum*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'CKBERRY Bush. *n. f.* [*rulus*, Lat.] A species of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY. *n. f.* The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that
stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same
dog-fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *black-*
berry. *Shakspeare*.

Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,
And fearless at the glittering saulchion smil'd. *Gay*.

BLA'CKBIRD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *bird*.] A bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto 't, and thought
The crib was down, the blackbird caught. *Swift.*
To **BLA'CKEN.** *v. a.* [from *black.*]

1. To make of a black colour.
Bleas'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
Blacken'd by crowds. *Prior.*
While the long fun'ral's blacken all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken; to cloud.
That little cloud that appeared at first to
Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand,
but presently after grew, and spread, and blacken'd
the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.
Let us blacken him what we can, said that miscreant
Harison of the blessed king, upon the wording
and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals blacken'd, when the writings 'scape,
The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*
To **BLA'CKEN.** *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow found
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air blacken'd, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black.*] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of
a blackish oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *moor.*]

A negro.
The land of Chus makes no part of Africa;
nor is it the habitation of *Blackmoors*; but the
country of Arabia, especially the Happy and
Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

More to west
The realm of Baechus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS. *n. f.* [from *black.*]

1. Black colour.
Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or
sift, without reflection, most of the rays of
every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black
spots, and, within those, other spots of an interfer
blackness. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd
him quite
To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addis.*

2. Darkness.
His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackness.* *Shakespeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. f.* [from *black* and *smith.*]

A smith that works in iron; so called
from being very smutty.
The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases.

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will
be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so
fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way
through them. *Spektor.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. f.* [from *black* and *tail.*]

A fish; a kind of perch, by some called
ruffs, or *popes*. See *POPE.* *Did.*

BLA'CKTHORN. *n. f.* [from *black* and *thorn.*]

The same with the *floc*. See *PLUM*,
of which it is a species.

BLA'DDER. *n. f.* [*bladder*, Saxon; *blader*,
Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains
the urine.
The *bladder* should be made of a membra-
nous substance, and extremely dilatible for re-
ceiving and containing the urine till an oppor-
tunity of emptying it. *Riv.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which
allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous
ma's
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenser.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and
strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceed-
ing turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to
the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as
made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim,
to support themselves with blown blad-
ders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on *bladders*,
These many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakespeare.*

4. A blifter; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. f.* [*Staphyloedendron*,
Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-SENA. *n. f.* [*coluca*, Lat.] A
plant.

BLADE. *n. f.* [*blæd*, *bled*, Sax. *bled*, Fr.]

The spike of grass before it grows to
seed; the green shoots of corn which
rise from the seed. This seems to me
the primitive signification of the word
blade; from which, I believe, the *blade*
of a sword was first named, because of
its similitude in shape; and, from the
blade of a sword, that of other weapons
or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a
red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the
tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses,
we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or
most contemptible weed, has its particular use.

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE. *n. f.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon
or instrument, distinct from the handle.

It is usually taken for a weapon, and so
called probably from the likeness of a
sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is
commonly applied to the knife.

He fought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of his less energy. *F. Queen.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her fabric with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called
so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for
courage.

You'll find yourself mistaken, sir, if you'll
take upon you to judge of their *blades* by their
garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Esfrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I prithee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE of the shoulder. } *n. f.* The bone
BLADEBONE. } called by anatomi-
cists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of
a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To **BLADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
furnish or fit with a *blade*

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade.*] Having
blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shaks.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryd.*

BLAIN. *n. f.* [*blezene*, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.]
A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakspeare.*
Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imbosh,
And all his people. *Milton.*

Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame.*] Culpa-
ble; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which
are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *blamable.*]
Fault; the state of being liable to
blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable.*] Cul-
pably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person,
that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a
definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To **BLAME.** *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it
generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'ry to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakspeare.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate; ;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But, praising that, I must your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for*
before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me for making use
here all along of the word *sentiment*. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.
Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconsiderate rashness,
for that he would busy himself in matters not
belonging to his vocation. *Knolls' History of the Turks.*

BLAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.
In arms the praise of success is shared among
many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged
upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones,
sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from
themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or de-
serves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all
blame, which are content to have no great fault,
even by their very word and testimony, in whose
eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been ac-
customed to seem small. *Hobbes.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I lay upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hurt. Not in use.

Therewith upon his crest
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share 't hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him
fairly best. *Fairy Que. n.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this
word, in which it is not very evident
whether it be a *noun* or a *verb*, but I
conceive it to be the *noun*. To *blame*,
in French a *tert*; culpable; worthy of
censure.

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part too lightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakspeare.*

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, whether they were to blame in the manner.

Stillington.

Now we should hold them much to blame, if they went back before they came.

Prior.

BLAMEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the cause of these timeless deaths As blameful as the executioner?

Shakespeare.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour, If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much, Thy mother took into her blameful bed Some stern untutor'd churl.

Shakespeare.

BLAMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the willful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot blamelessly, without pertinacity, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any.

Hammond.

BLAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the blamelessness of the inferior agent.

Hammond.

BLAMELESS. *adj.* [from *blame*.] 1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him blameless unto God.

Wisdom.

The flames ascend on either altar clear, While thus the blameless maid address'd her pray'r.

Dryden.

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of blameless men of a fifth part of their estates.

Locke.

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*. We will be blameless of this thine oath.

Josiah.

BLAMER. *n. f.* [from *blame*.] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan mule, And denizen'd a stranger, who mistaught By blamers of the times they marr'd, hath fought Virtues in corners.

Denne.

BLAMEWORTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be blameworthy, yet this age hath forborn to incur the danger of any such blame.

Hooker.

TO BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.] 1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such fights, And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks, When mine is blanch'd with fear.

Shakespeare.

A way of whitening wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who blanch it.

Boyle.

And sin's black dye seems blanch'd by age to virtue.

Dryden.

2. To strip or peel such things as have hulls.

Their suppers may be biscuit, raisins of the sun, and a few blanch'd almonds.

Wifeman.

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away. Not in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might expect his malice, and blanch his danger.

Bacon.

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood, and is appearing holy, to blanch, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness.

Bacon.

TO BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consilii mortui; books will speak plain when counsellors blanch.

Bacon.

BLANCHER. *n. f.* [from *blanch*.] A whiterer.

Did.

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse Came prologue, and apology too prompt; Which, with bland words at will, she thus address'd.

Milton.

And even calm Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs bland Breath'd o'er the blue expanse.

Thomson.

TO BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word in no other passage.

Most'ring all her wiles, With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults, Tongue-batteries, the forceas'd not day nor night To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.

Milton.

BLANDISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *blandish*; *blanditia*, Lat.] 1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent, Who, with sweet pleasure and bold blandishment, Gan smile.

Spenser.

Each bird and beast, behold Approaching two and two; these cow'ring low With blandishment.

Milton.

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart.

Bacon.

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with blandishment detains; But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of whiggish community, neither blandishments nor promises are omitted.

Swift.

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *albianus*, thus: *albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*, to *shine*; the Saxons, *blæcan*; and the English, *bleach*, to whiten.]

1. White. To the blank moon Her office they prefer'd; to th' other five Their planetary motions.

Milton.

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks. Our substitutes at home shall have blank characters, Where to, when they know that men are rich, They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.

Shakespeare.

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed. Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than blank paper.

Addison.

There without such hoast, or sign of joy, Solicitous and blank, he thus began. Adam, soon as he heard The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd, Astonied stood, and blank, while horror chill Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.

Milton.

But now no face divine contentment wears; 'Tis all blank sadness, or continual fears.

Pope.

Without rhyme; where the rhyme is blanch'd, or missed. The lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall halt for it.

Shakespeare.

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts; Blood and blank verse have harden'd all your hearts.

Addison.

Our blank verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue.

Addison.

BLANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper. I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you.

Swift.

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome, And of his friends there, it is lots to blanks My name hath touch'd your ears.

Shakespeare.

In fortune's lottery lies A heap of blanks, like this, for one small prize.

Dryden.

The world the coward will despise, When life's a blank, who pulls not for a prize.

Dryden.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced. She has left him The blank of what he was; I tell thee, cunuch, she has quite unmann'd him.

Dryden.

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters. For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts, Would they were blanks, rather than fill'd with me.

Shakespeare.

Omission to do what is necessary, Seals a commission to a blank of danger.

Shakespeare.

For the book of knowledge fair, Prefetted with an universal blank Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd.

Milton.

Life may be one great blank, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue.

Rogers.

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now difused.

Shakespeare.

Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank Transports its poison'd shot.

Shakespeare.

6. Aim; shot. Not used. The harlot king Is quite beyond my aim; out of the blank And level of my brain.

Shakespeare.

I have spoken for you all my best, And stood within the blank of his displeasure, For my free speech.

Shakespeare.

7. Object to which any thing is directed. See better, Lear, and let me still remain The true blank of thine eye.

Shakespeare.

TO BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.] 1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. Each opposite, that blanks the face of joy, Meet what I would have well, and it destroy.

Shakespeare.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted trophies won on me, And with confusion blank his worshippers.

Mil.

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and blanked!

Tillotson.

2. To efface; to annul. All former purposes were blanked, the government at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled.

Spenser.

BLANKET. *n. f.* [*blanchette*, Fr.] 1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Shakespeare.

Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark, To cry hold! hold!

Shakespeare.

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a blanket when you are

Shakespeare.

a-bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*
 Himself among the storied chiefs he spies.
 As from the blanket high in air he lies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.

To BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.
 My face I'll grime with filth;
 Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.
 Ah, ho! he cry'd, what street, what lane,
 but knows
 Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows? *Pope.*

BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHEME. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Latin.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of.
 The trust issue of thy throne
 By his own interdition stands accus'd,
 And does *blaspheme* his deeds. *Shakespeare.*
 Those who from our labours heap their board,
 Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHEME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.
 Liver of blaspheming Jew. *Shakespeare.*
 I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme. *Acts.*

BLASPHEMER. *n. f.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.
 Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious. *1 Timothy.*
 Even that blasphemer himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. *South.*
 Deny the curst blasphemer's tongue to rage,
 And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tieckel.*
 Should each blasphemer quite escape the rod,
 Because the insult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLASPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaspheme*.] It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Milton* with it on the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.
 O man, take heed how thou the gods dost move,
 To cause full wrath, which thou can't not resist;
 Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidney.*
 And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
 To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
 For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
 And more blasphemous. *Milton.*
 A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears grated with horrid and blasphemous oaths and curses. *Fillistion.*
 That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous affection in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.
 Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blasphemously set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLASPHEMY. *n. f.* [from *blaspheme*.] Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
 I would speak blasphemy, ere bid you fly;
 But fly you must. *Shakespeare.*
 Intinick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect blasphemy to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. f.* [from *blætz*, Sax. *blasen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.
 They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
 And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*
 Welcome, then,
 Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
 The wretch that thou hast blown upon the worst
 Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakespeare.*
 Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
 Doth loose or bind their blasts in secret cave. *Fairfax.*
 Three ships were hurry'd by the southern blast,
 And on the secret selves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The found made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.
 In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
 As modest stillness and humility;
 But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
 Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakespeare.*
 He blew his trumpet—the angelick blast
 Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*
 The Vcline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
 Shake at the baleful blast, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*
 Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title to a blast from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential. [from the verb *To blast*.]
 By the blast of God they perish. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.
 You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
 Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
 You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
 To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare.*
 Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
 Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
 Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
 Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin? *Addison.*

2. To make to wither.
 Upon this blasted heath you stop our way. *Shakespeare.*
 And behold seven thin ears, and blasted with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Genesis.*
 She, that like lightning shin'd while her face lasted,
 The oak now resembles, which lightning had blasted. *Waller.*
 To his green years your censures you would suit,
 Not blast that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*
 Agony unmix'd, incessant gail
 Corroding every thought, and blasting all
 Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.
 He thews himself weak, if he will take my word when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it. *Stirlingfleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.
 This commerce Jehoshaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was blasted by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Abel-Smith.*

5. To confound; to strike with terror.
 Trumpeters,
 With brazen din blast you the city's ears;
 Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

BLASTMENT. *n. f.* [from *blast*.] Blast; sudden stroke of infection. Not in use.
 In the moon, and liquid dew of youth,
 Contagious blastments are most imminent. *Shakespeare.*

BLATANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.
 You learn this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLATTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a senseless noise. Not used.
 She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy hit to blatter against him. *Spenser.*

BLATTERATION. *n. f.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY. *n. f.* [*alburnus*.] A small white river fish; called also a *bleak*.

BLAZE. *n. f.* [*blæze*, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.
 —The main blaze of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakespeare.*
 Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
 A blaze of glory that forbids the fight. *Dryden.*
 What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
 How fierce a blaze his flaming pile shall yield!
 What funeral pomp shall boating Tiber see. *Dryden.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.
 For what is glory but the blaze of fame,
 The people's praise, it always praise unmixt? *Milton.*

3. Blaze is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to show the light of a flame.
 Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a blazing star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*
 The third fair moon now blaz'd upon the main,
 Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.
 The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being blazed by the country people to some noblemen therabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*
 My words, in hopes to blaze a steadfast mind,
 This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*
 Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
 To blaze your marriage, reconcile your friends,
 Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakespeare.*
 When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
 The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes. *Shakespeare.*
 But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze abroad the matter. *Mart.*
 Such mulick worthiest were to blaze
 The peerless height of her immortal praise,
 Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*
 Far beyond
 The sons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
 Fearless of danger, like a petty gad
 I walk'd about. *Milton.*
 Whose follies, blaz'd about, to all are known,
 And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*
 But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
 To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope*

2. To blazon; to give an account of en-
signs armorial in proper terms. Not used.
This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and
you should then have blazed it thus: he
bears a fierce, fable, between two fierce, or.
Peasam.

BLAZER. n. f. [from *blaze*.] One that
spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime.
Spenser.

To BLAZON. v. a. [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the
figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms,
which I am not herald enough to blazon into
English.
Addison.

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She blazons in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm.
Garth.

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou blazest!
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head.
Shakespeare.

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of blazoning pens,
And, in th' essential vestiture of creation,
Does bear all excellency.
Shakespeare.

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but libelling against the senate,
And blazoning our injustice every where?
Shaksf.

BLAZON. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats
of arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and
teach me what I ought to observe in their blazon.
Peasam.

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal blazon must not be
To ears of flesh and blood.
Shakespeare.

3. Celebration, proclamation of some qua-
lity.

I am a gentleman—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and
spirit,
Shakespeare.

Do give thee five-fold blazon.
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the
blazon of their exploits upon the company.
Collier.

BLAZONRY. n. f. [from *blazon*.] The
art of blazoning.

Give certain rules as to the principles of bla-
zonry.
Peasam on Drawing.

To BLEACH. v. a. [*bleichen*, Germ.] To
whiten; commonly to whiten by expo-
sure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens bleach their summer smocks.
Should I not seek
Shak.

The clemency of some more temperate climate,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and bleach me in the wind?
Dryden

To BLEACH. v. n. To grow white; to
grow white in the open air.

The white sheet bleaching in the open field.
Shakespeare.

For there are various penances enjoind;
And some are hung to bleach upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters.
Dryden.

The deadly winter freezes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blast.
Thomson.

BLEAK. adj. [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale.

2. Cold; chill; cheerless.

Intreat the north
To make his bleak winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold.
Shakespeare.

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but
bleak and barren prospects.
Addison.

Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more?
Pope.

BLEAK. n. f. [*alburnus*, from his white
or bleak colour.] A small river fish.

The bleak, or freshwater sprat, is ever in mo-
tion, and therefore called by some the river
swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad sea
water green; his belly white and shining like
the mountain snow. Bleaks are excellent meat,
and in best season in August.
Warton.

BLEAKNESS. n. f. [from *bleak*.] Cold-
ness; chiliness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked,
without complaining of the bleakness of the air; as
the armies of the northern nations keep the field
all winter.
Addison.

BLEAKY. adj. [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold;
chill.

On shrubs they browse, and, on the bleak top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop.
Dryden.

BLEAR. adj. [*blacr*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with
rheum.

It is a tradition that blear eyes affect sound
eyes.
Bacon.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast
the dignity of an honest man, than of the blear
eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L'Estrange.*

His blear eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin.
Dryden.

When thou shalt see the blear eyed fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech.
Dryden.

2. Dim; obscure in general, or that
which makes dimness.

Thus I aurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false presentments.
Milton.

To BLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watery, or sore with
rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared fights
Are spectacl'd to see him.
Shakespeare.

The Dardanian wives,
With bleared visages, come forth to view
The issue of th' exploit.
Shakespeare.

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would blear my eyes with oil to stay from school;
Averse to pains.
Dryden.

2. To dim the eyes.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argu-
ment, to blear our eyes, and lull us asleep in
security.
Raleigh.

BLEAREDNESS. n. f. [from *bleared*.] The
state of being bleared, or dimmed with
rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the
eyelids, makes a blearedness.
Wiseman.

To BLEAT. v. n. [*blætan*, Sax.] To
cry as a sheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th'
sun,
And bleat the one at th' other.
Shakespeare.

You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb.
Merchant of Venice.

While on sweet grafs her bleating charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye.
Roscommon.

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares
bleat,
Within the lion's den?
Dryden.

BLEAT. n. f. [from the verb.] The cry
of a sheep or lamb.

Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the bleat
Of fleecy sheep.
Chapman.

BLEB. n. f. [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A
blister.
Skinner.

BLED. The preterit and participle of *To
bleed*.

To BLEED. v. n. pret. I bled; I have
bled. [*bledan*, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I bled inwardly for my lord.
Shakespeare.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee!
Shakespeare.

Many, upon the seeing of others bleed, or
strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to
faint, as if they bled.
Bacon.

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pope.

3. To lose blood medicinally; as, he bled
for a fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to
any thing that drops from some body on
incision, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow.
Pope.

To BLEED. v. a. To let blood; to take
blood from.

That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have bled and purg'd me to a simple vote.
Pope.

BLEIT. } adj. Bathful. It is used in Scot-
**BLATE. } land, and the bordering coun-
ties.**

To BLEMISH. v. a. [from *blame*, Junius;
from *blem*, white, Fr. *Skinner*.]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have
been disguised, than that the face of so excellent
a mind could have been thus blemish'd.
Sidney.

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to
reputation.

Not that my verse would blemish all the fair;
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware.
Dryden.

Those, who, by concerted defamations, en-
deavour to blemish his character, incur the com-
plicated guilt of slander and perjury.
Addison.

BLEMISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a dimi-
nution of beauty.

As he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall
it be done to him again.
Leviticus.

Open it so from the eye-lid, that you divide
not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a re-
mediless blemish.
Wiseman.

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

That you have been earnest, should be no blemish
or discredit at all unto you.
Hooker.

And if we shall neglect to propagate these
blessed dispositions, what others can undertake
it, without some blemish to us, some reflection
on our negligence?
Spratt.

None more industriously publish the blemishes
of an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie
open to the same censures; raising applause to
themselves, for resembling a person of an exalted
reputation, though in the blameable parts of his
character.
Addison.

3. A foil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted
a blemish,
Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to
solemnize.
Sidney.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear the died from blemish criminal.
Fairy Q.

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair perish'd:

On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But frether than before. *Shakspeare.*

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a
beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of de-
votion. *Addison.*

TO BLEND. v. n. To shrink; to start
back; to give way. Not used.

I'll observe his looks;

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blend*,
I know my course. *Shakspeare.*

Patience herself, what goddess e'er she be,
Doth lesser *blend* at sufferance than I do. *Shakf.*

Hold you ever to our special trusts;
Though sometimes you do *blend* from trifles to
that,

As caute doth minister. *Shakspeare.*

TO BLEND. v. a. To hinder; to obstruct.
Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even
ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses
of hay before them, to *blend* the defendants
fight, and dead their shot. *Carew.*

TO BLEND. v. a. pret. I *blended*; au-
ciently, *blent*. [*blendan*, Saxon.]

I. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blend*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid
on. *Shakspeare.*

The mixture taught by the ancients is too slight
or gross; for bodies mixed according to their
hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute
eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements,
if they were no otherwise mingled, than but
blend'd but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, which even the great find rest,
And *blended* lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd.
Pope.

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten
way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* them-
selves by disordered and confused mixture. *Hooker.*

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This
signification was anciently much in use,
but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous
fire;

The eye of reason was with rage *blent*. *Fairy Q.*

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abase the high heroic spirit. *Fairy Queen.*

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.
Spenser.

BLE'NDER. n. f. [from *To blend*.] The
person that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*.

TO BLESS. v. a. preterit and participle,
blest or *blest*. [*blessian*, Saxon.]

**1. To make happy; to prosper; to make
successful.**

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest'd*;
It *blesteth* him that gives, and him that takes.
Shakspeare.

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blest* time; for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality. *Shakspeare.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and
the fullest measure of felicity, that any people,
in any age, for so long time together, have been
blest with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this life, with such a hero *blest*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast?
Waller.

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But the return'd no more, to *blest* his longing
eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Blest, to both nat ons this auspicious hour. *Dryden.*

**2. To wish happiness to another; to pro-
nounce a blessing upon him.**

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the
man of God *blest* the children of Israel, before
his death. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He *blest*, and brake, and gave the loaves.
Matthew.

**4. To praise; to glorify for benefits re-
ceived; to celebrate.**

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents
natural, and he both the creator and worker of
all in all, alone to be *blest*, adored, and hon-
oured by all for ever. *Hooker.*

But *blest'd* be that great pow'r, thath hath us
blest'd

With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.
Davies.

**5. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to
signify the same as *to wave*; *to brandish*;
to flourish. This signification is
taken from an old rite of our Romish
ancestors, who, *blessing* a field, directed
their hands in quick succession to all
parts of it.**

Whom when the prince to battle new address,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee.
Fairy Queen.

BLE'SSED. particip. adj. [from *To blest*.]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Blest are the barren. *Luke.*

**2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour
of God.**

All generations shall call me *blest*. *Luke.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Blest are the dead which die in the lord.
Revelations.

BLE'SSED Thistle. [*enicus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. adv. [from *blest*.] Hap-
pily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so
blessedly procured their meeting. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. n. f. [from *blest*.]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm,
admired the *blessedness* of it, that it could bear
love without the sense of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little. *Shaksp.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single *blessedness*. *Shak.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes
into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. n. f. [from *blest*.] He that
bleses, or gives a blessing; he that makes
any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indif-
ferently, and return it to God, the giver of the
gift, or *blesser* of the action. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. n. f. [from *blest*.]

**1. Benediction; a prayer by which happi-
ness is implored for any one.**

**2. A declaration by which happiness is pro-
mised in a prophetick and authoritative
manner.**

The person that is called, kneeleth down be-
fore the chair, and the father byeth his hand

upon his head, or her head, and giveth the
blissing. *Ross.*

**3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift;
an advantage; a benefit.**

Nor are his *blissings* to his banks confin'd,
But use, and common, as the sea and wind.
Denham.

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons
persuaded of the excellency of their constitution,
who believe that they derive from it the most va-
luable *blissings* of society. *Addison.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *blissing* as ex-
tensive as the community to which he belongs:
a *blissing* which includes all other *blissings*; what-
soever, that relate to this life. *Antony.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,

Blissing upon you!
I had most need of *blissing*, and Amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakspeare.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word
and deed, that a *blissing* may come upon thee
from them. *Evans.*

He shall receive the *blissing* from the Lord.
Ysaiah.

**5. The Hebrews, under this name, often un-
derstood the presents which friends make
to one another; in all probability, be-
cause they are generally attended with
blissings and compliments both from those
who give, and those who receive. *Calmet.***

And Jacob said, receive my present at my
hand; take, I pray thee, my *blissing* that is
brought to thee. *Genesis.*

BLEST. The preterit and participle of
blest.

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Pope.*

BLEW. The preterit of *blow*.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, see-
ing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up them-
selves, with a great part of the castle, with gun-
powder. *Knole.*

BLEYME. n. f. An inflammation in the
foot of a horse, between the sole and
the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT. n. f. [The etymology unknown.]

**1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*: but it
seems taken by most writers, in a general
sense, for any cause of the failure of
fruits.**

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners,
who often fell into the same misfortune, and
esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first
blight of frost shall most infallibly strip you of
all your glory. *L'Esrange.*

TO BLIGHT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious
mineral steams; it then blights vegetables, *blights*
corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even
to men. *Woodward.*

**2. In general, to blast; to hinder from
felicity.**

My country neighbours do not find it im-
possible to think of a lame horse they have, or
their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their
minds all beings. *Locke.*

But lest harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach. *Lytleton.*

BLIND. adj. [*blind*, Saxon.]

**1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense
of seeing; dark.**

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feel-
ing, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of
things through a staff. *Digby.*

Those other two, equal'd with me in *blin*,
So were I equal'd with them in renown!

Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Teresias, and Phineas, prophets old. *Milton.*
2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge;
ignorant: with *to* before that which is
unseen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;
Hast thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what splay mouths they
make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back. *Dryd.*
3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage misted,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryd.*
4. Unseen; out of the publick view; pri-
vate: generally with some tendency to
some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies
they make themselves subject, with whom any
blind or secret corner is judged a fit house of
common prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find;
dark; obscure; unseen.
There be also *blind* fires under stone, which
flame not out; but oil being poured upon them,
they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood? *Milton.*
How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light.

Part creeping under ground, their journey
blind,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet. *Dryden.*

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost. *Dryden.*
A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind* Vessels. [with chymists.] Such as
have no opening but on one side.

TO BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.
You name lightnings, dost your *blinding*
flames

Into her scornful eyes! *Shakspeare.*
Of whose hand have I received any bribe to
blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it. *1 Samuel.*

A *blind* guide is certainly a great mischief;
but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should
lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.
So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the
sky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryd.*

3. To darken the understanding.
This my long-suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste,
But hard be harden'd, *blind* be *blinded* more. *Milton.*

4. To obscure to the understanding.
The state of the controversy between us he en-
deavour'd, with all his art, to *blind* and con-
found. *Stillingsfleet.*

BLIND. *n. f.*
1. Something to hinder the sight.
Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure
and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty,
under some customary words. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the
understanding.
These discourses set an opposition between his
commands and decrees; making the one a *blind*
for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

TO BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and
fold.] To hinder from seeing, by
blinding the eyes.
When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck
him on the face. *Luke.*

BLINDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Hav-
ing the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought de-
sired,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where
he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*
Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim?
Dryden.

When lots are shuffled together, or a man
blindfold casts a dye, what reason can he have to
presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather
than a black? *South.*
The women will look into the state of the na-
tion with their own eyes, and be no longer led
blindfold by a male legislature. *Addison.*

BLINDLY. *adv.* [from *blind*.]
1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.
The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*
How ready zeal for interest and party, is to
charge atheism on those, who will not, without
examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their
nonsense. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction.
How seas, and earth, and air, and active
flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly hall. *Dryd.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *n. f.* A play in which
some one is to have his eyes covered,
and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We leit our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*
He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely
he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for
he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet.*

BLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *blind*.]
1. Want of sight.

I will finite every house of the people with
blindness. *Zachariah.*
2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.
All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts, are into *blindness* led,
And kept from looking on the lightfume day. *Spenser.*

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*
Whenever we would proceed beyond these
simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and
difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but
our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLINDNETTLE. *n. f.* [*scrofularia*.] A
plant.

BLINDSIDE. *n. f.* [from *blind* and *side*.]
Weakness; foible; weak part.
He is too great a lover of himself; this is one
of his *blindfolds*; the best of men, I fear, are not
without them. *Swift.*

BLINDWORM. *n. f.* [*cæcilia*; from *blind*
and *worm*.] A small viper, called like-
wise a slow worm; believed not to be
venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare.*
The greater slow worm, called also the *blind-*
worm, is commonly thought to be blind, because
of the littleness of his eyes. *Grew.*

TO BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]
1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
That, to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to blink. *Hudibras.*

2. To see obscurely.
What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* ideot.
Shakspeare.

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine
Eyne. *Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*
His figure such as might his foul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINKARD. *n. f.* [from *blink*.]
1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.
In some parts we see many glorious and emi-
nent stars, in others few of any remarkable great-
ness, and in some none but *blinkards*, and obscure
ones. *Hakerwill.*

BLISS. *n. f.* [*blisse*, Sax. from *blisarian*,
to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blef-
sedness; felicity: generally used of the
happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself,
I am the way; the way that leadeth us from
misery into *bliss*. *Hooker.*
Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliss*. *Milton.*
With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*.
Milton.

2. Felicity in general.
Condition, circumstance is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

BLISSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.]
Full of joy; happy in the highest de-
gree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*
The two saddest ingredients in hell, are de-
privation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of
face. *Hammond.*
Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *blissful* solitude. *Milton.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope.*
First in the fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains.
Pope.

BLISSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Hap-
pily.

BLISSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *blissful*.]
Happiness; fulness of joy.

TO BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be
lustful. *Ditt.*

BLISTER. *n. f.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle
from the cutis, and filled with ferous
blood.

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who fruit on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues
Because their breaths with sweatmeats tainted are.
Shakspeare.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick,
but had it cut, which run a good deal of water,
but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of
a film or skin from the other parts.
Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a
blister. *Bacon.*

TO BLISTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
rise in blisters.

If I prove honey-mouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakspeare.*
Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

TO BLISTER. *v. a.*
1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a
burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blisfer'd her report. *Shakspeare.*
2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.
I Iffered the legs and thighs; but was too late; he died howling. *Hifman.*

BLITHE. *adj.* [blithe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the blithe or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye theweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny. *Shakspeare.*
For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd

Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton.*

To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad;
Empies't the way is ready, and not long. *Milton.*
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,

And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*
Should he return, that troop fo blithe and hold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLITHELY. *adv.* [from blithe.] In a blithe manner.

BLITHESS. } *n. f.* [from blithe.]
BLITHESSNESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME. *adj.* [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts deface
The blithsome year; trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from blow.]
To swell, or make turgid with wind; it has up, an intensive particle.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryd.*

The frothing petticoat smooths all distinctions,
levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see so many well shaped innocent virgins, bloated up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Addison.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid;
If a person of a firm constitution begins to bloat,
from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The Bloat King. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
BLOATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from bloat.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour.

Lassitude, laziness, bloatedness, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOBBER. *n. f.* [from blob.] A word used in some counties for a bubble.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blobber*, reputed noisome to the fish. *Carew.*

BLOBBERLIP. *n. f.* [from blob, or blobber, and lip.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetle-brows commend. *Dryd.*

BLOBBERLIPPED. } *adj.* Having swelled
BLOBBERLIPPED. } or thick lips.

A *blobberlipped* shell, seemeth to be a kind of mussel. *Greav.*

His person deformed to the highest degree;
flat-nosed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Esfrange.*

BLOCK. *n. f.* [block, Dutch; bloc, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A mass of matter.
Homer's apotheosis consists of a group of figures, cut in the same block of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison.*

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and bevels, an image is cleit out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine *block*, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers use *block* for the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakf.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the *block* of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder-up of breath. *Shakspeare.*

At the instant of his death, having a long beard, alter his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake is our felicity, when he sees us ion so from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A sea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert, where the good
Gain'd inhabits not; born's not understood;
There men become beasts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*

What tongueless *blocks* were they, would they not speak? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [bloquer, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to enclose, so as to hinder egress; to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by encroach of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hunt or annoy. *Clarendon.*
They *block* the cattle kept by Beiriam;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

2. It has often up, to note clausure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon,
to send some troops to *block* it up, from infesting the great road. *Clarendon.*

The abbot raises an army, and *blocks* up the town on the side that faces his dominions. *Addison.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from block and house.]

A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houses*, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some *block-houses*. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *n. f.* [from block and tin.]

Tin which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKADE. *n. f.* [from block.] A siege

carried on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler.*

Round the goddess roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a fable shoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

To BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEAD. *n. f.* [from block and head.]

A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a *block-head*. *Shakspeare.*

We idly fit like stupid *blockheads*,

Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtless skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEADED. *adj.* [from blockhead.]

Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, these are villainous creatures. *L'Esfrange.*

BLOCKISH. *adj.* [from block.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lottery,
And, by decree, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

BLOCKISHLY. *adv.* [from blockish.] In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from blockish.] Stupidity; dullness.

BLO'MARY. *n. f.* The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine. *Ditt.*

BLO'NKET. *n. f.* I suppose for blanket.

Our *blanket* livery's been all too sad
For thilke same reason, when all is yelad
With pleasure. *Spenser.*

BLOOD. *n. f.* [bloed, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat. *Genesis.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another;
But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well horn *bloods* as those,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakf.*

O! what an happiness is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Descent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almost
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a son of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakspeare.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakf.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have *blood*; they say, *blood* will have blood. *Shakspeare.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Genesis.*

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? *2 Samuel.*

9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a muscel, and could not, for his *blood*, break the shell to come at the fish. *L'Esfrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Mattthew.*

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13. The juice of any thing.
He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Genesis.*

To **BLOOD**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.
Then all approach the slain with vast surprisè,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addison.*

2. To enter; to ensure to blood, as a hound.
Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenser.*

3. To *blood*, is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.
When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Aphorisms.*

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] Blood sprinkled.
The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.
A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely. *Locke.*

To **BLOOD-LET**. *v. n.* [from *blood* and *let*.] To bleed; to open a vein medically.
The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER. *n. f.* [from *blood-let*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.
This mischief, in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Wise man.*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. f.* [from *hematites*; from *blood* and *stone*.] A stone.
There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by attraction, and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst*.] Desirous to shed blood.
And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads. *Fairy Q.*

The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Raleigh.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.
The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessels*, 'till we were able to discover. *Addison.*

BLOODFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *hemanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUILTYNESS. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *guilty*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.
And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were 't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodquilted* nets to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd? *Fairy Queen.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.
Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people;
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are those rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that pursue
In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? *Southern.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace. *Arbutnot.*

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.
I told the purisviant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies
To-day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shak.*

This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full fore against my mind. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. *n. f.* [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody.
It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Without blood; dead.
He cheer'd my sorrows, and for sums of gold,
The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector sold. *Dryden.*

2. Without slaughter.
War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds
A welcome sov'reignty in rudest minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.
Foll' many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty feath. *Fairy Q.*

All murders pass do stand excus'd in this;
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,
Exampled by this heinous spectacle. *Shakpeare.*

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waste of life.
So by him Cæsar got the victory,
Through great *bloodshed*, and many a sad assay. *Fairy Queen.*

Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. f.* [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer.
He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Ereus.*

BLO'ODSHOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *shot*.] Filled with blood burling from its proper vessels.
And that the winds their belowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.
God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*. *Shak.*

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a paricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODWIT. *n. f.* A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT. *n. f.* A plant.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.
By continual martial exercises, without *bloody*, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Silvery.*

Falle of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand. *Shakpeare's King Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shaksp.*

Thou *bloater* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakpeare.*

Alas! why gnaw you to your nether-lip!
Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;
These are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakpeare's Othello.*

The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd
Lose no reward; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *bloody* vengeance which the could pursue,
Would be a trifle to my loss of you. *Dryden.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope.*

BLOODY-FLUX. *n. f.* The dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood.
Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody fluxes*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.
I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BLOOM. *n. f.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.
How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Paradise Lost.*

A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms* was every bough. *Dryd.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.
Where I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryd.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To **BLOOM**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.
The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers.*

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *blooms*, it will blossom itself to death. *Bacon.*

2. To produce, as blossoms.
Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.
Beauty, frail flow'r, that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope.*

O greatly blest'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blossoms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on you *blowmy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
Milton.
Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *blowmy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the mimic summer in her stead. *Dryd.*
Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *blowmy* spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLOW. *n. f.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blast: an expressive word, but not used.

Out rufht, with an unmeasured roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps;
utters to either's *blow.* *Chapman's Ilad.*

BLOSSOM. *n. f.* [blōj-me, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *bllossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.

Cold crows for me:
Thus are my *bllossom* blatted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shaksp.*
Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the *bllossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shaksp.*

The pulling off many of the *bllossoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
To his green years your centure you would run,
Not blast the *bllossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

TO BLOSSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth *bllossoms*.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *bllossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.
Shakspere's Henry VIII.

Although the fig-tree shall not *bllossom*, neither
shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the
Lord. *Habbakkuk*

The want of rain, at *bllossoming* time, often
occasions the dropping off of the *bllossoms* for
want of sap. *Mortimer.*

TO BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blotter*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shaksp.*
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot.* *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it
impossible to make the best use of it, while he
writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correct-
ing, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.

O Betram, oh no more my foe, but brother!
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes.
Dryden.

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the
understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor
blot out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or
obliterate, the images which the objects produce.
Locke.

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blot.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull
of ink, which will sooner *blot* than make any
fair letter. *Asham.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shaksp. Merc. of Ven.*

4. To disgrace; to disgrace.

Unknt that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shaksp. Timing of the Shrew.*
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name.
Dryden's Æneid.

For mercy's sake restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Roscoe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded
wane,
Whilst foolish men beat founding brass in vain.
Cowley.

BLOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey;
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot.* *Dryden.*

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Æchus.*

A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence, to hit a *blot*.

He is too great a master of his art, to make
a *blot* which may so easily be hit. *Dryden.*

BLOTCH. *n. f.* [from *blot.*] A spot or puitule upon the skin.

Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

TO BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. f.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. The act of striking.

2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's
blows,
Who, by the act of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspere.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half to great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a chestnut. *Shakspere.*

Words of great contempt commonly finding a
return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon
the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the
blow. *Dryden.*

4. An act of hostility: *blows* are used for combat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation
That won you without *blows*. *Shakspere.*

Unarm'd if I should go,
What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*? *Pope.*

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous *blow*. *Jerem.*
To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my ministry to deal the *blow*. *Parnel.*

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town;
but if they are once defeated, they lose a province
at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His brass-inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapm. Ilad.*

TO BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; part. pass. *blown*. [blāpən, Sa.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at
his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Æchus.*

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they
are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon,
and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when
the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elysiac flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it.

It *blew* a terrible tempest at sea once, and
there was one seaman praying. *L'Eschange.*

If it *blow* a lappy gale, we must set up all
our sails; though it sometimes happens that our
natural heat is more powerful than our care and
concerns. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and
blowing, and looking wildly. *Shakspere.*
Each aking nerve refuse the lance to touch,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of
blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth,
I've e'en done with ye. *L'Eschange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from an high 'gan *blow*.
Paradise Lost.

There let the prating organ *blow*
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priests shall *blow* with the trumpet. *Ysaiah.*
When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that
lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numb.*

7. To blow over. To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times,
yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essay.*

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*,
and our sun clearly shining out again, I have
recovered the relapse. *Denham.*

8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines
blew up; and it is thought they were
destroyed on purpose by some of their men.
Tatler.

TO BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown*
down,
Though castles topple on their warders heads.
Marbith.

Fair daughter, *blow away* those mits and
clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre.
Denham.

These primitive heirs of the christian church
could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive
obedience. *South.*

2. To inflate with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals.
Ysaiah.

A fire not *blown* shall consume him. *Job.*

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.
King Lear.

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow*
with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity.
Boyle.

5. To sound an instrument of wind music.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jeremiah.*
Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
There loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shaksp.*

7. To spread by report.

But never was there a man, of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd, as he;
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*.
Dryden.

8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that should feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*
With that same weak wind which enkindled it.
Shakespeare

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest
rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies.
Dryden.

9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of fighting and grief! it *blows* a man
up like a bladder.
Before we had exhausted the receiver, the
bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a
quill.
Boyle.

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope.
An empty bladder gravitates no more than
when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends
more easily, because with less resistance.
Grew.

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did
not think he had received good measure from the
king.
Bacon.

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

His presence soon *blows up* th' unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men.
Dryden.

12. *To move by affatus.*

When the mind finds herself very much in-
flamed with devotion, she is too much inclined
to think that it is *blown up* with something di-
vine within herself.
Addison.

13. *To blow up.* To burst with gunpow-
der; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the
city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon
blowing up of the mine.
Kneller.

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law.
Dryden.

Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock,
he formerly observed some of these.
Woodward.

14. *To infect with the eggs of flies.* I
know not how this sense belongs to the
word.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth.
Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
blow me into abhorring.
Shakespeare.

15. *To blow upon.* To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with
any passage in an old Greek or Latin author,
that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never
met with in any quotation.
He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown*
upon by common fame.
Addison.

To Blow. v. n. [blōpan, Saxon.] *To*
bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime, to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed.
Milton.

This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne.
Waller.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.
For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.
Pope.

BLO'WER. n. f. [from *blow.*] A melter
of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in
fetching the same to the blowing-house, together
with the *blowers'* two or three months extreme and
increasing labour.
Carow.

BLOWN. The participle passive of *blow.*

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had
kindled in them, were *blown* to give forth their
utmost heat, that justly it may be affirmed,
they inflamed the affections of all that knew
them.
Sidney.

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are
blown,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone.
Pope.

BLO'WPOINT. n. f. A child's play, per-
haps like *push-pin.*

Shortly boys shall not play
At spangcounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier.
Donne.

BLOWTH. n. f. [from *blow.*] Bloom, or
blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green,
and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were
as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud.
Raleigh.

BLOWZE. n. f. A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BLO'WZY. adj. [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt;
high-coloured.

BLUBBER. n. f. [See *BLOB.*] The
part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER. v. n. [from the noun.] *To*
weep in such a manner as to swell the
cheeks.

Even so lies she
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring.*
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

A thief came to a boy that was *blubb'ring* by
the side of a well, and asked what he cried for.
L'Estrange.

Soon as Glumdalelitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair.
Swift.

To BLUBBER. v. a. *To* swell the cheeks
with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubbered*
face; let tears procure your stay.
Sidney.

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late.
F. Queen.

Ti'd with the search, not finding what she
seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks.
Dryden.

BLUBBERED. participial adj. [from *To*
blubber.] Swelled; big; applied com-
monly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip.
Dryden.

BLU'DGEON. n. f. A short sick, with
one end loaded, used as an offensive
weapon.

BLUE. adj. [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One
of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here
My *blue* veins to kifs; a hand that kings
Have lipt, and trembled kissing.
Shakespeare.

Where fires thou find'st unak'd, and hearths
unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry.
Shakf.

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue.* Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shakespeare.

Why does one climate and one soil endure
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*?
Prior.

There was scarce any other colour sensible be-
sides red and *blue*; only the blues, and principally
the second *blue*, inclined a little to green.
Newton.

BLU'EBOTTLE. n. f. [*cyanus*; from *blue*
and *bottle.*]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of
bottleflower.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers
into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red,
because the ants thrust their stings, and infuse
into them their stinging liquor.
Ray.

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, fire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive?
Prior.

BLUE-EYED. adj. [from *blue* and *eye.*]
Having blue eyes.

Rise, then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover.
Craford.

Nor to the temple was she gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove.
Dryden.

BLUE-HAIRED. adj. [from *blue* and *hair.*]
Having blue hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities.
Milton.

BLU'ELY. adv. [from *blue.*] With a blue
colour.

This 'squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely.*
Swift.

BLU'ENESS. n. f. [from *blue.*] The qua-
lity of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of
its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the as-
sufion of a few drops of liquors.
Boyle on Colours.

BLUFF. adj. Big; furly; blustering.
Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter.
Dryden.

BLU'ISH. adj. [from *blue.*] Blue in a
small degree.

Side sleeves and skuts, round underborne with
a *bluish* tinsel.
Shakespeare.

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mists.
Dryden.

Here, in full light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills attend.
Pope.

BLU'ISHNESS. n. f. [from *blue.*] A small
degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution
without the *bluishness* that is wont to accompany
its vulgar solutions.
Boyle.

To BLUNDER. v. n. [*blunderen*, Dutch;
perhaps from *blind.*]

1. *To* mistake grossly; to err very widely;
to mistake stupidly. It is a word im-
plying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and
another to *blunder* upon the reason of it.
L'Estrange.

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who
laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous
and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled,
about their principal concern.
South.

2. *To* flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning.
Pope.

To BLUN'DER. v. a. *To* mix foolishly or
blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between
titles of respect and acts of worship; between
expressions of esteem and devotion; between
religious and civil worship: for he *blunders* and
confounds all these together; and whatever
proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest.
Stillingfleet.

BLUN'DER. n. f. [from the verb.] A
gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an histo-
rian, that he should avoid being particular in the
drawing up of an army, and other circumstances

in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious blunders and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison*.

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty as defects or blunders, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham*.

BLUNDBERBUSS. *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loophole, that go off of their own accord at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden*.

BLUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts*.

BLUNDRERHEAD. *n. f.* [from *blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Esfrange*.

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp. Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the bluntest swords. *Sidney*.

If the iron be *blunt* and he do not wet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Eccles*.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross, By some fly trick, *blunt* Tharion's dull proceeding. *Shakespeare*.

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature. One day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better because thou livest unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon*.

The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Hutton*.

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true: *Blunt* truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope*.

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon*.

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope*.

To BLUNT. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So sicken waning moons too near the sun, And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden*.

Earthy limbs and gross alloy *Blunt* not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden*.

He had such things to urge against our marriage, As, now acclard, would *blunt* my sword in battle.

And dauntardize my courage. *Dryden*.

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love; Nor lose the good advantage of his grace, By seeming cold. *Shakespeare*.

BLUNTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, mark a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakespeare*.

A man of honest blood, Who to his wife, before the time assign'd For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden*.

BLUNTNESS. *n. f.* [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty hoy, that had full oft essay'd To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast, But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling*.

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beastly ignorance virtuous simplicity. *Sidney*.

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assist'd to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle*.

Faile friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way, But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryd*.

BLUNTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shak*.

BLUR. *n. f.* [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South*.

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure, without quite effacing.

Such an act, That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty, Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakespeare*.

Long is it since I saw him; But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour, Which then he wore. *Shakespeare*.

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out? *Locke*.

2. To blot; to stain; to fully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own, But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras*.

To BLURT. *v. a.* [without etymology.]

To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking: commonly with *out* intensive.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random; and cannot hold, but *blurt out*, those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill*.

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt out*. *Gov. of Tongue*.

They blush if they *blurt out*, ere well aware, A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Young*.

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*blufen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks or forehead.

I have mark'd A thousand *blushing* apparitions To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames;

In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakespeare*.

I will go wash: And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive Whether I *blush* or no. *Shakespeare*.

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon*.

Shame causeth *blushing*; *blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon*.

Blush then, but *blush* far your destructive silence, That tears your soul. *Smith*.

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms, And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shakespeare*.

But here the roses *blush* so rare, Here the morning smile so far,

As if neither cloud, nor wind, But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crahan*.

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson*.

3. It has *at* before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory, That pages *blush'd* at him; and men of heart Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakespeare*.

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush* at your vices. *Calamy's Sermon*.

To BLUSH. *v. a.* To make red. Not used.

Pale and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth

To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shaksp*.

BLUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart; Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope*.

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance: a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke*.

BLUSHY. *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon*.

Stratonica entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

To BLUSTER. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was, And *blustering* *Xolus* his boasted fire. *Spenser*.

So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure; So now his *blustering* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser*.

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart 's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here 's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off. *L'Esfrange*.

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must buff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Government of the Tongue*.

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden*.

There let him reign the jailor of the wind; With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call, And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden*.

BLUSTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grimly, And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakespeare*.

To the winds they set Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound Sea, air, and shore. *Milton*.

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*, Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift*.

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin, Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall With those that have offended. *Shakespeare*.

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Esfrange*.

BLUSTERER. *n. f.* [from *bluster*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *bluſter.*] **Tu-**
multuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illuſtrious
For being benign, and not *bluſtrous.* *Hullibras.*

B.M. *n. f.* A note in muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakſp.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terror; from *Bo*,
an old northern captain, of ſuch fame,
that his name was uſed to terrify the
enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. f.* [*baſt*, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.]
The male ſwine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* purſues,
Were to incite the *boar* to follow us. *Shakſp.*

She ſped the *boar* away:

'Tis eyeballs glare with fire, fuſſus'd with blood;
His neck ſhuts up a thickeſt thorny wood;
His bruiſed back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BOAR-SPEAR. *n. f.* [from *boar* and *spear.*]
A ſpear uſed in hunting the *boar*.

And in her hand a ſharp *boar-spear* the held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuſſ'd with ſteel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen.*

Echion threw the ſtiff, but miſſ'd his mark,
And ſtruck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD. *n. f.* [*baurd*, Gothic; *bræd*,
Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and
breadth than thickneſs.

With the ſaw they ſundred trees in *boards* and
planks. *Raleigh.*

Every houſe has a *board* over the door, whereon
is written the number, ſex, and quality of the
perſons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the *board*. *Dryden.*

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welſh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he ſlew,
Of Britiſh blood, all ſitting at his *board*. *F. Queen.*

In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;

At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakſp.*

I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghoul ſhall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Cleopatra made Antony a ſupper, which was
ſumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no ex-
traordinary ſervice upon the *board*. *Hakewill.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bleſs thy *board*. *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is
held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any
other who ſat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

5. An aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court
of juſtification.

I wiſh the king would be pleaſed ſometimes to
be preſent at that *board*; it adds a majeſty to it. *Bacon.*

6. The deck or floor of a ſhip; *on board*
ſignifies in a ſhip.

Now *board* to *board* the rival veſſels row,
The billows lave the ſkies, and ocean groans be-
low. *Dryden.*

Our captain thought his ſhip in ſo great
danger, that he confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin,
who was *on board*. *Addiſon.*

He order'd his men to arm long poles with
ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the
tackling which held the mainyard to the maſt of
their enemy's ſhip; then, rowing their own ſhip,
they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard
by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ſhip by force; the ſame as
ſtorm, uſed of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ſhip: now on the beak,

Now in the waſte, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakſpeare.*

He, not inclin'd the Engliſh ſhip to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;

It miſſ'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd.
Walter.

Arm, arm, the cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*;
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and ſword.
Denham.

2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt
upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reaſon, and thus fair beſpake.
Fairy Queen.

Away, I do beſeech you both away;
I'll *board* him preſently. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Sure, unleſs he knew ſome ſtrain in me, that I
knew not myſelf, he would never have *boarded*
me in this fury. *Shakſpeare.*

They learn what associates and correspondents
they had, and how far every one is engaged, and
what new ones they meant afterwards to try or
board. *Baron's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges
of ſome boards lie higher than the next board;
therefore they perufe the whole floor; and, where
they find any irregularities, plain them off.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a houſe,
where a certain rate is paid for cating.

That we might not part,
As we at firſt did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldeſt taſte our miſery. *Herbert.*

We are ſeveral of us, gentlemen and ladies,
who *board* in the ſame houſe; and, after dinner,
one of our company ſtands up, and reads your
paper to us all. *Speſtator.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder
in another's houſe.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. f.* [from *board* and
wages.] Wages allowed to ſervants to
keep themſelves in victuals.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort fitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *n. f.* [from *board.*] A table;
one that eats with another at a ſettled
rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *board*
and *ſchool.*] A ſchool where the ſcholar-
s live with the teacher. It is com-
monly uſed of a ſchool for girls.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh;
brutal; cruel.

I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce ſiſter
In his anointed fleſh ſtick *boariſh* phangs. *Shak.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [*bôſt*, Welſh.]

1. To brag; to diſplay one's own worth,
or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harnels, *boaf*
himſelf as he that putteth it off. *Kings.*

The ſpirits beneath,
Whom I ſeduc'd, *boasting* I could ſubdue
Th' Omnipotent. *Milton.*

2. To talk oſtentatiouſly.

For I know the forwardneſs of your mind, for
which I *boaf* of you to them of Macedonia. *1 Corinthians.*

3. It is uſed commonly with *of*.

My ſentence is for open war; *of* wiles,
More inexper't, I *boaf* not. *Milton.*

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They *boaf* *in* mortal things, and wond'ring tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings. *Milton.*

Some forgoons I have met, carrying bones
about in their pockets, *boasting* in that which was
their ſhame. *Wifeſon.*

5. To exalt one's ſelf.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* againſt
me, and multiplied your words againſt me. *Ezek.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to diſplay with oſtentati-
ous language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you,
I am not aſhamed. *2 Corinthian.*

Neither do the ſpirits damn'd
Loſe all their virtue, left bad men ſhould *boaf*
Their ſpecious deeds. *Milton.*

If they vouchſafed to give God the praiſe of his
goodneſs; yet they did it only, in order to *boaf*
the intereſt they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that truſt in their wealth, and *boaf* them-
ſelves in the multitude of their riches. *Pſalms.*

Confounded be all them that ſerve graven
images, that *boaf* themſelves of idols. *Pſalms.*

BOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An expreſſion of oſtentation; a proud
ſpeech.

Thou, that makeſt thy *boaf* of the law, through
breaking the law diſhonoureſt thou God? *Pom.*

The world is more apt to find fault than to
commend; the *boaf* will probably be cenſured,
when the great action that occaſion'd it is forgot-
ten. *Speſtator.*

2. A cauſe of boaiſting; an occasion of
pride; the thing boaiſted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boaf*s of fame. *Pope.*

BO'ASTER. *n. f.* [from *boaf.*] A brag-
ger; a man that vaunts any thing oſten-
tatiouſly.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the
chymists themſelves are wont to make of thoſe
boafers, that confidently pretend that they have
extracted the falt or ſulphur of quickſilver, when
they have diſguiſed it by additaments, wherewith
it reſembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boafers*! but begin;
I prophecy beforehand I ſhall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*

He the proud *boafers* ſent, with ſtern aſſault,
Down to the realms of night. *Phillips.*

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boaf* and *full.*]
Oſtentatiouſ; inclined to brag.

Boaſtful and tough, your firſt ſon is a 'quire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a har. *Pope.*

BO'ASTFULLY. *adv.* [from *boasting.*] Of-
tentatiouſly.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly*
to avow our ſins; and it deſerves to be conſider-
ed, whether this kind of confeſſing them, have
not ſome affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *n. f.* [*baſt*, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel to paſs the water in. It is
uſually diſtinguiſhed from other veſſels,
by being ſmaller and uncovered, and
commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian
excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark
came, did find out at once the device of either
ſhip or *boat*, in which they duſt venture them-
ſelves upon the ſeas. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

An effeminate ſcoundrel multitude!
Whoſe utmoſt daring is to croſs the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. A ſhip of a ſmall ſize; as, a *paſſage*
boat, *pacquet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat*.

BOA'TION. *n. f.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar;
noiſe; loud ſound.

In Meſſina inſurrection, the guns were heard
from thence as far as Auguſta and Syracuſe, about
an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derham.*

BO'ATMAN. } *n. f.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.
Boatmen through the crystal water show,
 To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dry.*
 That booby Phaon only was unkind,
 An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

BO'ATSWAIN. *n. f.* [from *boat* and *swain.*]
 An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

- To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail*.
- To beat; to drub; to bang.
 Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
 Have in their own land beaten, *bob'd*, and thump'd. *Shakspeare.*

- To cheat; to gain by fraud.
 I have *bob'd* his brain more than he has beat my bones. *Shakspeare.*

Live, Roderigo!

He calls me to a restitution large

Of gold and jewels that I *bob'd* from him,
 As gifts to Desdemona. *Shakspeare.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both on't. *L'Estrange.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
 In very likeness of a roasted crab;
 And when she drinks against her lips I *bob*,
 And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Dryden.*

Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
 A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,

I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
 Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden.*

BOB. *n. f.* [from the verb neuter.]

- Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.
 The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
 In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob.* *Dryden.*

- The words repeated at the end of a stanza.
 To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*

- A blow.
 I am sharply taunted, yea sometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs.* *Asham's Schoolmaster.*

- A mode of ringing.

BOBBIN. *n. f.* [*boline*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.
 The things you follow, and make songs on new,
 Should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbing*, or bonelace. *Tatler.*

BOBBINWORK. *n. f.* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and wool, but after the manner of *bobbinwork.* *Green.*

BO'BERRY. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*]
 A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Asbarnet and Pope.*

BO'BTAIL. *n. f.* [from *bob*, in the sense of cut.] Cut tail; short tail.
 Avaunt, you curs!

Be thy mouth or black or white,
 Or *bobtail* like, or trundle tail,
 Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakspeare.*

BO'BTAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*

BO'BWIG. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black filken bag tied to it, stop'd short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

BO'CASINE. *n. f.* A sort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Diét.*

BO'CKELET. } *n. f.* A kind of long-winged
BO'CKERET. } hawk. *Diét.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state. *Homert.*

You have oppos'd their false policy with true and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths. *Spratt's Sermons.*
 It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!

A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky
 Upon the topmast branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
 High winds and furious tempests le portends;
 But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,
 He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshow.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
 The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

BO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen; prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
 Makes all these *bodements.* *Shakspeare.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
 Great Birnam wood to Dunsinane's high hill
 Shall come against him—

That will never be:

Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakspeare.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakspeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle.*]

To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
 We *bog'd* again: as I have seen a swan,
 With bootless labour, swim against the tide. *Shakspeare.*

BO'DICE. *n. f.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.
 Her *bodice* half way the unlace'd;
 About his arms the sly coil
 The filken band, and held him fast. *Prior.*

This consideration should keep ignorant nurses and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke.*

BO'DILES. *adj.* [from *body.*] Incorporated; having no body.
 They *bodiless* and immaterial are,
 And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Darwin.*

This is the very coinage of our brain;
 This *bodiless* creation ecstasy
 Is very conning in. *Shakspeare.*

These are but shadows,
 Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,
 Empty visions of the brain. *Swift.*

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body.*]

- Corporeal; containing body.
 What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions? *South.*

- Relating to the body, not the mind.
 Of such as related to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. *Hocker.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight; so doth freedom from lust and passion dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment. *Locke.*

- Real; actual.
 Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
 That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
 Had circumvention. *Shakspeare.*

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours, and to his empire. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *n. f.* [*boddiker*, or small body; *Skinner.*]

- An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.
 Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands,
 wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

- An instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop.
 Or ploug'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
 Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

- An instrument to dress the hair.
 You took constant care
 The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare;
 For this your locks in paper durance bound. *Pope.*

BODY. *n. f.* [*bodig*, Saxon: it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]

- The material substance of an animal, oppos'd to the immaterial soul.
 All the valiant men arose, and went all night,
 and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his sons, from the wall. *Samuel.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on. *Matthew.*

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and *bodily* pains, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy. *L'Estrange.*

- Matter: oppos'd to spirit.

- A person; a human being: whence *somebody* and *nobody.*

Surely, a wife *bodily* part it were not to put out his fire, because his wealth neighbour, from whom he borrow'd wherewith to kindle it, might say, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze. *Hacker.*

A deplor'd maid!
 And by an eminent *body*, that enforce'd
 The law against it! *Shakspeare.*

'Tis a passing shame,
 That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
 Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*

No *body* teeth me; what need I to fear? the Most High will not remember my sins. *Ecclesi.*

All civility and reason obliged every *body* to submit.

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be saved without having any obligation to his preserver.

4. Reality : opposed to *representation*. A scriptural sense.

A shadow of things to come ; but the *body* is of Christ.

5. A collective mass ; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind.

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the king.

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us.

6. The main army ; the battle : distinct from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot ; in the *body* was the king and the prince ; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell.

7. A corporation : a number of men united by some common tie.

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole *body* will be certainly against me ; and the laity, almost to a man, on my side.

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent ; despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches.

8. The main part ; the bulk : as, the *body*, or hull, of a ship ; the *body* of a coach ; the *body* of a church ; the *body*, or trunk, of a man ; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon ; from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward ; and, afterward, by a branch thereof.

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy ; they might supply many countries with fish.

9. A substance ; matter, as distinguished from other matter.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water.

10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

11. A pandect ; a general collection : as, a *body* of the civil law ; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength ; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOTHES. *n. f.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Clothing for horses that are dieted.

I am informed, that several asses are kept in *body-cloaths*, and sweated every morning upon the heath.

To BO'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape.

BOG. *n. f.* [*bog*, soft, Irish ; *bague*, Fr.] A marsh ; a morass ; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire.

A gulf profound ! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old.

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools ; where-so-ever he treads, he sinks.

Learn from so great a wit, a kind of *bogs*
With ditches fenced, a heaven fit with fogs.

He is drawn, by a sort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire almost every day of his life.

BOG-TROTTER. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To start ; to fly back ; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* shrewdly ; every feather starts you.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear.

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way ;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes loudly on, and loves the path when worn.

2. To hesitate ; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to restore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand.

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you ? Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*.

3. To play fast and loose ; to dissemble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world.

BO'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter ; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever.

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy ; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggy, and, by great industry and expences, defended from the sea.

BO'GHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *house*.] A house of office.

BOHEA. *n. f.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the sales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China.

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves.

She went from opera, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day ;

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea.

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat ; to fluctuate with heat.

He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools.

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat.

2. To be hot ; to be fervent, or effervescent.

That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balafor I fought.

What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far.

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide.

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Willet of a senny snake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake.

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of.

6. To *boil over*. To run over the vessel with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts ; see how nature works and *boils over* in him.

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.

To BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water ; to seeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform ; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner.

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned.

BOIL. *n. f.* See BILE.

BO'ILARY. *n. f.* [from *To boil*.] A place at the salt works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of salt-petre.

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee room is much frequented ; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire.

BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*byster*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent ; loud ; roaring ; stormy.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing danger ; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm.

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground.

2. Turbulent ; tumultuous ; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war ?

His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boist'rous* moods
That ignorant greatness practiseth.

God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor,
The brute and *boist'rous* force of violent men.

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius :
Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man.

3. Unwieldy ; clumsily violent.

His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rear up again so light,
But that the knight him at advantage found.

4. It is used by Woodward of heat ; violent.

When the sun had gained a greater strength,
The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* far
them.

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.]
Violently ; tumultuously.

A sceptre, snatch'd with an unruly hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd.

Those are all remains of the universal deluge,
when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously*
turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all
moveable bodies.

Another faculty of the intellect com's *boisterously*
in, and wakes me from so pleasing a
dream.

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boisterous*.]
The state or quality of being boisterous ;
tumultuousness ; turbulence.

BO'LEARY. *adj.* [from *bole*.] Partaking
of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolony* and clammy substance. *Brown.*

BOLD. *adj.* [bold, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion. *Proverbs*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow bold, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These nervous, bold; those, languid and remits. *R. Common.*

The cathedral church is a very bold work, and a matter-piece of Gothic architecture. *Addis.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were bold in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contrition. *1 Thes.*

I can be bold to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be bold over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Eccles.*

5. Licentious; such as show great liberty of fiction, or expression.

The figures are bold even to temerity. *Cowley.*
Which no bold tales of gods or monsters swell, But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure bolder, and cause it to stand off to fight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions have bold accessible coasts. *Howell.*

8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be bold is better; as, I was bold to tell the house, that scandalous livings make scandalous ministers. *Rudgerd.*

I have made bold to send to your wife; My suit is, that the will to Deidemonia Procure me some access. *Shakespeare.*

Making so bold, My fears forgetting manners, to unseal Their grand commission. *Shakespeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green, I shall make bold to turn agen. *Hudibras.*
I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for making bold to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To Bo'LDEN. *v. a.* [from bold.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being boldened with their present abilities to say more, and perchance better too, at the sudden for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Afham's Schulmajler.*

I am much too vent'rous In tempting of your patience, but am bolden'd Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'LDFACE. *n. f.* [from bold and face.]

Impudence; sauciness: a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, boldface! cries an old trot: firrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

Bo'LD FACED. *adj.* [from bold and face.] Impudent.

I have seen those fillicit of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the bold-faced atheists of this age. *Erasmus' aguin'st Hobbes.*

Bo'LDLY. *adv.* [from bold.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may boldly speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks, Stun'd up by heav'n, thus boldly for his king. *Shakespeare.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used, in a bad sense, for impudently.

Bo'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from bold.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful boldness, daring to do that which she knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety.

The boldness of the figures is to be hidden sometimes: the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my boldness of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Corinthians.*

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints. *Hooker.*
We have boldness and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephesians.*

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of boldness in civil business: what first? Boldness. What second and third? Boldness. And yet boldness is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee With such a gallant boldness; if 'twere thine, Thou couldst not hear't with such a silent scorn. *Denham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more boldness what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which useth to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *n. f.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-bair'd oaks, and down their curled brows Fell huddling to the earth; and up went all the belys and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the smoother bole from knots is free, We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove: How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread, How high above the rest the throat her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armenian is an alighting earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Worswold.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight boles, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Marston.*

Bo'LS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschensroek.*

BOLL. *n. f.* A round stalk or stem; as, a boll of flax.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was belled. *Exodus.*

Bo'LSTER. *n. f.* [bolster, Sax. *bolster*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now, Or 'gainst the rugged bank of some broad elm Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a bolster for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacancy.

Up goes her hand, and off the slips The bolsters that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiseman.*

4. In horsemanship.

The bolsters of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Furrier's Dict.*

To Bo'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them bolster, More than their own. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of bolstering the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster error. *Hooker.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the bolstering out of unjust causes. *Hackerell.*

It was the way of many to bolster up their crazy doating consciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. f.* [boul, Dutch; βολα, South.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a cross-bow.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell; It fell upon a little western flower, Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakespeare.*

The blunted bolt against the nymph he dress'd; But with the sharp transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfix'd, With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisted of long stix, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright, like the blades of a stall beam. *Greene.*

As I stood bolt upright upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow. We now say, 2 D 2

shoot the bolt, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakspeare.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to prison; lay bolts enough upon him. *Shakspeare.*

TO BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The bolted gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Aëte stood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which bolt this frame, that I might pull them out! *Ben Jonson.*

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakspeare.*

5. To sift, or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [*blater*, Fr.]

He now had bolted all the flour. *Spenser.*
In the bolting and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the braun,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well bolted out, whether great reflections may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys, propounding questions, beats and bolts out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale.*

Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Esrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.

The tanned snow,
That's bolted by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shakspeare.*

TO BOLT. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a creaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a bush doth bolt,
Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fallowes, and sometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a mouse from the runs to save herself. *L'Esrange.*
I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have thrust themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd;
And beasts, that bolted out, and saw the forest hard. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

BOLTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made bolters of them. *Shakspeare.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat bolter. *Faxon's Natural History.*

When superciliously he fits
Through coarsest bolter others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

These lakes, and divers others, of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the bolter, which is a spiler of a bigger size. *Caveo.*

BOLT-HEAD. *n. f.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matrass*, or *receiver*.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a bolt-head with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

BOLTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if he had been at work in a bolting-house. *Dennis.*

BOLTS-PRIT. } *n. f.* A mast running out
BO'WSPRIT. } at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. The but end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the bolt-sprit fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Boysprit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and boltsprit would I flame distinctly. *Shakspeare.*

BO'LUS. *n. f.* [*βόλος*.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive boluses of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wifeman.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Defying boluses and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great bomb in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusce, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusce, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the use of bombs in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon missive iron pours,
And in the slaughter'ing bomb Gradivos roars. *Rowe.*

TO BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *n. f.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. } *n. f.* A kind of ship,
BOMB-VESSEL. } strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with bomb-vessels, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal gallees and men of war. *Adijon.*

BO'MBARD. *n. f.* [*bombardus*, Latin.]

1. A great gun; a cannon. Obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great bombards, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles.*

2. A barrel. Obsolete.

TO BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and bombard the town. *Adijon.*

BOMBARDI'ER. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment is to shoot bombs.

The bombardier tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terror and combustion. *Teller.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a bombardment, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Adijon.*

BOMBASIN. *n. f.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, silken, Latin.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning.

BOMBA'ST. *n. f.* [A stuff of soft loose texture used formerly to swell the garment, and thence used to signify bulk or show without solidity.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers bombast,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded bombast, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden.*

BO'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a bombast circumstance,
Horribly fluff'd with epithets of war. *Shakspeare.*

BOMBILA'TION. *n. f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the bombilation of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOMBY'CINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk.

BONA ROBA. *n. f.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A showy wanton.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakspeare.*

BONASUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIEN. *n. f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *n. f.* [bond, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See **BAND**.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;

Till, gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder, I gain'd my freedom. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one fend his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hopes, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may all be joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Montimer's Husbandry.*

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *As.*

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown; O'blest *bond* of board and bed! *Shakspeare.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shakspeare.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single *bond*. *Shakspeare.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine; My father's promise ties me not to time;

And *bonds* without a date, they say, are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot leave My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shakspeare.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *æbonben*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. *I Corinthians.*

BONDAGE. *n. f.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. *Sidney.*

Say, gentle prince, would you not suppose Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?

—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile Than is a slave in base servility. *Shakspeare.*

Our cage We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,

And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shakspeare.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard, Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope.*

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observin

oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *South.*

BONDMAID. *n. f.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself, To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shakspeare.*

BONDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made? the matter to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the public magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*

O freedom! first delight of human kind; Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth with thee, be waxen poor, and he sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservice*. *Kings.*

BOND SLAVE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; one of servile condition, who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young prince's was. *Sidney.*

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman she is become a *bondslave*. *Macc.*

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *Sir J. Davies.*

BONDSMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beasts. *Derham.*

2. A person bound, or giving security, for another.

BOND SWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

BONE. *n. f.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid part of the body of an animal.

The *bones* are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fetus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells; or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller. *Quincy.*

Thy *bones* are marrowless, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like Æliop's hounds contending for the *bone*, Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. To be upon the bones. To attack.

Puffs had a month's mind to be upon the *bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. *Bones*. A sort of *bobbins*, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. *Bones*. Dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice, And dextrously to throw the lucky dice: To shun ames ace, that swept my stakes away; And watch the box, for fear they should convey False *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh; as, the cooks *boned* the veal.

BONELACE. *n. f.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly continue to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spears.*

BONELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneless* gums, And dalt the brains out. *Shakspeare.*

To BONESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.]

To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to *bonesetting*. *Wife's Surgery.*

BONESETTER. *n. f.* [from *boneset*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good *bone setter*. *Dehann.*

BONFIRE. *n. f.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for some public cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away, And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenser.*

How came so many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people. *South.*

Full soon by *bonfire* and by bell, We leant our liege was passing well. *Guy.*

BONGRACE. *n. f.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not used.

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakerwell.*

BONNET. *n. f.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.]

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand, And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,

Thy knee bussing the *bonnet*; for, in such business, Action is eloquence. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Adelphi.*

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the saliant angles of the glacis.

BO'NNET à presse, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three saliant angles, and two inwards.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainfail, and forefail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny.*] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n. f.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety; handfomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon, bonne, Fr.*] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Even of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well. *Shaksp.*
Thou wait'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny.* *Shaksp.*

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump.*

BONNY-CLABBER. *n. f.* A word used in Ireland for four buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we studious to enquire,
Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift.*

BONUM MAGNUM. *n. f.* A species of plum.

BO'NY. *adj.* [from *bone.*]

1. Consisting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bonny* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called *compansum.* *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'ONY. *n. f.* [A word of no certain etymology. *Henshaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculously; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, foolish, Spanish. *Janius* finds *bowward* to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowward* is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find;
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young master next must rise to fill him wine,
And starve himself to see the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. f.* [*boc, Sax.* supposed from *boc*, a beech, because they wrote on beechen boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shaksp.*
Receive the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shaksp. a. e.*

In the coffin that had the *book*, they were found
as fresh as if they had been but newly written;

being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first *book* we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters part. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* unros'd. *Shaksp.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was too much in *his books*, that, at his decease,
he left me the lamp by which he used to write
his lucubrations. *Aldijon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but
sermons *without book*, sermons which spend their
life in their brain, and may have publick audience
but once. *Locke.*

TO BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be *booked* with the
rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular
ballad else, with mine own picture on the
top of it. *Shaksp.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused
the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they
should make answer. *Duaries on Ireland.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *keep.*] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, in such a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Harris.*

BOOKBINDER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *bind.*] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

BOOKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full.*] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always listening to himself appears. *Pope.*

BOOKISH. *adj.* [from *book.*] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* vote hath pull'd fair England down. *Shaksp.*

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'scape. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Nantippe follows her namesake; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Speilator.*

BOOKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *bookish.*] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*
He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar,
at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion,
without blushing. *Swift.*

BOOKLEARNING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but he never saw more uneasy fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

BOOKMAN. *n. f.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd. *Shaksp.*

BOOKMATE. *n. f.* [from *book* and *mate.*] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,

A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his *bookmates.* *Shaksp.*

BOOKSELLER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *sell.*] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger,
he had sold a book in which there was
false divinity. *Walton.*

BOOKWORM. *n. f.* [from *book* and *worm.*] 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon
nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet
him with wholesome and substantial food. *Guard.*

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary
scenes of the university, I wanted but a black
gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as
any there. *Pope's Letters.*

BO'OLY. *n. f.* [An Irish term.]

All the Tatarsians, and the people about the
Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live
in herds; being the very same that the Irish
boobies are, driving their cattle with them, and
feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenser.*

BOOM. *n. f.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the fludding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainfail and forefail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflowed. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroic worth struck every dumb,
Who took the Dutchman and who cut the boom. *Dryden.*

TO BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] A sea term.]

1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come *booming*, when she makes all the sail she can. *Dict.*

2. To swell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead. *Young.*

Forfook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope.*

BOON. *n. f.* [from *bene, Sax.* a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give. *Shaksp.*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable suit for himself. *Bacon.*

The blust'ring fool has satisfy'd his will;
His boon is given; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*
What rhetoric dost thou use
To gain this mighty boon? she pities me! *Addis.*
BOON. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry: as,
a boon companion.

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and boon,
Thus to herself the pleasing began. *Par. Lost.*
I know the infirmity of our family; we play
the boon companion, and throw our money away
in our cups. *Abithnot.*

BOOR. *n. f.* [*beer*, Dutch; *gebure*,
Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow;
a lout; a clown.
The bare sense of a calamity is called
grumbling; and if a man does but make a face
upon the boor, he is presently a malecontent.

He may live as well as a boor of Holland,
whose cares of growing still richer waste his life.
Temple.
To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and baffled by a boor. *Dryden.*

BO'ORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clownish;
rustick; untaught; uncivilized.
Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in
the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the
boorish, is company of this female. *Shakspeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *adv.* [from *boorish*.] In a
boorish manner; after a clownish man-
ner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boorish*.] Clown-
ishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.
BOOSE. *n. f.* [*bozig*, Sax.] A stall for
a cow or an ox.

To **BOOT.** *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch;
bot, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance,
or fine paid by way of expiation; botanis,
to repent, or to compensate; as,
He is þir þ bot and boze,
And bet bivoþen dome.]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is common-
ly used in these modes, *it boots*, or *what
boots it*.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from
reading, to excuse it, when they see no other
remedy; as if their intent were only to deny
that citizens and strangers from the family of God
are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at
the first in them without sermons. *Hooker.*

For what I have, I need not to repent;
And what I want, it boots not to complain. *Shakf.*

If we thun
The jurgan'd end, or here lie, fixed all,
What boots it us these wars to have begun? *Fairfax.*

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe?
Pep.

2. To enrich; to benefit.
And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

BOOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; something
given to mend the exchange.

My gravity
Wherein let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakspeare.*

2. To *boot*. With advantage; over and
above; besides.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances and means to *boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*
Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to *boot*: both images regard.
Herbert.

He might have his mind and manners formed,
and be instructed to *boot* in several sciences. *Locke.*
3. It seems, in the following lines, used
for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shakf.*
BOOT. *n. f.* [*botas*, Armoric; *botes*, a
shoe, Welsh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horse-
men.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little—
I'll wear a *boot* to make it somewhat rounder.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge
that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*; and took away the light. *Milt.*
Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but
it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings,
when he is going a journey, as it is now to call
for his *boots*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly
used in Scotland for torturing criminals.
BOOT of a coach. The space between
the coachman and the coach.

To **BOOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
put on boots.

Boot, boot, master Shallow; I know the young
king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses.

BOOT-HOSE. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *hose*.]
Stockings to serve for boots; spatter-
dashers.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg, and
a *boot-hose* on the other, gartered with a red and
blue lilt. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT-TREE. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *tree*.]
Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg,
to be driven into boots, for stretching
and widening them.

BOOTCATCHER. *n. f.* [from *boot* and
catch.] The person whose business at
an inn is to pull off the boots of passen-
gers.

The officer and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake.
Swift.

BOOTED. *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in
a horseman's habit.

A *booted* judge shall fit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *n. f.* [*boed*, Dutch; *broth*,
Welsh.] A house built of boards, or
boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the
quest made of the northern men, such as had
their *booths* in the fair. *Garden.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew
fair by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

BOOTLESS. *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing;
without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
Their *bootless* pains and ill succeeding night.

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the
light of wisdom, with *bootless* expense of travel
to wander in darkness. *Milton.*

Bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakf.*

I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:
He seeks my life. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without success.

Doth not Brutus *bootless* kneel? *Shakspeare.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And fancy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weather beaten back.
Shakspeare.

BO'OTY. *n. f.* [*boot*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from
the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton.*

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues
him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a
booty, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*
For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see fortune
would not suffer me; she drops *booties* in my
mouth. *Shakspeare.*

3. To *play booty*. To play dishonestly,
with an intent to lose. The French use,
Je suis botte, when they mean to say, *I
will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but
when we deliberate, we *play booty* against our-
selves; our consciences direct us one way, our
corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that
the ladies may not think that I *write booty*.
Dryden.

BOPE'EP. *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] The
act of looking out, and drawing back as
if frighted, or with the purpose to
fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow fang,
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may leap,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras.*
There devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns
to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety.
Dryden.

BO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may
be bored.

BORACHIO. *n. f.* [*borachio*, Span.] A
drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D'ye think my
niece will ever endure such a *borachio* as you're an
absolute *borachio*. *Constance.*

BORAGE. *n. f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A
plant. *Miller.*

BORAMEZ. *n. f.* The Scythian lamb,
generally known by the name of *Agnus
Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that
strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tar-
tary, which wolves delight to feed on: which
hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody
juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants
be consumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BORAX. *n. f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An
artificial salt, prepared from sal ammo-
niac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt,
and alum, dissolved in wine. It is prin-
cipally used to solder metals, and some-
times an uterine ingredient in medicine.
Quincy.

BO'RDEL. } *n. f.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *ordel*,
BORDELLO. } Amoric.] A brothel;
a bawdy-house.

From the *bordeles* it might come as well,
The spital, or pestilence. *Ben Jonson.*
Making even his own house a *bordele*,
and a school of lewdness, to instill vice into the
unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

BORDER. *n. f.* [*bord*, Germ. *borz*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have looking glasses bordered with broad
*border*s or crystals, and great counterfeit precious
stones. *Baron.*

The light must strike on the middle, and extend
its greatest rays on the principal figures;

diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.
4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other border;
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty crown'd;
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread.

To BORDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with upon.

It bordereth upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turk's garisons. *Knoles.*

Virtue and honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which borders upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be banished with folly. *Tillotson.*

To BORDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.
2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which border the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh.*

BORDERER. *n. f.* [from border.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the piteous borderers. *Shakspeare.*

An ordinary horse will carry two ficks of sand; and, of such, the borderers on the sea do bestow sixty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number. *Carew.*

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war;
The raiet for their feat being next borderers
On Italy; and that they abound with horse.

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of borderers, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,
Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To BORDERAGE. *v. n.* [from border.] To plunder the borders. Not in use.

Long time in peace his realm establish'd,
Yet oft annoy'd with sundry borderings
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scattellings.

To BORE. *v. a.* [borean, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.
I'll believe as soon,
This whole earth, may be bor'd; and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakspeare.*

Mulberries will be bore, if you bore the trunk of the tree through, and thru, into the pieces bore'd, wedges of some hot tie s.

But Capys, and the graver sort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected present to commit
To seas or flames; at least, to search and bore
The sides, and what that space contains to explore.
Denham.

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly bored, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then, if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or bore their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crowds I bor'd,
How oft I cross'd where cuts and coaches roar'd.
Gay.

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to bore a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to bore a hole of a foot. *Wilkins.*

2. To push forward toward a certain point.

Those milk paps,
That through the window bars bore at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakspeare.*
Nor southward to the raining regions run;
But boring to the west, and howling there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolific air.
Dryden.

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ram'm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton.*

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square bore. *Newton.*

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose bore was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch stands in person by,
This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore.
Dryden.

It will best appear in the bores of wind instruments; therefore flute pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple bore; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The preterit of bear.

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who dust his destiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he bore his part,
Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart.
Dryden.

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who bore me. *Dryden.*

BOREAL. *adj.* [borealis, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

BOREAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The north wind.
Boreas, and Cæca, and Argæus loud,
And Thræcias, rend the woods, and seas up-tum.
Milton.

BOREE. *n. f.* A kind of dance.
Dick could atly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at bores. *Swift.*

BO'KER. *n. f.* [from bore.] A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.

The maffer-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a borer, such as well-diggers use to try the ground. *Moxon.*

BORN. The participle passive of bear.

Their charge was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were born out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies.*

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent, born away by his passion. *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word To bear, in the sense of bringing forth: as, my mother bore me twenty years ago; or, I was born twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are born we cry, that we are come
To this great stage of fools. *Shakspeare.*
The new born babe by nurses overlaid. *Dryd.*
Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast born.
Prior.

All that are born into the world are forwounded with bodies, that perpetually and diversly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances: as, he was born a prince; he was born to empire; he was born for greatness; that is, formed at the birth.

The stranger, that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Leviticus.*

Yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job.*

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity. *Proverbs.*

Either of you knights may well deserve
A prince's born; and such is she you serve.
Dryden.

Two rising crests his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himself to godhead born. *Dryd.*
Both must alike from heaven derive their light;
These born to judge, as well as those to write.
Pope.

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All born to want; a miserable race! *Pope.*

I was born to a good estate, although it now
touch to little account. *Swift.*

Their lands are let to lords, who, never designed to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a subserviency they were not born to. *Swift.*

3. It has usually the particle of before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man: for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

I being born of my father's first wife, and she of his third, she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Taylor.*

BO'ROUGH. *n. f.* [borhloe, Saxon.]

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others.

A borough, as I have said it, and as the old laws still use, is not a borough town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free borough, or, as you say, franchise. For borh, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety: and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to Borh*; that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser.*

2. A town with a corporation.

And if a borough chuse him not undone. *Pope.*
BO'ROUGH English, is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom hold, lands and tenements descend to the youngest

son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowell.*

BO'RREL. *n. f.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow. Siker thou speak'st like a lewd foarl, Of heaven to deemen so: How'te I am but rude and bo'rral, Vet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; *borgian*, Sax.]

1. To take something from another upon credit: opposed to *lend*. He *borrow'd* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakspeare.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehem.*

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time. Then he said, go, *borrow* thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours. *2 Kings.*

Where darkness and surprize made conquest cheap! Where virtue *borrow'd* the arms of chance, And struck a random blow! *Dryden.*

3. To take something belonging to another. A *borrow'd* title hast thou bought too dear; Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakspeare.*

They may *borrow* something of instruction even from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the translation of *Virgil*, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryd.*

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for, having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*. *Watts.*

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one. Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son In *borrow'd* shapcs, and his embrace to shun. *Dryden.*

BO'RROW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure The *borrow* of a week. *Shakspeare.*

BO'RROWER. *n. f.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust: opposed to *lender*. His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be; For loan oft loses both itself and friend, And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakspeare.*

Go not my horse the better, I must become a *borrower* of the night For a dark hour or twain. *Shakspeare.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her trust, And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*, With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own. Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *n. f.* [*bofcage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands. We bent our courie thither, where we saw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly discern that it was a land flat to our sight, and full of *bofcage*, which made it shew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The representation of woods. Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; graver stories in galleries; landscapes and

bofcage, and such wild works, in open terraces, or summer houses. *Watson.*

BO'SKY. *adj.* [*bofque*, Fr.] Woody. And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown My *bofky* acres, and my unshrub'd down. *Shakspeare.*

I know each land, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood, And every *bofky* bourn from side to side. *Milton.*

BOSOM. *n. f.* [*bofme*, *bofom*, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast. 2. The breast; the heart. Our good old friend, Lay comforts to your *bofom*; and bestow Your needful counsel to our business. *Shak.*

3. The folds of the drefs that cover the breast. Put now thy hand into thy *bofom*; and he put his hand into his *bofom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Exod.*

4. Enclosure; compass; embrace. Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *bofom* of that church, must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breast, as the seat of the passions. Anger reflecteth in the *bofoms* of fools. *Eccles.*

From jealousy's tormenting stufe For ever be thy *bofom* freed. *Prior.*

Unfortunate Fallard! O, who can name The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame, 'That with mix'd tumult in thy *bofom* swell'd, When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd! *Addifon.*

Here acting *bofoms* wear a visage gay, And stifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness. Their soul was poured out into their mother's *bofom*. No further seek his virtues to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode; There they alike in trembling hope repose, The *bofom* of his father and his God. *Gray.*

7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets. If I covered my transgression as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bofom*. *Job.*

8. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bofom* of the earth; the *bofom* of the deep. 9. The tender affections; kindness; favour. Whose age has charms in it, whose title more, To pluck the common *bofoms* on his side. *Shak.*

To whom the great Creator thus reply'd: O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight, Son of my *bofom*, Son who art alone My word, my wisdom, and effectual might! *Paradise Lost.*

10. Inclination; desire. Not used. If you can pace your wisdom In that good path that I could wish it go, You shall have your *bofom* on this wretch. *Shak.*

BOSOM, in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness. No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive Our *bofom-interest*; go, pronounce his death. *Shakspeare.*

This Antonio, Being the *bofom-lover* of my lord, Must needs be like my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Those domestick traitors, *bofom-thieves*, Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest helps To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy. *Ben Jonfon.*

He sent for his *bofom-friends*, with whom he most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendship is that which

is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bofom-secret*, and a *bofom-friend*, are usually put together. *South.*

She, who was a *bofom-friend* of her royal mistress, he calls an insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addifon.*

To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose in the bofom. *Bofom* up my counsel; You'll find it wholesome. *Shakspeare.*

I do not think my sister so to seek, Or so unprincipled in virtue's book, And the sweet peace that *bofoms* goodness ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy. The groves, the fountains, and the flowers, That open now their choicest *bofom'd* smells, Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. *Paradise Lost.*

Towers and battlements it sees, *Bofom'd* high in tafted trees, Where perhaps some beauty lies, The cynofure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *bofom'd* deep in vines, Where stumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

BO'SON. *n. f.* [corrupted from *boatswain*.] The barks upon the billows ride, The master will not stay; The merry *bofom* from his side His whistle takes, to check and chide The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Boss. *n. f.* [*boffe*, Fr.]

1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence. What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *boffes*? *L'Esrange.*

This ivory, intended for the *boffes* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Meonia dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part rising in the midst of any thing. He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *boffes* of his bucklers. *Job.*

3. A thick body of any kind. A *bofs* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the briches of the tiles. *Moxey.*

If a close appolse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *bofs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*

BO'SSAGE. *n. f.* [In architecture.]

1. Any stone that has a projection, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterward carved. 2. Rustick work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings: these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

BO'SVEL. *n. f.* A species of *crossfoot*.

BOTANICAL. } *adj.* [from *botanov*, an herb.]
BOTANICK. } Relating to herbs; skill-
 ed in herbs. Some *botanical* critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addifon.*

BO'TANIST. *n. f.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants. The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of corals. *Wolward.*

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomfon.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *n. f.* [*βοτανολογια*.] A discourse upon plants. *Dict.*

BOTANY. *n. f.* [from *βοτανη*, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTARGO. *n. f.* [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. f.* [*bossa*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rits all, and makes *botches* pox, And, plodding on, moit make a calf an ox, Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imbosh, And all his people. *Milton.*

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*

2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest.

With him

To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work, Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shaksp.*

3. An addeitious, adventitious part, clumsily added.

If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French translator thinks otherwise. *Dryden.*

A comina ne'er could claim

A place in any British name;

Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,

Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

TO BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent, Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unfitably, or unskillfully; to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,

And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thesby May smile at this. *Shakspere.*

Her speech is nothing,

Yet thy unshaped use of it doth move The heavens to collection; they aim at it, And *botch* the words up lit to their own thoughts. *Shakspere.*

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane; Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with *botches*.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name, In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

BOTCHER. *n. f.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes; the lame to a tailor as a cobbler to a shoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence he was wript for getting the sheriff's tool with child. *Shakspere.*

Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch, And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

BOTCHY. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with *botches*.

And those biles did run—say so—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* force? *Shak.*

BOTE. *n. f.* [*bote*, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another. *Cowell.*

2. It was used for any payment.

BOTH. *adj.* [*batu*, *batza*, Sax.] The

two; as well the one as the other. *Et Pun & l'autre*, Fr. It is used only of two. *Cowell.*

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing, some by *both*. *Hooker.*

Which of them shall I take?

Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd, If *both* remain alive. *Shakspere.*

Two lovers cannot share a single bed; As therefore *both* are equal in degree, The lot of *both* he left to destiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been seen *Both* perjur'd wives, the goddesses and the queen. *Graville.*

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed. *Acts.*

Pow'r to judge *both* quick and dead. *Milton.*

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd, And Stimulion has often made me long To hear, like him, so sweet a song. *Dryden.*

BOTRYOID. *adj.* [*βοτρυοειδης*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metalick hue. *Woodw.*

BOTS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*. *Shakspere.*

BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*boutille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,

His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*, Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakspere.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if their wis any wit in their heads or no. *Bacon.*

Then if they ale in glass thou wouldst confine, Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder. *Abubton on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spectator.*

3. A quantity of hay or grafs bundled up.

Metinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of lay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shak.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grafs. *Deane.*

TO BOTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift.*

BOTTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

BOTTLE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

BOTTLESREW. *n. f.* [from *bottle* and *serew*.] A serew to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the serew, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BOTTOM. *n. f.* [*botm*, Saxon; *botem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the groundwork.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterb.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the pulchus stands a sheep-cote, West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakspere.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none, In my voluptuousness. *Shakspere.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom* of justice shallow: how subject we old men are to lying! *Shakspere.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of, With which such fearful grapple did he make With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shaksp.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trold; Nor to one place. *Shakspere.*

We have memory not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon.*

He's a foolish seaman,

That, when his ship is sinking, will not Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Dunham.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*; holds the stem himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Newton.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers, The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Cham.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spectator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Each Christmas they accounts eid clear, And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prier.*

12. **BOTTOM** of a lane. The lowest end.
 13. **BOTTOM** of beer. The grounds, or dregs.

To BOTTOM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support: with *on*.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind: it is *bottomed upon* self-love. *Collier.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him, Let it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakf.*

To BOTTOM, *v. n.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BOTTOMED, *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom: it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

BOTTOMLESS, *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shakf.*

Him the Almighty Pow'r Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton.*

BOTTOMRY, *n. f.* [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET, *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n. f.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*. *Dict.*

To BOUGE, *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH, *n. f.* [bog, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sibney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim, And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Queen.*

From the *bough* She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*, They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Roscommon.*

See how, on every *bough*, the birds express, In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend, And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT, The pret. and part. of *To buy*.
 The chief were these who not for empire fought,
 But with their blood their country's safety *bought*. *Pope.*

BOUGHT, *n. f.* [from *To buy*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.
 His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
 Whose wreath'd *boughts* when ever he unfolds,
 And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Queen.*

Immortal verse,

Such as the melting soul may pierce,
 In notes, with many a winding *bought*
 Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOUILLON, *n. f.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

BOULDER Walls, [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dictionary.*

To BOULT, *v. a.* See *To BOLT*.

To BOUNCE, *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.
 The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
 Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.
 High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but froths, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*

They *bounce* from their nest,
 No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
 Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a sudden noise.
 Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast; to bully: a sense only used in familiar speech.

5. To be bold, or strong.
 Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
 Your bulkin'd mistress, and your warrior love,
 To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakespeare.*

BOUNCE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.
 The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful fair
 Relentless look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.
 What cannoner begot this lusty blood?
 He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;
 He gives the lastinado with his tongue. *Shakf.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
 And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
 This with the loudest *bounce* me fore amaz'd,
 That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

BOUNCER, *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener: in colloquial speech.

BOUND, *n. f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*,
 Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,
 And time, and place, are lost. *Milton.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the natural *bounds* of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
 Swell their dy'd currents with their natives' wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
 Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
 Sad Orpheus fought his comfort lost. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
 I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Shakespeare.*

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
 And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
 Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,
 And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addison.*

Dextrous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
 Whilst ev'ry honest tongue Stop thief rebounds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.
 A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side
 With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
 Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to confine.
 Take but degree away,
 The *bounded* waters
 Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
 And make a top of all this solid globe. *Shakf.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.
 My mother's blood
 Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare.*

To BOUND, *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.
 Torrismond appear'd,
 Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
 Leaping and *bounding* on the billows' heads. *Dryden.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*;
 Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
 Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
 Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
 That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
 Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakespeare.*

To BOUND, *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackass, never off. *Shakespeare.*

If love, ambitious, fought a match of birth,
Whose veins bound richer blood than lady Blanch?
Shakspeare.

BOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *bind*.
Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office
from myself, being so much bound as I am for
my education. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely bound.—
—You should in all sense be much bound to him;
For, as I hear, he was much bound for you.
Shakspeare.

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound. *Shakspeare.*
The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully
rich, were bound to keep great numbers of horse-
men, which they used to bring into the field.
Knolles.

They summoned the governor to deliver it to
them, or else they would not leave one stone upon
another. To which the governor made no other
reply, than that he was not bound to repair it;
but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the
ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymo-
logy.] Defined; intending to come
to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now bound? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light.
Fairy Queen.

To be bound for a port one desires extremely,
and fail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant.
Temple.

Willing we fought your shores, and hither
bound,
The port so long desir'd at length we found.
Dryden.

BOUNDARY. *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit;
bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the
people to pass all boundaries of laws, and rever-
ence to his authority. *King Charles.*
Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of
our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever
efforts it would make, is not able to advance.
Locke.

Great part of our sins consist in the irregu-
larities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so
that our reformation must appear, by pursuing
them within the boundaries of duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN. The part. pass. of *bind*. Not
now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much bounden to you: fare you well.
Shakspeare.

We also most humbly besought him to accept
of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever
men on earth were bounden. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessaries
for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a
bounden duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDING-STONE. } *n. f.* A stone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with.

I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger bounding-stone. *Dryden.*

BOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unli-
mited; unconfined; immeasurable; il-
limitable.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
Whence boundless power dwells in a will confin'd.
Dryden.

Man seems as boundless in his desires, as God
is in his being; and therefore nothing but God
himself can satisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration boundless as it is,
we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills
eternity, and it is hard to find a reason why any
one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on
high,

Or roll the planets through the boundless sky.
Pope.

BOUNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boundless*.]
Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the boundlessness of his vo-
luptuous desires, by stinting his capacities. *South.*
BOUNTEOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal;
kind; generous; munificent; benefi-
cent: a word used chiefly in poetry for
bountiful.

Every one,
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in lim clos'd. *Shakspeare.*

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryd.*
BOUNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.]
Liberal; generously; largely.

He bounteously bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden.*

BOUNTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bounteous*.]
Munificence; liberality; kindness.

He filleth all things living with bounteousness.
Psalms.

BOUNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.
As bountiful as mines of India. *Shakspeare.*
If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if
you will be popular, you must be bountiful.
Taylor.

I am obliged to return my thanks to many,
who, without considering the man, have been
bountiful to the poet. *Dryden.*
God, the bountiful author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and
to before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the
share of that felicity, of which he is bountiful
to his kingdom. *Dryden.*

BOUNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Li-
berally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starving bountifully fed. *Donne.*
It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt;
the river bountifully requiring it in its inundation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BOUNTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bountiful*.]
The quality of being bountiful; gene-
rosity.

Enriched to all bountifulness. *2 Corinthians.*

BOUNTIHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *bounty* and
BOUNTIHEDE. } head, or hood. See

BOUNTIHOOD. } HOOD.] Goodness;
virtue. Out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and fast settled
On firm foundation of true bountihead. *Fairy Q.*

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great bounti-
hood? *Fairy Queen.*

BOUNTY. *n. f.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding
bounty, as to affirm, that the bringeth into the
world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous
attire. *Hooker.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shaksp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine.
Denham.

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as
a present from an alms; being used
when persons, not absolutely necessitous,
receive gifts; or when gifts are given
by great persons.

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to
the poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*

Her majesty did not see this assembly so pro-
per to excite charity and compassion; though I
question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself
to them. *Addison.*

To **BOURGEON.** *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.]

To sprout; to shoot into branches; to
put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them,
to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among
themselves. *Howell.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work. *Dryden.*

BOURN. *n. f.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.
Bourn, bound of land, tith, vineyard, none.
Shakspeare.

That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shakspeare.*

False,
As dice are to be with'd by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakspeare.*
I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every bowky *bourn* from side to side. *Miln.*

2. [from *burn*, Saxon.] A brook; a
torrent: whence many towns, seated
near brooks, have names ending in
bourn. It is not now used in either
sense; though the second continues in
the Scottish dialect.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring
Jove,
Can change my cheer; or make me ever mourn:
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*.
Spenser.

To **BOUSE.** *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To
drink lavishly; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in hand did bear a *boufing* can,
Of which he sipt. *Fairy Queen.*

BOU'SY. *adj.* [from *bouffe*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cup the *boufy* poet sings. *Dryd.*

The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *boufy* farmer with his snip'ring dame. *King.*

BOU. *n. f.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as
much of an action as is performed at
one time, without interruption; a sin-
gle part of any action carried on by
successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shaksp.*

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakspeare.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden.*

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life:
says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says
the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so
he got off for that *bout*. *L'Esrange.*

We'll see when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

BOUIEFEU. *n. f.* [French.] An in-
cendiary; one who kindles feuds and
discontents. Now disused.

Animated by a base fellow, called John à
Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway
among the vulgar, they entered into open rebel-
lion. *Bacon.*

Nur could ever any order be obtained impar-
tially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open
incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We set on work within the house. *Hudibras.*

BOUTISALE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *bouty*
or *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale at a cheap

rate, as booty or plunder is commonly fold.

To speak nothing of the great *housful* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUITS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [buzen, Saxon]

1. To bend, or infect. It founds as *now*, or *bow*.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden.*

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bow'd*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bow'd* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings.*

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclesi.*

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you to *gospel'd*,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakspeare.*

Now waiting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakspeare.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*;
to this we pay our devoutest homage. *D of Piety.*

Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For where'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To stoop.

The people *bow'd* down upon their knees to drink. *Judges.*

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah.*

Bow. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow*.]

An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too he would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*

Bow. *n. f.* [pronounced as *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *v.*]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Genesis.*

The white faith of his'try cannot show,
That e'er the market yet could beat the *bow*. *Alleyne's Henry VII.*

2. A rainbow; a coloured arch in the clouds.

I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind; Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind: The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly used for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wijeman.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, fir, the horse his curb,
and the fawcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare.*

6. **Bow of a saddle.** The *bows* of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the faddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. **Bow of a ship.** That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecalle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

8. **Bow** is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. **Bow** is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long serews, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

Bow-BEARER. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under officer of the forest. *Corwell.*

Bow-BENT. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton.*

Bow-HAND. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Bow-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle.*

BO'WELS. *n. f.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Intellines; the vessels and organs within the body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*. *2 Samuel.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel eite to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all From twelve to seventy; and pouring war Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakspeare.*

His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shaksp.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addison.*

3. The feat of pity, or kindness.

His *bowels* did yern upon him. *Genesis.*

4. Tenderness; compassion.

He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Mæneus from his *bow'er*. *Milton.*

To gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*,
With loud complaints, they answer me in *show'rs*. *Waller.*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state,
Where, circled with his peers, Atrides sat. *Pope.*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke; *bow'rver*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors lo called. See *Bow*.

To Bo'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to enclose.

Thou didst *bow'er* the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakf.*

Bo'WERY. *adj.* [from *bow'er*.] Full of bowers.

Landskips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto'yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds!
Ticket.

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Distracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk
Of covert clove, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps.
Thomson.

To BOWGE. See *To BOUGE*.

BOWL. *n. f.* [*buelin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bol* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakspeare.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bol* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will make it into it. *Brown.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bol*,
And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bol* of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.

But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bol* or in the cistern. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *n. f.* [*boule*, French. It is pronounced as *cow*, *bowl*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bol* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bow's* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bow* upon a precipice,
either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rolls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer,
and a game at whilk in the winter. *Dennis.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bow*,
may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bow*. *Watts.*

To **BOWL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.
2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bow'd* to death with turnips. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BO'WLDER-STONES. *n. f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

BO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *bow*.] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. *n. f.* [fea term.] A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *lowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

BO'WLING-GREEN. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

BO'WMAN. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the bowmen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah.*

BO'WSPRIT. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] This word is generally spelt *bow-sprit*; which see.

To **BO'WSSEN**. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *boise*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to foak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantic person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssed* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BO'WSTRING. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakspeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

BO'WYER. *n. f.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.
Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*
2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. f.* [box, Saxon; *busius*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennate, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engraving, and mathematical instrument

makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Müller.*

There are two sorts; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort. The dwarf *box* is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will prosper on cold barren hills, where nothing else will grow. *Montmer.*

Box. *n. f.* [box, Sax. *byfle*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakspeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.
3. The chest into which money given is put.
So many more, so every one was us'd,
* That to give largely to the *box* refus'd. *Spenser.*
4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you; the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*
She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To **Box**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. f.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you,
he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakspeare.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen contusions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Weseman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Spectator.*

To **Box**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kittens. *Greav.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had six duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator.*

To **Box**. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

BO'XEN. *n. f.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.
The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay.*

2. Resembling box.
Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *n. f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. *n. f.* [*hub*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and girls playing. *Zachariah.*

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind:

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit
of the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

To **Boy**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Anthony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
I' th' posture of a whore. *Shakspeare.*

BOYHOOD. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. 'This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference: the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.
I ran it through, e'en from my *boy's* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unhair'd fauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The hing doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. *Shakspeare.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing where in he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner.

BO'YISM. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complain'd he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

BR. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. *n. f.* [*brabbelin*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakspeare.*

To **BRA'BBLE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

BRA'EBLER. *n. f.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To **BRACE**. *v. a.* [*embraffer*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.
The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.
The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Haller.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of

the external air in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbutnot.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Circumference; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in thinning and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. **BRACE.** [In architecture.] A piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. **BRACES.** [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. **BRACES of a coach.** Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. **BRACE.** [In printing.] A crooked line enclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son;
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To thum my house, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love.

Prior.

8. Warlike preparation: from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

9. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced* together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beads that reign in woods,
Fast nunter then, pursued a gentle *brace*,
Godlike of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*
Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cou'd'nt moun
his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Aldison.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Shakespeare.*

BRACELET. *n. f.* [*bracelet*, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wrists

bracelets of the fairy twills. *Ben Jonson.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, fore of those gems. *Bylle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRACER. *n. f.* [from *brace*.]

1. A circure; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wifeman.*

2. A medicine of constringent power.

BRACH. *n. f.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the lie, and think. *Shakespeare.*

BRACHIAL. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*βρ* χυρ, short, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Glanville.*

BRACK. *n. f.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I shall promise myself an acquiescence. *Digby.*

BRACKET. *n. f.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *bracket*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Mortimer.*

BRACKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the feat.
What other cause could this effect produce?
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse?
Blackmore.

BRACKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brackish*.] Saltness in a small degree.

All the artificial stainings hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses. *Cheyne.*

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon *brad*, and the Gothic *brad*. *Gibson.*

BRAD. *n. f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Mason.*

To **BRAG.** *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'dst for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakespeare.*

Mark me, with what violence she first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical liss. *Shakespeare.*

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderson.*

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war. *Clarend.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art: but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has of before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing wherof we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags* of him,

To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shak.*

Every Lufy little terribler now

Swells with the praises which he gives himself,
And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and seems to mend. *Roscommon.*

3. *On* is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduce'd at last to his in my own dragon. *Pope.*

BRAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conceit

Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare.*

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off. *Bacon.*

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in this masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *L'Esrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRAGGARDISM. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAGGART. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high born or rais'd men

Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puff nobility? *Donne.*

BRAGGART. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*

Let him tear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass. *Shakespeare.*

BRAGGER. *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty, and insipid. *Souch.*

BRAGLESS. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation.

The brut is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.—
—If it is so, *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shaksp.*

BRAGGLY. *adv.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged.

See't not think hawthorn stud,

How *braggly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?

Flora now ca leth forth each flower,
And bids him make ready Marat's tower. *Spenser.*

To **BRAID.** *v. a.* [*bjardan*, Saxon.] To weave together.

Clothe the serpent fly,

Insinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal gule
Gave proof unheeded. *Mason.*

Other wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissociated from the rest; but, when *braided* into a basket, they cohere strongly. *Bosc.*

A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,
The rest was loose; and wanton'd in the wind.
Dryden.

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,
Her shoes disdain the street. *Gay.*
BRAID. n. f. [from the verb.] A texture;
a knot, or complication of something
woven together.

Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The *luscious* train of thy amber-dropping hair.
Milton.

No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound.
Prior.

BRAID. adj. [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to
deceive.] An old word, which seems
to signify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shakespeare.

BRAILS. n. f. [sea term.] Small ropes
reeved through blocks, which are seized
on either side the ties, a little off upon
the yard; so that they come down be-
fore the sails of a ship, and are fastened
at the skirt of the sail to the crengles.
Their use is, when the sail is furled
across, to haul up its bunt, that it may
the more readily be taken up or let fall.
Harris.

BRAIN. n. f. [brægen, Sax. *bræyne*,
Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in
the head, from which sense and motion
arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebel-
lum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain* which
possesses all the upper and forepart of the *cras-
tium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the
second process of the *dura mater*, under which
the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the
Brain is distinguished into outer and inner; the
former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glandu-
losa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*.
Chefelden.

If I be served such another trick, I'll have
my *brains* taken out, and battered, and give them
to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakespeare.*

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*,
I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived
it might have failed in birds, especially such as
having little bodies, have yet large craniums, and
seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and wood-
cocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. That part in which the understanding
is placed; therefore taken for the un-
derstanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and
that of their fate but an imaginary conceived
one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on
their shoulders. *Hammond.*

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, be-
fore he be such in his hand. *Hale.*

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not
common, nor proper.

My son Egeus! had he a hand to write this, a
heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakespeare.*

To BRAIN. v. a. [from the noun.] To
dash out the brains; to kill by beat-
ing out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him
i' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st *brain*
him. *Shakespeare.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,

To stop infection; that's their proper death.
Dryden.

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong
cut,

Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope.*
BRAINISH. adj. [from *brain*.] Hotheaded;
furious; as *cerebrofus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakespeare.*

BRAINLESS. adj. [from *brain*.] Silly;
thoughtless; witless.

Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and
labour, brought to pass, that the church is now
ashamed of nothing more than of saints. *Hooker.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shakespeare.*

The *brainless* tripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tieckel.*

BRAINPAN. n. f. [from *brain* and *pan*.]
The skull containing the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head; my *brainpan* glows.
Dryden.

BRAIN-SICK. adj. [from *brain* and *sick*.]
Diseas'd in the understanding; addle-
headed; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because *Cassandra's* mad; her *brain-sick* raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel. *Shaksp.*
They were *brain-sick* men, who could neither
endure the government of their king, nor yet
thankfully receive the authors of their deliver-
ance. *Knolles.*

BRAIN-SICKLY. adv. [from *brain-sick*.]
Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brain-sickly* of things. *Shakespeare.*

BRAIN-SICKNESS. n. f. [from *brain-sick*.]
Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT. n. f. [among jewellers.] A
rough diamond. *Diſt.*

BRAKE. The preterit of break.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multi-
tude with sharp words, and *brake* out into this
choleric speech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat,
and to carry the same onto a blind mastiff, that
lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither
know

My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brake*, and brambles hid, and shunning mortal
fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is said originally to mean *fern*.

BRAKE. n. f.

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a ship's pump.

3. A baker's kneading trough.

4. A sharp bit or saffle for horses. *Diſt.*

A smith's *brake* is a machine in which
horses, unwilling to be shod, are con-
fined during that operation.

BRAKY. adj. [from *brake*.] Thorny;
prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats,
where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns,
to a pure open light, where they may take the
eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'MBLE. n. f. [bræmblay; Sax. *rubus*,
Lat.]

1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry
bush, or hindberry. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they led;
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for
any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store.

Spenser.
There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving *Rosalind* on
their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and
elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, desying the
name of *Rosalind*. *Shakespeare.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No shrutles shall the *bramble* bush forsake. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. n. f. A bird, called also a
mountain chaffinch. *Diſt.*

BRAN. n. f. [brænna, Ital.] The husks
of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakespeare.*

The citizens were driven to great distress
for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest
bran, moulded in cloaths; for otherwise it would
not cleave together. *Hoyward.*

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and
favour, all that came out could not be pure meal,
but must have among it a certain mixture of
padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragi-
lity. *Watson.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryden.*

BRANCH. n. f. [branche, French.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the
main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their tap?
Shakespeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any
distinct article; any section or subdivi-
sion.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your
names,

That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein. *Shaksp.*

The belief of this was of special importance,
to confirm our hopes of another life, on which
so many *branches* of christian piety do immedi-
ately depend. *Hammond.*

In the several *branches* of justice and charity,
comprehended in those general rules, of loving
our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others
as we would have them do to us, there is nothing
but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty,
according to the nature of the various *branches* of
it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of
it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of the
one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick
out of the other side. *Exodus.*

His blood, which disperseth itself by the
branches of veins, may be resembled to waters
carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A smaller river running into, or pro-
ceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated
and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first
bound itself with new banks, there is that part
of the river, where the *branch* forsaketh the main
stream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a
collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient
stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the
widow. *Carew.*

6. The offspring; the descendant.
Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!
Craynaw.
7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.
Farrier's Dict.
9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothic vaults; which arches transferring from one angle to another, diagonal wife, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals.
Harris.

To BRANCH, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.
They were trained together in their childhoods,
and there rooted betwixt them such an affection,
which cannot chouse but *branch* now. *Shakspeare.*
The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty
breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those
trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch*
near the ground. The cause of the pyramis, is
the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*,
and the spending of it, when it beginneth to
branch, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*
Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, evergreen, and *branching* plain. *Milt.*
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood
Of oaks unhorn a venerable wood;
Fifth was the grass beneath, and ev'ry tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Sturch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.
Dryden.
One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs.
Addison.
2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.
The Alps at the one end, and the long range
of Appenines that passes through the body of it,
branch out, on all sides, into several different
divisions. *Addison.*
If we would weigh, and keep in our minds,
what it is we are considering, that would best
instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch*
into father distinctions. *Locke.*
3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.
I have known a woman *branch* out into a long
differtation upon the edging of a petticoat.
Spenser.
4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.
The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*
- To BRANCH, v. a.
1. To divide as into branches.
The spirits of things animate are all continued
within themselves, and are *branch*-ed into canals,
as blood is; and the spirits have not only
branches, but certain cells or seats, where the
principal spirits do reside. *Bacon.*
2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.
In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,
Branch-d with gold and pearl, most richly
wrought. *Spenser.*
- BRANCHER, n. f. [from *branch*.]
1. One that shoots out into branches.
If their child be not such a speedy spreader
and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield,
with a little longer expectation, as useful and
more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*
2. [*branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk.

- I enlarge my discourse to the observation of
the eyes, the *brancher*, and the two sorts of
leitners. *Walton.*
- BRANCHINESS, n. f. [from *branchy*.]
Fullness of branches.
- BRANCHLESS, adj. [from *branch*.]
1. Without shoots or boughs.
2. Without any valuable product; naked.
If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours to *branchless*. *Shakspeare.*
- BRANCHY, adj. [from *branch*.] Full of
branches; spreading.
Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are throw'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load.
Pope.
What carriage can bear away all the various,
rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at
once? *Watts.*
- BRAND, n. f. [brand, Saxon.]
1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.
Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakspeare.*
Take it, she said, and when your needs re-
quire,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire.
Dryden.
If, with double diligence, they labour to re-
trieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved;
though this is a service of great difficulty, and
like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*
2. [*brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A
sword, in old language.
They looking back, all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.
Milton.
3. A thunderbolt.
The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.
Gramville.
4. A mark made by burning a criminal
with a hot iron, to note him as infam-
ous; a stigma.
Clerks convict should be burned in the hand,
both because they might taste of some corporal
punishment, and that they might carry a *brand*
of infamy. *Bacon.*
The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a
brand of infamy passes for a badge of honour.
L'Estrange.
5. Any note of infamy.
Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*
- To BRAND, v. a. [*brandn*, Dutch.] To
mark with a brand, or note of infamy.
Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shakspeare.*
The king was after *branded*, by Peikin's pro-
clamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights
of holy church. *Bacon.*
Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pitv, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryd.*
Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare
not
To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*
Our Punick faitu
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison.*
The speaker of the pardons answered him an
easier way, by *branding* him with heresy. *Atterb.*
- BRANDGOOSE, n. f. A kind of wild fowl,
less than a common goose, having its
breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*
- To BRANDISH, v. a. [from *brand*, a
sword.]
1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a
weapon.

- Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brand*'d steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage.
Shakspeare.
He said, and *brand*'sing at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade. *Dryd.*
Let me march their leader, not their prince.
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians
Brandish this sword. *Smith.*
2. To play with; to flourish.
He, who shall employ all the force of his
reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will dis-
cover very little. *Locke.*
- BRANDLING, n. f. A particular worm.
The dew-worm, which some also call the let-
worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton.*
- BRANDY, n. f. [contracted from *brande-
wine*, or *burnt wine*.] A strong liquor
distilled from wine.
If your master indgeth at inns, every dram of
brandy extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his
character. *Swift's Footman.*
- BRANDY-WINE. The same with *brandy*.
It has been a common saying, A hair of the
same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a
common relief to fuch. *Wiseinan.*
- BRANGLE, n. f. [uncertainly derived.]
Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.
The payment of tythes is subject to many
frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only
from papists and dissenters, but even from those
who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*
- To BRANGLE, v. n. [from the noun.]
To wrangle; to squabble.
When polite conversing shall be improved,
company will be no longer pestered with dull
story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift.*
- BRANGLEMENT, n. f. [from *brangle*.]
The same with *brangle*.
- BRANK, n. f. Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a
grain very useful and advantageous in
dry barren lauds. *Mortimer.*
- BRANNY, adj. [from *bran*.] Having the
appearance of bran.
It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it,
covered with white *branny* scales. *Wiseinan.*
- BRA'SEN, adj. [from *brass*.] Made of
brass. It is now less properly written,
according to the pronunciation, *brazen*.
- BRA'SIER, n. f. [from *brass*.]
1. A manufacturer that works in brass.
There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he
should be a *brasier* by his face. *Shakspeare.*
Brasiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c.
have their lathe made different from the com-
mon turners lathe. *Moxon.*
2. A pan to hold coal. [probably from *em-
braiser*, Fr.]
It is thought they had no chimneys, but were
warmed with coals on *brasiers*. *Arbuthnot.*
- BRAS'IL, } n. f. An American wood,
BRAZ'IL, } commonly supposed to have
been thus denominated, because first
brought from Brasil, though Huet
shews it had been known by that name
many years before the discovery of that
country; and the best sort comes from
Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and
takes a good polish; but chiefly in dy-
ing, though it gives but a spurious red.
Chambers.
- BRASS, n. f. [bray, Sax. *prás*, Welsh.]
1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper
with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in
popular language, for any kind of met-
al in which copper has a part.
Brasi is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *brasts*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakspeare.*

Let others mould the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing *brasts*. *Dryd.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like *brasts*; some quality of *brast*.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *brassy*.]

1. Partaking of *brasts*.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as *brasts*.

Loftes,
Enough to prefs a royal merchant down,
And pluck commination of his fate
From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakspeare.*

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. Obsolete.

Their creature never past,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,
And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men
agast. *Spenser.*

BRAU. *n. f.* [its etymology is uncertain; *braut*, in Saxon, signifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapes man better; and they follow him,
Against us *brats*, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shaksp.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakspeare.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poison'd
too;

In this sad case what could our vermin do? *Roscom.*
Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts be-
fore him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see
which of them had the prettiest children. *L'Espr.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom
I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since
she was a *brat* in hanging sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and
offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *n. f.* [from *bravada*, Span.]

A boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [from *brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe,
that his genius, which otherways was
brave and confident, was, in the presence of
Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shakf.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar than forget himself? *Shakf.*

But whoso'er it was nature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Dryden.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the super-

abundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul, in human shape contain'd!
Old wood inflam'd cloth yield the *bravest* fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave*
commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be
subject to a *braves* man than himself, whose
province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

BRAVE. *n. f.* [from *brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know
not well
To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morart's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace:
We grant thou canst outscold us. *Shakspeare.*

TO BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakspeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakspeare.*

The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryd.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryd.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt
enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave*
that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a *brave*
manner; courageously; gallantly; splendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed
bravely. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *DeVaux.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *n. f.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do
that out of a desire of fame, which we could not
be prompted to by a generous passion for the
glory of him that made us. *Spectator.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Aids softest love and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of
duty than of rising, and such as love business
rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*,
use his tongue to her dis grace, which lately
had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power,
they crowned their new king in the cathedral
church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*,
to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revela-
tion. *L'Esrange.*

BRA'VO. *n. f.* [from *bravo*, Ital.] A man who
murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *braves* and banditti, is
seldom employed, but upon desperate services. *Government of the Tongue.*

- No *braves* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made. *Gay.*

TO BRAWL. *v. n.* [from *brouiller*, or *brauler*, French.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shakf.*
How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling*
here?

Does this become your place, your time, your
business? *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

Their bawling cannon enrag'd to the mouths,
Till their soul-tearing clamours have *brawl'd*
down

The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakf.*
In council he gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, even in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Leave all noisy contest, all immodest clamours,
brawling language, and especially all personal
scandal and scurrility, to the meanest part of the
vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise. This is little used.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakspeare.*

BRAWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel;
noise; scurrility.

He hadeth, that controversies thereby are
made but *brawls*; and therefore witheth, that,
in some lawful assembly of churches, all these
strifes may be decided. *Hooker.*

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakspeare.*

That honum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Uudibras.*

BRA'WLER. *n. f.* [from *brawl*.] A
wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the
court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose
to lengthen out the cause. *Asheff.*

BRAWN. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full,
shadowed on one side; then, shew the wrist-bone
thereof. *Peachment.*

But most their looks on the black monarch
bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;

His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, so called for its being muscularous.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vanbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

The boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five
years, at which time it is best to geld him, or
sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRAWNER. *n. f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar
killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;

Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*
BRA'WNINESS. *n. f.* [from *brawny.*]
Strength; hardiness.

This *brawnyness* and insensibility of mind, is
the best armour against the common evils and ac-
cidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn.*] Muscu-
lous; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles
and strength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden.*

Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryden.*

TO BRAY. *v. a.* [from *bracer*,
Fr.] To pound, or grind small.

'Till burst him; I will bray
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*

Except you would bray Christendom in a
mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is
no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

TO BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]
1. To make a noise as an afs.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an afs can bray. *Dryden.*

'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd
cudgel him into an afs, and to his primitive
braying. *Congreve.*

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or dis-
agreeable noise.

What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd
men?
Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamorous of hell, be measures to our pomp?
Shakespeare.

Aims on armour clashing, bray'd
Horrible discord. *Milton.*

BRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Voice of an afs.

2. Harsh sound.

Boil'tous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful bray.
Shakespeare.

BRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *bray.*]
1. One that brays like an afs.

Hold! cried the queen; a cat-call each shall
win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth my brayers! and the welkin rend.
Pope.

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or
beat.] An instrument to temper the
ink.

TO BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass.*]
1. To folder with brass.

If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only
hath a worm brazed into it, this niceness is not
so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first
tun'd up, and how'd into the grooves of the
spindle; and you may try that before it is brazed
in the nut. *Mason.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him,
that now I am braz'd to it. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

If damned custom hath not braz'd it to,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *brass.*]
1. Made of brass. It was anciently and
properly written *brasen*.

Get also a small pair of brazen compasses, and
a fine ruler for taking the distance. *Peacham.*

A bough his brazen helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shak.*

3. Impudent.

TO BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to
bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he
would talk tacitly, lye, and brazen it out, as if
he had done nothing amiss. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. f.* [from *brazen* and
face.] An impudent wench: in low lan-
guage.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.
—Well said, brazenface; hold it out. *Shaksp.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface.*]
Impudent; shameless.

What a brazenfaced varlet art thou, to deny thou
knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up
thy heels, and beat thee before the king?
Shakespeare.

Quick-witted, brazenfa'd, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs.
Dryden.

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. f.* [from *brazen.*]
1. Appearance like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. f.* See **BRASIER.**

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you
should sell them to the brazier, you would not
lose above a penny in a shilling. *Swift.*

BREACH. *n. f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]
1. The act of breaking anything.

This tempest
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodeth
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature. *Shaksp.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a bat-
tery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by
which breach the Turks seeking to have entered,
made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the breach he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd.
Dryden.

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or
the breach of it bring them to shorter vengeance.
Spenser.

What are those breaches of the law of nature
and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation
to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still
involves in it a breach of duty towards God.
South.

The laws of the gospel are the only standing
rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by
God to the breach of those laws, the only guards
that can effectually restrain men within the true
bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did
stretch
His brawny arms, and all his body strain;
That th' utmost sandy breach they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain.
Spenser.

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kind-
ness.

It would have been long before the jealousies
and breaches between the armies would have been
composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This breach upon kingly power was without
precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. f.* [from *bræod*, Saxon.]
1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain
into bread, the lightest and properest aliment for
human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength sup-
plies,
And generous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies.
Pope.

2. Food in general, such as nature re-
quires: to get bread, implies, to get suf-
ficient for support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread.
Genesis.

If pretenders were not supported by the sim-
plicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would
not find them bread. *L'Esperance.*

This dowager, on whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her bread.
Dryden.

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;
To sell my country, with my voice, for bread.
Philips.

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier,
nor to any kind of business; this creates uncer-
tainty in my mind, fearing I shall in time want
bread. *Spectator.*

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleas'd to try our patience by the in-
gratitude of those who, having eaten of our
bread, have lift up themselves against us.
King Charles.

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. f.* [from *bread* and
chip.] One that chips bread; a baker's
servant; an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse.—
Not to dispraise me, and call me painter, and
bread-chipper, and I know not what? *Shakespeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *n. f.* [from *bread* and *corn.*]
Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town;
the bread, and bread-corn, sufficed not for six
days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising
it among bread-corn, they put it up into a vessel,
and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broomer.*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A part
of the hold separated by a bulkhead
from the rest, where the bread and
biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH. *n. f.* [from *bræad*, broad,
Saxon.] The measure of any plain fu-
perficie from side to side.

There is, in Titinum, a church that hath win-
dows only from above; it is in length an hun-
dred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near
fifty; having a door in the midst. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later rela-
tions, if not in length, yet in breadth and depth,
may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the plain with vast surprize,
Admire on what a breadth of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of
the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness
opens it in breadth. *Adelison.*

TO BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I broke, or brake;
part. pass. broke, or broken. [from *bræcan*,
Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I brake the five loaves among five thou-
sand, how many baskets of fragments took ye
up? *Mark.*

Let us break their bands asunder, and cast
away their cords from us. *Psalms.*

A bruised reed shall he not break. *Isaiah.*

See, said the fire, how soon 'tis done;
The sticks he then broke one by one:
So strong you'll be, in friendship tied;
So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burst or open by force.

O could we break our way by force! *Milton.*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth
were broke open, or clove asunder. *Barret's Th.*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling broke his head.
Pope.

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryd.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God breaketh
down, none can build up again. *Bunnet.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakspeare.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!

An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare.*

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that dishonest victory
At Chæronæa, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not some of his vices weaken'd his
body, and broke his health? have not others dis-
franchis'd his estate, and reduced him to want?
Tillotson.

7. To sink or appal the spirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than
it then appeared to be; and it even broke the
heart of his army.

I'll brave her to her face;

I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her pride.
Philips.

8. To crush; to shatter.

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies broke.
Dryden.

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
stand in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon
the experiment, he will only break his brains.
Felton.

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to break a colt, and to let him
straight run loose at random? *Spenser.*

Why then thou canst not break her to the
lute—
—Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me.
Shakspeare.

So fed before he's broke, he'll bear
Too great a stomach patiently to feel
The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *May.*
That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the
curb,

Hard to be broken even by lawful kings. *Dryd.*
No sports but what belong to war they know,
To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow.
Dryden.

Virtues like these

Make human nature shine, reform the foul,
And break our fierce barbarians into men. *Aldif.*
Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And breaks the fierceness of his native temper!
Aldifson.

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's gown bankrupt, like a broken man.
Shakspeare.

For this few know themselves: for merchants
broke

View their estate with discontent and pain.
Davies.

With arts like these rich Matho, when he
speaks,
Attracts all eyes, and little lawyers break. *Dryd.*
A command or call to be liberal, all of a sud-
den impoverishes the rich, breaks the merchant,
and shuts up every private man's exchequer.
South

12. To discard; to dismiss.

I see a great officer broken.

Swift.

13. To crack or open the skin, so that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about,
even the day before she broke her brow; and then
my husband took up the child. *Shakspeare.*

Weak foul! and blindly to destruction led:
She break her heart, she'll sooner break your head.
Dryden.

14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promise.

Lovers break not hours,

Unless it be to come before their time. *Shaksp.*
Pardon this fault, and by my soul I swear,
I never more will break an oath with thee. *Shak.*

Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they broke the peace, break vows?
Hudibras.

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause.
Dryden.

17. To stop; to make cease.

Break their talk, mistress Quickly; my kins-
man shall speak for himself. *Shakspeare.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water,
yet so as if the first fall be broken, by means of a
fop, or otherwise, it stayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my sense of virtue is so small;
I'll rather leap down first, and break your fall.
Dryden.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub
To break his dreadful fall.
Dryden.

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to break,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*

19. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The father was so moved, that he could only
command his voice, broke with sighs and sob-
bings, so far as to bid her proceed. *Aldifson.*

The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not
break

His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tickel.*
Sometimes in broken words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the
fair. *Gay.*

20. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that
vehemence, that they were forced to break com-
pany? *Atterbury.*

21. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to break off
so noble a relation. *Cellier.*

22. To reform: with of.

The French were not quite broken of it, until
some time after they became christians. *Grew.*

23. To open something new; to propound something by an overture: as if a seal were opened.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no
counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive
opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but
to break it, at first, that it may be the better un-
derstood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak.
Dryden.

24. To break the back. To strain or dis-
locate the vertebres with too heavy bur-
dens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shaksp.*

25. To break the back. To disable one's
fortune.

O many

Have broke their backs with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakspeare.*

26. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

27. To break fast. To eat the first time
in the day.

28. To break ground. To plough.

When the pice of corn falleth, men generally
give over surplus tillage, and break no more
ground than will serve to supply their own turn.
Carew.

The husbandman must first break the land,
before it be made capable of good seed. *Davies.*

29. To break ground. To open trenches.

30. To break the heart. To destroy with
grief.

Good my lord, enter here.—

—Will't break my heart?

I'd rather break mine own. *Shakspeare.*

Sould not all relations bear a part?

It were enough to break a single heart. *Dryden.*

31. To break a jest. To utter a jest un-
expected.

32. To break the neck. To lux, or put
out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst break his neck, as his
fingers. *Shakspeare.*

33. To break off. To put a sudden stop;
to interrupt.

34. To break off. To preclude by some
obstacle suddenly interposed.

To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And break off all its commerce with the tongue.
Aldifson.

35. To break up. To dissolve; to put a
sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He breaks up house, turns out of doors his mind.
Herbert.

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat
out his teeth, if he did not retire, and break up
the meeting. *Arbutnot.*

36. To break up. To open; to lay open.

Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter,
when this comes to be broke up, it exhibits im-
pressions of the shells. *Woodward.*

37. To break up. To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Soly-
man, returning to Constantinople, broke up his
army, and there lay still the whole year follow-
ing. *Knolles.*

38. To break upon the wheel. To punish
by stretching a criminal upon the wheel,
and breaking his bones with bats.

39. To break wind. To give vent to
wind in the body.

TO BREAK. v. n.

1. To part in two.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not
speak

Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break.
Shakspeare.

2. To burst.

The clouds are still above; and, while I
speak,

A second deluge o'er our heads may break.
Dryden.

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a storm
Just breaking on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a
rock.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him under-
neath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confusion of a multi-
tude to that tumult in the least sea, dashing
and breaking among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and
discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an apostheme. *Harvey.*

Ask one, who had subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change; and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a *broken* imposthume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part,
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as the day *breaks* about him. *Addison.*

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *breaks*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakespeare.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this;
which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily
home, *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakespeare.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For every want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak:
See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To issue out with violence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands
he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *break*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest
to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard
of times or circumstances, may imagine to be
farthest off. *Hooker.*

The three mighty men *broke* through the host
of the Philistines. *2 Samuel.*

They came unto Judah, and *brake* into it. *2 Chronicles.*

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it
brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb? *Job.*

This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton.*

He resolv'd that Balfour should use his utmost
endeavour to *break* through with his whole body
of force. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged
with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily
breaks over the banks to make itself room. *Hale.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spurs not gods nor men. *Denham.*

Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge
brake,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake *Denham.*

O! couldst thou *break* through fate's severe decree,
A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*

At length I've acted my severest part!
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze!
Addison.

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison.*

There are some who, struck with the usefulness
of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties
and obstructions that now lie in the way towards
advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty Pow'r, by whose most wise command
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;

Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Arbuth.*

See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship
wherever she is, though I *break* through the
whole plan of life which I have formed in my
mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his
friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney.*

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs
That touch me near. *Shakespeare.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot as can. *Ben Jonson.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors, for the saving
A life to near and necessary to you,
As is your country's. *Ben Jonson.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expence,
is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*

13. To break from. To go away with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who couldst *break* from Laon's arms!
Roscommon.

Thus radiant from the circling crowd he *broke*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryden.*

This custom makes bigots and secticks;
and those that *break* from it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*

14. To break in. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep
voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks* in upon
conversation, and drives down all before him. *Addison.*

15. To break loose. To escape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break* loose from
hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Farthest from pain? *Milton.*

16. To break loose. To shake off restraint.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and
break loose from all our engagements to him, we
release God from all the promises he has made to
us. *Tillotson.*

17. To break off. To desert suddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break* off, in any business,
in a fit of anger; but, howsoever you shew
bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that
memorable victory was won by the christians at
Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in
consistory, *brake* off suddenly, and said to those about
him, It is now more time we should give thanks
to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to consider, whether you
may safely take one draught more, let that be
accounted a sign late enough to *break* off. *Taylor.*

18. To break off from. To part from with violence.

I must from this enchanting queen *break* off. *Shakespeare.*

19. To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects.

Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*

They smother and keep down the flame of
the mischief, so as it may not *break* out in their
time of government; what comes afterwards,
they care not. *Spenser.*

Such a deal of wonder has *broken* out within

this hour, that ballad makers cannot be able to
express it. *Shakespeare.*

As fire *breaks* out of flint by percussion, so
wisdom and truth issue out by the agitation of
argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks* out,
And buries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryd.*

All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words *break* out in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul *brake* out on ev'ry side. *Milton.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be
always dissembling; there being so many ways by
which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break*
out. *South.*

There are men of concealed fire, that doth not
break out in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison.*

A violent fever *broke* out in the place, which
swept away great multitudes. *Addison.*

20. To break out. To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.

21. To break out. To become dissolute.

He *broke* not out into his great excesses, while he
was restrained by the councils and authority of
Seneca. *Dryden.*

22. To break up. To cease; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day
when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo
use suddenly to *break* up. *Bacon.*

23. To break up. To dissolve itself.

These, and the like conceits, when men have
cleared their understanding by the light of expe-
rience, will scatter and *break* up like mist. *Bacon.*

The speedy depredation of air upon watery
moisture, and version of the same into air, ap-
peareth in nothing more visible than the sudden
discharge or vanishing of a little cloud or breath,
or vapour, from glats, or any polish'd body; for
the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh* up suddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of
light *brake* up, and cast itself abroad, as it were,
into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon.*

What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes
lost again, as soon as the company *breaks* up, or,
at least, when the day vanishes. *Watts.*

24. To break up. To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their
course
East, west, north, south: or, like a school *brake* up,
Each hurries tow'rd's his home and sporting place. *Shakespeare.*

25. To break with. To part friendship with any.

There is a slave, whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are enter'd in the Roman territories.—
—Go see this rumour whipt. It cannot be
The Volscians dare *break* with us. *Shakespeare.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in inares,
hooks, and traps? Whosoever *breaks* with his
friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant
him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Invent some apt pretence
To *break* with Bertram. *Dryden.*

26. It is to be observed of this extensive
and perplexed verb, that in all its signifi-
cations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it
has some reference to its primitive mean-
ing, by implying either detriment, sud-
denness, violence, or separation. It is
used often with additional particles, *up*,
out, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signi-
fication.

BREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolles.*

For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend, Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milton.*

They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryd.*

The fight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is

Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shak.*
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

TO BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
First, fir, I read, and then I *breakfast*. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Warton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been feized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shak.*

I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryd.*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. f.* [from *break* and *neck*.]

A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must
Forfake the court; to do 't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. f.* [from *break* and *promise*.]

One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical *break-promise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. f.* [from *break* and *vow*.]

He that practises the breach of vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men,
Maids. *Shakespeare.*

BREAM. *n. f.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*,

Lat.] A fish.

The *bream*, being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Cesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a hony bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Watson's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water call,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about

BREAST. *n. f.* [bpeoꝛt, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body,

between the neck and the belly.

No, traitress! angry Love replies,
She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*;

A place nor God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Prior.*

2. The dug or teats of women which contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job.*

3. *Breast* was anciently taken for the power of singing.

The better *breast*,
The lesser rest. *Tuffer of Singing Boys.*

4. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

5. The disposition of the mind.

I not by wants, or fears, or age oppress'd,
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast*. *Dryden.*

6. The heart; the conscience.

Needless was written law, where none oppress'd,
The law of man was written in his *breast*. *Dryden.*

7. The seat of the passions.

Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast*. *Cowley.*

Each in his *breast* the secret sorrow kept,
And thought it safe to laugh, though *Cesar* wept. *Roch.*

TO BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaten sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shakespeare.*

The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Goldsmit.*

BREASTBONE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and

bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*. *Peacham.*

BREASTCASKET. *n. f.* [from *breast* and

casket.] With mariners, the largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREASTFAST. *n. f.* [from *breast* and

fast.] In a ship, a rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BREASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.]

Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh*. *Sidney.*

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BREASTHOOKS. *n. f.* [from *breast* and

hook.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harris.*

BREASTKNOT. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *knot*.]

A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot*? *Addison.*

BREASTPLATE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and

plate.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?

Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. *Shakespeare.*

'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,

Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, arm'd only with a pocket-pistol, before his

old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked lead-piece mended. *Swift.*

BREASTPLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough* which a man shoves before him. *Motimer.*

BREASTROPES. *n. f.* [from *breast* and

ropes.] In a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BREASTWORK. *n. f.* [from *breast* and

work.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Ashley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *n. f.* [bpaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakespeare.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*.
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chase
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large *breath* in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful. *Spenser.*

What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword. *Dryden.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and, out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryd.*

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakespeare.*

5. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock
Calm and unrudd as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison's Cato.*

6. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me, in a *breath*;
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryd.*

BREATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

TO BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.

He fate return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last. *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakespeare.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath. *Milton.*

When France had *breath'd* after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.
Rowsonmon.

4. To pass as air.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes*
in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?
Shakespeare.

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital
air.
Dryden.

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious
kind of ether, and saw all the fields about them
covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler.*

2. To inject by breathing: with into.

He *breathed* into us the breath of life, a vital
active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should
own the dignity of its original. *De ay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself into Adolphus. *Dryd.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with out.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth
muse; and by Plutarch is compared to Caius,
the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing, but
flame. *Spectator.*

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* hags.
Shakespeare.

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or fluke the vocal wire.
Prior.

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs. *Milt.*

7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heav'n *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in pray'r and contemplation. *Shakespeare.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein. *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHER. *n. f.* [from *breathe*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather*. *Shakespeare.*
I will elude no *breather* in the world but my-
self. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*. *Shakespeare*

3. Inspire; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father summons him away. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *n. f.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd
Prior.

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth diffends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment the
takes. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and sufferance fly,
So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;
Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle 'gan
renew. *Fairy Queen.*

I remember, when the light was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakespeare.*

Many so drained the mselves in their race, that
they fell down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*

Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?

Or does my glutted spleen at length relent?
Dryden.

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakespeare.*
Yielding to the sentence, *breathless*, thou
And pale shall lie, as what thou livest now.
Prior.

BRED. The part. pass. of *To breed*.

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogi-
tation would never be changed. *Wisdom.*

BREDE. *n. f.* See *BREAD*.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour
falls away by such just degrees, and another
rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, with-
out being able to distinguish the total vanishing
of the one from the first appearance of the other.
Adairson.

BREECH. *n. f.* [supposed from *bræ-*
can, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a
herald, a lewd boy turned towards him his
naked *breech*, and used words suitable to that
figure. *Hayward.*

The storks devour snakes and other serpents;
which when they begin to creep out at their
breeches, they will presently clap them close to a
wall, to keep them in. *Greav's Museum*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been so resolved!—
—That thou might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaiter.
Shakespeare

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vast pitches,
Are tumbled back upon their *breeches*. *Anon*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

BRE'CHES. *n. f.* [bræc, Sax. from
bracca, an old Gaulish word; so that
Skinner imagines the name of the part
covered with *breeches*, to be derived
from that of the garment. In this sense
it has no singular.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old
jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned.
Shakespeare.

Rough satires, sly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*.
Prior.

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do 't;
A vest or *breeches*, singly; but the brute
Could ne'er contrive all three to make a suit.
King.

2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if
her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her
to the *breeches*. *L'Esprange.*

To BREED. *v. a. pret.* I bred, I have bred. [brædan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia bred,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Rowsonmon.*

2. To produce from one's self.

Children would *breed* their teeth with less dan-
ger. *Locke.*

3. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That to have heard, great horror would have
bred. *Fairy Queen.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not cer-
tain what hope the rites and orders of our church
have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty,
breedeth in youth! *zscham's Schesmsjer.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and
diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the frame
of a nation. *T. Tatson.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this?
a heart and brain to *breed* it in? *Shakespeare.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place: so, there are breeding ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine chris-
tendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundreds
of years, were brought up together in the same
university. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed*.
Milton.

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent
On state affairs, to guide the government;
Hear first what *Sue* rates of old has said
To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred*.
Dryden.

To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is ever more the parent's least expence. *Dryden.*

And lest their pillagers, to rapine *breed*,
Without controul to slay and spoil the dead.
Dryden.

His farm may not remove his children too far
from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in.
Locke.

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

An wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.
Dryden.

8. To conduct through the first stages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endless anguish does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*, as she did not
thing but entertain the company with a discourse
upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spec.*

2. To be increased by new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed*;
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have ob-
serv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old snow, and
dieth soon after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of
worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief,
that maggots and flies *breed* in putrified carcases.
Bentley.

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of twine, choose such to *breed* of
as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witness,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*.
Shakespeare.

The horses were young and handsome, and of
the best *breed* in the north. *Shakespeare.*

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance;
all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the
breed and disposition of the people be stout and
warlike. *Bacon.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And thro' the spurious *breed* and guilty nation
ran. *Rowsonmon.*

Rode fair Africanus on a fiery steed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian breed. *Dryd.*

2. A family; a generation: in contempt.
A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but
John would have no more of the breed. *Arbutnot.*

3. Progeny; offspring.
If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A breed of barren metal of his friend. *Shakspeare.*

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.
She lays them in the sand, where they lie till
they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred
at a breed. *Grevo.*

BRE'EDBATE. *n. f.* [from *breed* and *bate*.]
One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever ser-
vant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant
you, no tale, nor no breedbate. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'EDER. *n. f.* [from *breed*.]
1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.
Shakspeare.

2. The person which brings up another.
Time was, when Italy and Rome have been
the best breeders and bringers up of the worthiest
men. *Alphani's Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolific.
Get thee to a nuncey; why would'st thou be
a breeder of sinners? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest breeders of our time. *Shakf.*

Let there be an hundred persons in London,
and as many in the country, we say, that if
there be sixty of them breeders in London, there
are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet, if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special breeder. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.
The breeders of English cattle turned much to
dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years
old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *n. f.* [from *breed*.]
1. Education; instruction; qualifications.

She had her breeding at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. *Shak.*
I hope to see it a piece of none of the nicest
breeding, to be acquainted with the laws of nature.
Glanvill's Sceptis, Pref.

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errors, must the less commit.
Pope.

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride.
Swift.

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the
infant state.

Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits? *Milton's Agonistes.*

BRESE. *n. f.* [bṛṣa, Saxon.] A sting-
ing fly; the gadfly.

The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail, and flies. *Shakspeare.*

The learned write, the insect breeze
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw
blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood.
Dryden.

BREEZE. *n. f.* [bressa, Ital.] A gentle
gale; a soft wind.

We find that these hottest regions of the
world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near
it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly
wind, which the Spaniards call breeze, that doth
ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day.
Raleigh.

From land a gentle breeze arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryd.*

Gradual sinks the breeze
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood.
Thomson.

BRE'EZY. *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with
gales.

The sea, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

BRE'HON. *n. f.* An Irish word.
In the case of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their
judge, will compound between the murderer and
the party murdered, which prosecute the action,
that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to
the child or wife of him that is slain, a com-
pense, which they call an eriaeh. *Spenser.*

BREME. *adj.* [from *bremman*, Sax. to
rage or fume.] Cruel; sharp; severe.
Not used.

And when the shining sun laugheth once,
You deem the spring come at once;
But est, when you count, you flee from fear,
Comes the breme winter with chanifed brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frosty furiows. *Spenser.*

BRENT. *adj.* [from *brennan*, Sax. to burn.]
Burnt. Obsolete.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be drent than brent. *F. Queen.*

BREST. *n. f.* [In architecture.] That
member of a column, called also the
torus, or *torc*.

BREST Summers. The pieces in the out-
ward parts of any timber building, and
in the middle floors, into which the
girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. f.* A fish of the turbot kind,
also *burt* or *brut*. *Dict.*

BRE'THREN. *n. f.* [The plural of *brother*.]
See BROTHER.

All these sects are brethren to each other in
faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride.
Swift.

BREVE. *n. f.* [In musick.] A note or
character of time, equivalent to two
measures or minims. *Harris.*

BREVIARY. *n. f.* [breviare, Fr. *breviari-
um*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; epitome; a compen-
dium.

Cleopatra, an African bishop, has given us
an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Lylyffe.*

2. The book containing the daily service
of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT. *n. f.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.]
A short compendium.

It is obvious to the shallowest discoufser, tha
the whole counfel of God, as far as it is incum-
ber for man to know, is comprised in one
breviat of evangelical truth. *Decay of Pety.*

BREVIATURE. *n. f.* [from *brevio*, Lat.]
An abbreviation.

BREVIER. *n. f.* A particular size of
letter used in printing; so called, proba-
bly, from being originally used in
printing a *breviary*.

BRE'VITY. *n. f.* [brevitas, Lat.] Concise-
ness; shortness: contraction into few
words.

Virgil, studying brevity, and having the com-
mand of his own language, could bring those
words into a narrow compass, which a translator
cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden*

To BREW. *v. a.* [brouwen, Dutch;
braven, German; *bripan*, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several in-
gredients.

We have drinks also brewed with several
herbs, and roots, and spices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul de-
ceiver!
Milton.

2. To put into preparation.
Here's neither bull nor thrub to hear off any
weather at all, and another storm brewing.
Shakspeare.

3. To mingle.
Take away these chalices; go, brew me a
pottle of sack finely. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Pope* seems to use the word indetermi-
nately.
Or brew fierce tempests on the waty main,
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. *Pope.*

5. To contrive; to plot.
I found it to be the most malicious and fran-
tick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature,
that, I think, had ever been brewed from the
beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced
by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician,
even in print. *Watson.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of
a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew,
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds,
and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

BREW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Manner of
brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like brew with
potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of anti-
chokes, which are nourishing meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE. *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Mixture
of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.
—With eggs, fir?—
—Simple of itself: I'll no pallet-sperm in my
brewage. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'WER. *n. f.* [from *brew*.] A man
whose profession it is to make beer.
When brewers mar their malt with water.
Shakspeare.

Men every day eat and drink, though I think
no man can demonstrate out of Euclid, or Apul-
lonius, that his baker, or brewer, or cook,
has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink.
Tilletson.

BRE'WHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *brew* and
house.] A house appropriated to brew-
ing.

In our *brew-houses*, bakehouses, and kitchens,
are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING. *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Quan-
tity of liquor brewed at once.

A brewing of new beer, set by old beer,
maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS. *n. f.*

1. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat
pottage, made of salted meat.

2. It seems anciently to have meant broth.
What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in!
Beau. and Flete. Dicc.

BRI'AR. *n. f.* See BRIER.

BRIBE. *n. f.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally
signifies a piece of bread, and is applied
to any piece taken from the rest; it is
therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally
signified, among us, a share of any thing
unjustly got.] A reward given to per-
vert the judgment, or corrupt the con-
duct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking bribes here of the Sardians. *Shaksp.*

Nor lets my Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he turn'd himself into a bribe. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or bribes may
put him to the test. *L'Esfrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws pre-
scribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe.
Dryden.

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.

The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing tribe;
The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe.

Prologue to Good-natured Man.

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How powerful are chaste vows! the wind and tide

You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryd.*

BRIBER. *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it his hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South.*

BRIBERY. *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governors of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden.*

BRICK. *n. f.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth to alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and bricks, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search. *Addison.*

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,
On passive paper, or on solid brick. *Pope.*

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRICKBAT. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than bricks hot. *Bacon.*

BRICKCLAY. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay*. *Woodward.*

BRICKDUST. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers. *Spectator.*

BRICKEARTH. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brick-earths*, and on gravel. *Meritimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kiln*, they multiplied the more for their oppression. *Decay of Piety.*

BRICKLAYER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse, and ignorant of his birth and parentage, became a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Shaksp.*

If you had liv'd, sir,

Time enough to have been interpreter

To Babel's bricklayers, sure the tow'r had flood.

Donne.

BRICKMAKER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay pits; but the *brick-makers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRIDAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast,

Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change,

Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corpse. *Shaksp.*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.

Shakspere.

The amorous bird of night

Sung spoutal, and bid haste the evening star,

On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Milton.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,

Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,

Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,

Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pump of woe, and sorrow's pride!

Oh early lost! oh fitter to be led

In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Wolfs.*

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,

For her white virgins hymeneals sing. *Pope.*

BRIDAL. *n. f.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think men are not gods;

Nor of them look for such observance always,

As fits the *bridal*. *Shakspere's Othello.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,

The *bridal* of the earth and sky,

Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night;

For thou must die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark how'rs our *brideals* we will keep,

And his cold hand

Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep. *Dryden.*

BRIDE. *n. f.* [byj'd, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.]

A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to refund,

Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;

So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenser.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide

Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*. *Dryden.*

These are tributes due from pious *brides*,

From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

BRIDEBED. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,

Through this house each fairy stray;

To the best *bridebed* will we,

Which by us shall blessed be. *Shakspere.*

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,

To the first *bridebed* of the world receive

A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

BRIDECAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phant'ies of hey-troll,

Troll about the *bridal* bowl,

And divide the broad *bridecake*

Round about the *bridgetake*. *Ben Jonson.*

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator.*

BRIDEGROOM. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are those sweet sounds in break of day,

That creep into the dreaming *bridegrooms* ear,

And summon him to marriage. *Shakspere.*

Why, happy *bridegroom*!

Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Dryd.*

BRIDEMEN. } *n. f.* The attendants on

BRIDEMAIDS. } the bride and bride-

groom.

BRIDESTAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *stake*.]

It seems to be a poll set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *bridgetake*. *Ben Jonson.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. f.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's* well, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouses and *bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator.*

BRIDGE. *n. f.* [byrie, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood, *Shakspere.*

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a fiddle nose. *Bacon.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea; and over Hellespont

Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd. *Milton.*

BRIDLE. *n. f.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

They seiz'd at last

His courier's *bridle*, and his best embrace'd. *Dryd.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolv'd to put that piece, which some men fancied to be a *bride* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into errors, without a continual *bride* on the tongue. *Huatts.*

To BRIDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bride* in my straggling muse with pain,

That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Addison.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stop'd her *bridled* doves;

Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bride*, and superior power controul. *Hooker.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,

You *bride* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRIDLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the tuning, one might perceive the *bride-hand* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather dilate virtue than use violence. *Steele.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridehand* with great pain. *Hogson.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is my lord, some ten words long,

Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;

But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,

Which makes it tedious. *Shakspere.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words,—

—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shakspere.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you gamut in a *brifer* sort,

More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. *Shaksp.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

The *brief* is that which expresseth much in little.

Ben Jonson.
If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*.

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or fraught pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature.

Shakespeare.
BRIEF. *n. f.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:
Make choice of which your nightings will see first.

The apostol' call letters are of a twofold kind and difference; *viz.* some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing.

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprize,
I will your highness thus in *brief* advise.

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a *sum* or *brief* can make a cause plain.

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol.

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done.

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd.

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loss.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*.

The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies.

BRIEFNESS. *n. f.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*.

BRIER. *n. f.* [*briær*, Saxon.] A plant. The sweet and the wild forts are both species of the *rose*.

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*.

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her *maëx* much availing.

BRIERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of *briers*.

BRIG, and possibly also **BRIX**, is derived from the Saxon *brycg*, a bridge, which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*.

BRIGADE. *n. f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form.
Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold.

BRIGADE Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army.

BRIGADIER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. *n. f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature.

BRIGANDINE. } *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]
BRIGANTINE. } *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigantine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them sad death do hide.

In your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded.

The consul-obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*.

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigantine* of brags, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrats, and greves.

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beorht, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about the like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive *bright* thy skirts appear.

Then shook the sacred shrine and sudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple
bright.

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright brags, and *brighter* domes.
Thy eyes are seen in diamonds *bright*.
Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike.

3. Clear; transparent.

From the *brightest* wines
He'd turn abortive.
While the *bright* Scime, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl.

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on.

5. Replendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new diopt from the sky.

O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly *bright*,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight!

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair,
Such *Chloe* is, and common as the air.

To-day black onions threat the *brightest* fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care.
Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty, shine.

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and *bright* in art.
If parts allure thee, think how Bacon thin'd,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind.

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the world, if not the only stain,
I'th' *brightest* annals of a female reign.

TO BRIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies.

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a lowering sky.

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest.

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character,
if she would exert her authority to infuse virtues into her people.

Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine.

5. To make acute, or witty.

TO BRIGHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the file *brightens*, how the sense refines!

BRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Sately I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne.

BRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream.

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness*.

The moon put on her veil of light,
Mysterious veil, of *brightness* made,
That 's both her lustre and her shade.

Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come?

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness.

BRILLIANCY. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT. *adj.* [*brilliant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in harder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wife philosophers remark,

BRILLIANT. *n. f.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light.

BRILLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILES. *n. f.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM. *n. f.* [*brim*, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it.

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*!

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way.

Thus in a basin drop a fluting,
Then fill the vessel to the brim,
You shall observe as you are filling,

The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark,
were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *J. Hall.*

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was *Cynthia's* own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this,
Their toll tribute never miss,
From a thousand hills. *Milton.*

This said, a double wreath *Evander* twin'd;
And *poplars* black and white his temples bmd:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design,
The rest invoke the gods with sprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

BRIMFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.]

Full to the top; overcharged.
Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is chang'd. *Sidney.*

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shaksp.*
Her *brimful* eyes, that ready flood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry store. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing cry'd,
Prithce, be careful of my son. *Addison's Cato.*

BRIMFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *brimful*.] Fullness to the top.

The Seat on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shaksp.*

BRIMMER. *n. f.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers*
flow,
Till the flesh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

BRIMMING. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

And twice beside, her heavings never fail,
To stoke the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brynstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Fairy Queen.*

The vapour of the *grotto del Cano* is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

BRIMSTONY. *adj.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.

BRINDED. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with streaks.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shaksp.*
She tam'd the *brinded* lions
And spotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay;
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day. *Dryden.*

BRINDLE. *n. f.* [from *brinded*.] The state of being brinded.

A natural *brindle*. *Clarissa.*

BRINDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked.

The bear, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brinded* monster to the heart. *Madison's Ovid.*

BRINE. *n. f.*

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encasing of the weight of water will encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon.*
Dissolve sheep's dung in water, and add to it as much salt as will make a strong *brine*; in this liquor sleep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The sea, as it is salt.

All but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,
Then all aite with me. *Shakspere's Tempst.*
The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek *Panope*, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milton.*
As, when two adverse winds
Engage with bound shack, the ruffled *brine*
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for *Rosaline*! *Shakspere.*

BRINEPIT. *n. f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren places, and fertile. *Shakspere.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bringan, Sax. pret. I brought; part. pass. brought; bpolite, Saxon.]

1. To fetch from another place: distinguished from to carry, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakspere.*

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, bring me, I pray thee, a moiety of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities of money, that shall be brought over by strangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but bring. *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will bring you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to bring the man after God's own heart to a right sense of his guilt. *Speclator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and brings over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Optick.*

6. To put into any particular state or circumstances; to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily brings the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they shal have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for bringing the king to justice was immediately put, and carried without any opposition, that I can find. *Swift.*

7. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally bring us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly bring us home to ourselves. *L'Esfrange.*

The understanding should be brought to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

8. To recal; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can bring,
Menaeas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, low, or whensoever, he is brought to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness; that they do not easily bring themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could be brought to delight in them. *Locke.*

10. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to bring about, if all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to bring about several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addison's Frecholder.*

11. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For she is good, hath brought you forth a daughter:
Here 'tis; commend it to your blessing. *Shaksp.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first brought forth
Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath brought forth, to make thee memorable
Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agonist.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen brings forth another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden.*

Idleness and luxury bring forth poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice, and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to bring forth a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

12. To bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid bringeth he forth to light. *J. b.*

13. To bring in. To place in any condition.

He protests he loves you,
And needs no other suitor, but his liking,
To bring you in again. *Shakspere's Othello.*

14. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should persevere bring in all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

15. To bring in. To afford gain.

The sole measure of all his contenties is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will bring him in. *South.*
Trade brought us in plenty and riches. *Locke.*

16. To bring in. To introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, bring in something to season it with religion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind brought in the images of gods. *St. Ling flact.*

The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not brought in by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would bring in one who had merit. *Tatler.*

Quotations are best brought in to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would not wife have brought me off. *L'Esfrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll bring off a crow at the bar. *L'Esfrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to bring off the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tilison.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was brought upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and brought on them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of bringing over his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to show.

If I make not this cheat bring out another, and the sheeters prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Which he could bring out, where he had, And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudib.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly prefs, Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments bring out the denarius heavier. *Arbutnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the bringing under of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deliverer, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well bringing up of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in knowledge. *Addison's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spektor.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find, they've not prepar'd for us. *Shakespeare.*

26. *Bring retains,* in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something toward something; for it is oft said, that he brought his companion out. The meaning is, that he was brought to something that was likewise without.

BRINGER. *n. f.* [from *bring.*] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news Hath but a losing office: and his tongue Sounds ever after as a fallen bell, Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakespeare.*

Best you see safe the bringer
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakespeare.*

BRINGER UP. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Moham.*

BRINISH. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her brinish tears. *Shakespeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his brinish bowels, swallow him. *Shaks.*

BRINISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brinish.*] Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.

BRINK. *n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's brink retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the brinks and confines
Of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bud of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRINY. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heat did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden.*

Then, briny seas, and tasteful springs, farewell,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids,
dwell. *Addison.*

A musick or briny taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbutnot.*

BRIVONY. See **BRONY.**

BRISK. *adj.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be,
Kind and brisk and gay like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a brisk gamefome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*

Why should all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts to load the brain;
When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as brisk as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some fotts, when old, continue brisk and fine. *Devlam.*

Under ground, the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brake's product
wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' haishest juice. *Phillips.*

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the brisk acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. Not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more brisk and pleasant. *Newton.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRISKET. *n. f.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the brisket skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRISKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk.*] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so briskly, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming briskly about in the water. *Ray.*

BRISKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brisk.*]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and alloy, the vigour and briskness of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his briskness, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

BRISTLE. *n. f.* [*brjrtel*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a bristle may enter. *Shakespeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with bristles, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for bristles seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

To BRISTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristle.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarlth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shaks.*

Which makes him plume himself, and bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shaks.*

To BRISTLE. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or bear with bristled hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakespeare.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

They hair so bristles with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

To BRISTLE a thread. To fix a bristle to it.

BRISTLY. *adj.* [from *bristle.*] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat bristly, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus mastful beech the bristly chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy ears. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasteth he to tend his bristled care. *Pope.*

BRISTOL-STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of Bristol-stones, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. f.* A fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the brit, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

To BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or
To BRIGHT. } hops, are said to brite,
when they grow over-ripe.

BRITTLE. *adj.* [*brjrtan*, Sax.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree bath the twigs, while they are green, so brittle, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return,
Frail as the eoid, and brittle as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the busy world conclude at best,
But brittle goods, that break like glass? *Granv.*
If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble,
and pass in the form of gravel. *Sibuthnot.*

BRITTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *brittle*.] Apt-
ness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightnefs, sharp without
brittleness. *Alfcham's Scherzmajer.*
Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by hold-
ing it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the
flame, give it very differing tempers, as to
brittleness or toughness. *Beyle.*

BRIZE. *n. f.* The gadfly.

A brize, a teazled little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry sting did th'ateen.
Spenser.

BROACH. *n. f.* [*broche*, French.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service to a base office in
his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had
worn a crown. *Bacon.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle broach.
Dryden.

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of
which are made by turning round a
handle. *Ditt.*

3. [With hunters.] A start of the head
of a young stag, growing sharp like
the end of a spit. *Ditt.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion broached on his sword. *Shaksp.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and
sometimes broached a great number of them upon
his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted
upon a stick. *Hakewill.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw
the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want
neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open
the old armouries, I will broach my store, and
bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists,
Were enter'd by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be broach'd,
When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This error, that Pilon was Ganges, was first
broach'd by Josephus. *Religh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of
raising the noise, made use of those very opinions
themselves had broached, for arguments to prove,
that the change of ministers was dangerous.
Swift's Examiner.

BRO'ACHER. *n. f.* [from *broach*.]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it
burn'd,

On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they
tear'd;

These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing;
the suit author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affec-
tation of being the first broacher of an heretical
opinion. *L'Esfrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not
from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith,
but from the first broacher of their idolized opi-
nions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, at-
tributed to Aristotle, not as its first broacher, but
as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. *adj.* [brad, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, distin-
guished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his broad spreading leaves did
shelter

Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakspere.*

The top may be justly said to grow broader,
as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes broad open to your grave.
Dryden.

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must lend the shaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom broad. *Dryd.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll.
Pope.

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood, and
cunning, which has always a broad mixture of
falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a
child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered; not af-
fording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In broad house, with the wooers, us before.
Chapman.

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and
darkness, but appears in the broadest light.
Decay of Piety.

If children were left alone in the dark, they
would be no more afraid than in broad sunshine.
Locke.

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from
each other, as much as the lady priores and the
broad-speaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryd.*

Love made him doubt his broad barbarian
sound;

By love, his want of words and wit he found.
Dryden.

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name to broad will ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The broadest mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my loud! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks broad nonsense with a stare.
Pope.

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscen-
ity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteem'd, it can-
not be denied, but in some places he is broad and
fulsome. *Dryden.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with some de-
light;

Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his broad comment makes the text too
plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak broader than he that has no
house to put his head in? Such may rail against
great buildings. *Shakspere.*

From broad words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakspere.*

BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say,
for advancing themselves: for it is as broad as
long, whether they rise to others, or bring others
down to them. *L'Esfrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *broad* and
clath.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wife taylor is not pinching,
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:

Or else, be sure, your broad-cloth breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their fitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.]
Having a wide survey.

In despite of broad-eyed watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:

But, ah! I will not. *Shakspere.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and
leaf.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and broad-leaved cyprus grass.
Woodward on Fossils.

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To
grow broad. I know not whether this
word occurs, but in the following pas-
sage.

Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Tomson.*

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad
manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. f.* [from *broad*.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness; fulsomefness.

I have used the elegant metaphor I could find,
to palliate the broadness of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad*
and *shoulder*.] Having a large space
between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews
strong;

Broad-shoulder'd, and his arms were round and
long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, broad-shoulder'd, impudent, black
fellow; and, as I thought, every way qual-
ified for a rich widow. *Spektor.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. f.* [from *broad* and *side*.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the
head or stern.

From vast hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:

From her broad-ship a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Wallis.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from
the side of a ship.

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper con-
taining one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. f.* [from *broad* and
sword.] A cutting sword, with a broad
blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run thro' the
thigh with a broadsword. *W'feman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.]
According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of
iron broadwise against the flat ceiling of his cham-
ber, the iron would not fall as long as the force
of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE. *n. f.* [*brocado*, Span.] A
silken stuff, variegated with colours of
gold or silver.

I have the convenience of buying and import-
ing rich brocades. *Spektor.*

Or stain her honour, or her new brocade;
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich brocaded suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold.
Gay.

BRO'CAGE. *n. f.* [from *broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet sure his honesty,

Got him small gains, but thameless flattery,
And filthy brocage, and unseemly thifts,
And borrow hate, and some good ladies gifts.
Spenser.

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they
were interpreted to be but brocage of an usurer,
thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people.
Bacon.

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the
trade of a broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the stippety of wit,
From brocage is become to bald a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.
Ben Jonson.

4. The transaction of business for other
men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke*.

BROCCOLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
On *broccoli* and mustard round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope*.

To BROCHE. See **To BROACH**.

So Geoffry of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *broched* three feeble birds. *Camden*.

BROCK. *n. f.* [bjoc, Sax.] A badger.

BROCKET. *n. f.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n. f.* [brog, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouded *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare*.

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take these half-pence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift*.

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar*.

To BROIDER. *v. a.* [broidir, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needlework.

A robe, and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Exodus*.

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickel*.

BROIDERY. *n. f.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickel*.

BROIL. *n. f.* [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakespeare*.

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and public war, amongst us. *Wake*.

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys;
The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys. *Granville*.

To BROIL. *v. a.* [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden*.

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare*.

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Cheyne*.

To BROKE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* seems inclined to derive it from *To break*, because *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. *Casaubon*, from *πραξις*. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. *Lye* more properly deduces it from *brucean*, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakf.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon others *broking*; *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on. *Bacon*.

BROKEN. The part. pass. of *break*.

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the very heat of so long attention. *Hobbes*.

BROKEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Saunders*.

BROKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted*. *Spenser*.

BROKENLY. *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Habswill*.

BROKER. *n. f.* [from *To broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little paucity gain. *Temple*.

Some South-sea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchase me, the more 's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift*.

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a matchmaker.

A goodly *broker*!
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth?
Shakespeare.

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment;
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shaksp*

BROKERAGE. *n. f.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker. See **BRO-CAGE**.

BROKING. *particip. adj.* Practised by brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakespeare*.

BRO'NCHIAL. } *adj.* [βρογχιαλ.] Belonging

BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Abathnot*

BRO'NCHOELE. *n. f.* [βρογχουλη.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy*.

BRONCHOTOMY. *n. f.* [βροχτομη and τεμνη.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsy. *Quincy*.

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision into the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp*.

BROND. *n. f.* See **BRAND**. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force with-
stand;
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Spenser*.

BRONTOLOGY. *n. f.* [βροντη and λογικη.] A dissertation upon thunder. *DiD.*

BRONZE. *n. f.* [bronze, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrow'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope*.

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a roset,
A shell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior*.

BROOCH. *n. f.* [*broche*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Aye, marry, our claims and our jewels—
Your *brooches*, pearls, and oiwes. *Shaksp. &c.*
Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shaksp. &c.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shaksp. &c.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *DiD.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd *Cæsar*, ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shaksp. &c.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [brædan, Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs, to hatch them.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vail abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton*.

Here nature spreads her fruitful swartness
round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden*.

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young success in all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate;
And make provision for the future state. *Dryd.*

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton*.

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden*.

As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Smith*.

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of *Climax*, as if there were ever amongst nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no sure league but impuissance to do hurt. *Bacon*.

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden*.

BROOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax*.

With terrours and with clamours compell'd
round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Milton*.

Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton*.

Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they instruct to fly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten *Lybia's* burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Addison*.

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Speiser*.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and brood of time. *Shakspeare.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something 's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from brood.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is broody, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clogging. *Ruy.*

BROOK. *n. f.* [bꝛoc, or bꝛoca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton.*

And to Cephissus' brook their way pursue:
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden.*

Springs make little rivulets; those united,
make brooks; and those coming together, make
rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bꝛucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which brook it worst that men should
tell them of their duties, when they are told the
same by a law, think very well and reasonably
of it. *Hooker.*

A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to brook this patiently. *Shakf.*

How use doth laced a habit in a man!
This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence and war. *Milton.*

Most men can much rather brook their being
reputed knaves, than for their honesty be ac-
counted fools. *South.*

Restraint thou wilt not brook; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryd.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid;
because he could not brook that the worthy prince
Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred
before him. *Sidney.*

BROOKLIME. *n. f.* [becabungo, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.BROOM. *n. f.* [genifla; bꝛom, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Ev'n humble broom and osiers have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A besom: so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hollow'd house;
I am sent with broom before,
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakspeare.*

If they came into the best apartment, to set
any thing in order, they were saluted with a
broom. *Arbutnot.*

BROOMLAND. *n. f.* [broom and land.] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when
they have not been far gone with it, by being
put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

BROOMSTAFF. *n. f.* [from broom and staff.] The staff to which the broom is bound; and the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at
length they came to the broomstaff with me: I
defied 'em still. *Shakspeare.*

From the age

That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff or poken they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*
Sir Roger pointed at something behind the
door, which I found to be an old broomstaff. *Spectator.*

BROOMSTICK. *n. f.* The same as broomstaff.

When I beheld this, I sighed, and said within
myself, *SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOM-
STICK!* *Swift.*

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from broom.] Full of broom.

If land grow maly or broomy, then break it
up again. *Motimer.*
The youth with *hoomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the
place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. f.* [bꝛoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the broth for two days, and
take the one half every day, *Bacon.*
Instead of light delists and luscious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan broth. *Southem.*

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats broth,
the infant will suck the broth, almost unaltered. *Arbutnot.*

BRO'THEL. } *n. f.* [bordel, Fr.] ABRO'THELHOUSE. } house of lewd enter-
tainment; a bawdy-house.

Peichance
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a brothel. *Shakspeare.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common brothels of the town:
There virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*

From its old ruins brothelhouse's rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

The libertine retires to the stews and to the
brothel. *Rogers.*

BROTHER. *n. f.* [bꝛoðer, bꝛoðor, Sax.] Plural brothers, or brethren.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be sad, good brother;
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst kin their kin, brother the brother soils,
Like ensigns all against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*
These two are brethren, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one com-
mon parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of
brothers. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united; associate.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to
him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*
I will eat no meat while the world standeth,
lest I make my brother to offend. *Carinthians.*

4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD. *n. f.* [from brother and hood.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of brotherhood
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shaksp.*
Finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur? *Shakspeare.*

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it
supreme fatherhood, or supreme broth blood, will
be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called
the brotherhood of St. George, erected by parlia-
ment, consisting of thirteen the most noble and
worthy persons. *Darvies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes so engaged among the
wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at
other times, he became as conspicuous as any of
the brotherhood. *Adelphi.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from brother.] Natural; such as becomes or befits a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's re-
ward; which was our brotherly love, and the good
of our souls and bodies. *B. con.*

Though more our money than our cause
Their brotherly assistance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow
them; obeying their superiors, and embracing
one another in brotherly piety and concord. *Adelphi.*

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but brotherly of him; but should I
anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and
weep. *Shakspeare.*

BROUGHT. The part. pass of bring.

The Turks forsook the walls, and could not
be brought again to the assault. *Knotles.*
The instances brought by our author are but
slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. f.* [bꝛopa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep fits heavy upon every brow. *Dryden.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her brow. *Shak.*
So we some antique hero's strength
Learn by his lance's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the best
Whose shady brows alive they dress. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning brow to brow. *Shakspeare.*
Though all things foul would bear the brows of
grace,
Yet grace must look still so. *Shakspeare.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards
that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and
there encamped that night, upon the brow or
hanging of a hill. *Dacoe.*

On the brow of the hill, beyond that city, they
were somewhat perplexed by spying the French
embassador, with the king's coach, and others
attending him. *Hutton.*

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and to the brow of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Milton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' lilly crofts
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from brow and beat.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and
browbeat, those who are hearty and exact in their
ministry - and, with a grave nod, to call a re-
fused zeal want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to
the imperious browbeatings and scorns of great
men? *L'Estrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to browbeat the
plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he
was not so impudent as the count, he was every
whit as sturdy. *Adelphi.*

I will not be browbeaten by the supercilious
looks of my adversaries. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from brow and bound.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's seats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field; and, for his
need,

Was brow-bound with the oak. *Shakspeare.*

Brow'sick. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *brow'sick* crew. *Suckling*.

BROWN. *adj.* [bun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called *brun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyun*; in French, *couleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*. *Peacham*.

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakespeare*.

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. *Pope*.

Long untravell'd heaths,
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson*.

BROWNBILL. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *bill*.]

The ancient weapon of the English foot: why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered; but we now say *brown musket* from it.

And *brownbills* levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudib*.

BROWNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Westward*.

BROWNNESS. *n. f.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Muldoon's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney*.

BROWNSTUDY. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris*.

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouter*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and *browsed*, and sorely hurt. *Spenser*.

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:
Yea, like the flag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakespeare*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep;
if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side,
browsing on ivy. *Shakespeare*.

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard: so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing* upon the leaves. *L'Esperance*.

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore*.

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing* on herbage, like cattle. *Athenot*.

BROWSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lionsess the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden*.

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Flinlimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips*.

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruid underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shaksp*.

And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton*.

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruid*.
Waller.

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising*
blow,

Till they turn livid and corrupt the snow. *Dryd*.

BRUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras*.

I since have labour'd
To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,
And stop the issues of their wailing blood. *Dryd*.

BRUISEWORT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *comfrey*.

BRUIT. *n. f.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney*.

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to fir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward*.

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakespeare*.

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour.

Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruted* once, took fire and heat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shakespeare*.

It was *bruted*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh*.

BRUMAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown*.

BRUN, BRAN, BORN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Saxon, *brunn*, *brunn*, *brunna*, *brunna*; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson*.

BRUNETT. *n. f.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addison*.

BRUNION. *n. f.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux*.

BRUNT. *n. f.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.
Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war,
than venture him. *Sidney*.

God, who eas'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thint t'allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton*.

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South*.

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eyes,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser*.

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from *bruise* or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras*.

BRUSH. *n. f.* [*brasse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet*.

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon*.

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shak*.

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon*.

Else, when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras*.

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs: he *brushes* his hat o'morning; what should that bode? *Shakespeare*.

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground
did rush. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden*.

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden*.

High o'er the billows flew the mally load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope*.

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop,
and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope*.

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton*.

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually *brushed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley*.

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden*.

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by. *Dryden*.

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in all way;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior*.

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mud,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden*.

BRUSHER. *n. f.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon*.

BRUSHWOOD. *n. f.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *rowserwood*.

Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath the blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.

With *brasswood*, and with chips, she strengthens these,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees.

Dryden.

BRUSHY. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife, wherewith it was cut.

Poyle.

TO BRUSTLE. *v. a.* [braysthan, Sax.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

BRUTAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, French; from *brute*.]

1. That belongs to a brute; that we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason.

L'Esrange.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* business of the war

Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryd.*

BRUTA'LITY. *n. f.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savagencess; churlishness; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of *brutality*.

Locke.

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance.

Addison.

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed.

Arbutnot.

BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption.

Bentley.

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten.

Helder.

In the promulgation of the Mosaic law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart.

South.

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milt.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of living, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounced

By tongue of *brute* and human sense express'd!

Milton.

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced.

Hale.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatic are those, whose constant abode is upon the water.

Locke.

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescribed, this present state;
From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know;

Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope.*

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TO BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.]

To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness.

Knolles.

BRUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *brute*.] Brutality. Not used.

Thou dotard vile,

That with thy *bruteness* thou dost thy comely age.

Spenser.

TO BRUTIFY. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*?
Ay; I feel it here; I spout, I bud, I am ripe
To bear him.

Congreve.

BRUTISH. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Of is, Isis, Orus, and their train,

With numinous snakes and soceries abus'd

Phaetick Egypt, and her priests, to seek

Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms.

Milton.

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others.

Grew.

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,

As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself. *Shakespeare.*

After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene.

South.

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker.*

BRUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute; savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates.

King Charles.

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason.

South.

BRUTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*.

Spatt.

BRUYONY. *n. f.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.

BUB. *n. f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet

With folks who have more wealth than wit,

He loves cheap port, and double *hub*,

And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BUBBLE. *n. f.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without; and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble's*.

Bacon.

The colours of *bubbles* with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow.

Newton.

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret.

Bacon.

Then a soldier,

Seeking the *bubble's* reputation,

Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakespeare.*

War, he sang, is toil and trouble,

Honour but an empty *bubble*,

Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.

Cease dearest mother, cease to chide;

Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;

Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes.

Arbutnot.

TO BUBBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,

Like to a *bubbling* fountain stir'd with wind,

Doth rise and fall. *Shakespeare.*

Adder's fork, and Hindworm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;

For a charm of powerful trouble,

Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakespeare.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears.

Dryd n.

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat; at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat.

Woodward.

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For thee the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return.

Dryden.

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirfty swain,

Not show'rs to lakes, or sunshine to the bee,

Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

TO BUBBLE. *v. a.* To cheat; a cant word.

He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drilled him on to five and fifty.

Addison.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy.

Arbutnot.

BUBBLER. *n. f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*!

Digby to Pope.

BUBBY. *n. f.* A woman's breast.

Poh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much govern'd by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby*?

Arbutnot.

BUBO. *n. f.* [Lat. from *βουβων*, the groin.]

That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*.

Quincy.

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion.

W. Swan.

BUBONOCELE. *n. f.* [Lat. from *βουβων*,

the groin, and *κυστις*, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.

Quincy.

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or if into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocelæ*.

Swamp.

BUBUKLE. *n. f.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and wheels, and knobs, and flames of fire.

Shakespeare.

BUCAN'ERS. *n. f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates of America.

BUCCELLATION. *n. f.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces.

Harris.

BUCK. *n. f.* [*bauche*, Germ. suds, or lie.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are wash'd.

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the *buck*: I warrant you, *buck*, and of the reason too it shall appear.

Shakespeare.

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack,
she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shakspeare.*

BUCK. *n. f.* [*bwch*, Welsh; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Bucks*, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.
Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bu king*. *Shakspeare.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.
The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bu king* time. *Mortimer.*

BUCKBASKET. *n. f.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; ramm'd me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakspeare.*

BUCKBEAN. *n. f.* [*bockboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of trefoil.
The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer.*

BUCKET. *n. f.* [*baquet*, French.]

- The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.
Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unfeen, and full of water. *Shak.*
Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley.*
- The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
Now *buckets* grow throng'd, and, busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some out the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
To a less noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

BUCKLE. *n. f.* [*bwcel*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

- A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakspeare.*
The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder.
Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a wait *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*
- The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.
The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator.*
That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. *Pope.*

To BUCKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- To fasten with a buckle.
Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending nose. *Shakspeare.*
France, whose armour conscience *buckled* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakspeare.*
Thus ever, when I *buckled* on my helmet,
Thy fears assist thee. *Philips.*
When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close with a strap. *Swift.*
- To prepare to do any thing: the me-

taphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field. *Spenser.*

- To join in battle.
The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms,
was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the
avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*
- To confine.
How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

To BUCKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

- To bend; to bow.
The wretch, whose fever-weak'n'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare.*
- To buckle to. To apply to; to attend. See the *active*, 2d sense.
Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you be!
Go, *buckle* to the law. *Dryden.*
This is to be done in children, by trying them,
when they are by laziness unbent, or by avoca-
tion bent another way, and endeavouring to
make them *buckle* to the thing proposed. *Locke.*
- To buckle with. To engage with; to encounter; to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.
For single combat, thou shalt *buckle with me*. *Shakspeare.*
Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden.*

BUCKLER. *n. f.* [*bwccled*, Welsh; *bouclier*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.
He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way
Through troops of foes, which did our passage
stay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,
Still fighting, still defending, as I past. *Dryden.*
This medal compliments the emperor as the
Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called
him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addison.*

To BUCKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.
Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch
thee, Kate;
I'll *buckle* thee against a million. *Shakspeare.*
Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shaksp.*

BUCKLER-THORN. *n. f.* Christ's thorn.

BUCKMAST. *n. f.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM. *n. f.* [*bougram*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers.
I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure,
I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shak.*

BUCKRAMS. *n. f.* The same with *wild garlick*.

BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. f.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*

BUCKTHORN. *n. f.* [*ribannus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from *bucc*, Sax. the belly.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

BUCKWHEAT. *n. f.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *sagopyrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BUCKLICK. *adj.* [*βουκλικα*, from *βουκολο*, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD. *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.
Be as thou wast wont to be,
See as thou wast wont to see:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakspeare.*
Writes *say*, as the most forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakspeare.*
When you the flow'rs for Chloë twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meanest *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*
Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long
hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole,
with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a
swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

- To put forth young shoots, or gems.
Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of
the field. *Eccles.*
- To rise as a gem from the stalk.
There the fruit, that was to be gathered from
such a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon.*
Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey:
Just like that flower that *buds* and withers in a
day. *Dryden.*
Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth fore-
heads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*
- To be in the bloom, or growing.
Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shaksp.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.
Of apriocks, the largest is much improved by
budding upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*longer*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.
All your prisoners are
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your release. *Shakspeare.*
The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did
budge
From ratsels worse than they. *Shakspeare.*
I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras.*

BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]
Surly; stiff; formal.
O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the stoick fur. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *n. f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Ditt.*

BU'DGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.
Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakspeare.*

BU'DGET. *n. f.* [*bogette*, French.]

- A bag, such as may be easily carried.
If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the sowkin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakspeare.*
Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*,
most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come
into England. *Bacon.*
His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*
- It is used for a store, or stock.
It was nature, in fine, that brought off the
cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions
failed him. *L'Esfrange.*

BUFF. *n. f.* [from *buffalo*.]

- A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.
A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryden.*

2. The skin of elk, and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.
A hind, a fairy, pallels and rough,
A wolf, may worse, a fellow all in his. *Shaksp.*
To BUFF. v. a. [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. Not in use.

There was a flock,
To have buff'd out the blood
From aught but a block. *Ben Jonson.*

BUFFALO. n. f. [*Ital.*] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy browe
Of buffaloes, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryd.*

BUFFET. n. f. [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to show, in a room of entertainment.

The rich buffet well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope.*

BUFFET. n. f. [*buffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets,
For moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shaksp.*

A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
Has taken with equal thanks. *Shaksp.*

Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one buffet lay thy structure low. *Milt.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the sun of Neptune, stunn'd
With thine repeated buffets, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

To BUFFET. v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old limes again; he so buffets himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, seem'd but tameness. *Shaksp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But buffets better than a fist of France. *Shaksp.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shaksp.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And buffeting the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Orway.*

To BUFFET. v. n. To play a boxing-match.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shaksp.*

BUFFETER. n. f. [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BUFFLE. n. f. [*beuffle*, Fr.] The same with buffalo; a wild ox.

To BUFFLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffing, well-meaning mortal Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BUFFLEHEADED. adj. [from *buffle* and *head*.] Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFOON. n. f. [*buffon*, French.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and anticke postures; a jaekpadding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.
It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

The bold buff, whence they lead the green,
Then motion mimic, but with jest oblige. *Garth.*

BUFFOONERY. n. f. [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.
Coming, in an ill bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of brutality; learning becomes prod'ry, and wit buffonery. *Locke.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage buffonery, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And whilst it lasts, let buffonery succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG. n. f. A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*

BUG. } n. f. [It is derived by some
BUGBEAR. } from *big*, by others from
bug; *bug*, in Welsh, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen: generally now used for a false terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir, spare your threats;
The bug which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shaksp.*

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a bugbear take him. *Shaksp.*

We have a horreur for uncouth monsters; but, upon experience, all these bugs grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such bugbear thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no bugbear is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BUGGINESS. n. f. [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY. adj. [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE. } n. f. [from *bugen*, Sax.
BUGLEHORN. } to bend, *Skinner*; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonafus, *Lye*.] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horny bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Fairy Queen.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead,
or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick. *Shaksp.*

He gave his bugle horn a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickel.*

BUGLE. n. f. A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber. *Shaksp.*

'Tis not your inkybrows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shaksp.*

BUGLE. n. f. [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

BUGLE. n. f. A sort of wild ox. *Phillips.*

BUGLOSS. n. f. [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb oxtongae.

To BUILD. v. a. pret. I built, I have built. [*bidden*, Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thou shalt not build an house unto my name. *Corinthians.*

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and lawds do churches build. *Shaksp.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress was built up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood to excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a Colossus upon putting it on. *Speator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love built on beauty, soon as beauty, dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have built up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. v. n.

1. To play the architect.
To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that buildeth upon it. *Hooker.*

Some build rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon foundnes of their own proceedings. *Bacon.*

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet built so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden.*

This is certainly a much surer way, than to build on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

BUILDER. n. f. [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes builders miss;
They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss. *Sidney.*

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not builders of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker.*

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
To invite the builder, and his choice prevent. *Deekam.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her builder's fame. *Prior.*

BUILDING. n. f. [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shaksp.*

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To buildings; rais'd by common hands;
That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the buildings or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

BUILT. n. f. [from *build*.]

1. The form; the structure.

As is the built, so different is the fight;
Their mountain shot is on our fails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*.

Temple.

BULB. *n. f.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same as *bulbous*. *Dist.*

BULBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun. *Bacon.*

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk. *Ray.*

TO BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*: *bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from *bulg*, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.
Thrice round the ship was toft,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out.
The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

BULIMY. *n. f.* [*βελιμία*, from *βέω*, an ox, and *μῆδος*, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dist.*

BULK. *n. f.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; mass.
Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk*; but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. *Raleigh.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life. *Arbutnot.*

2. Size; quantity.
Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk* pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The gross; the majority; the main mass.
Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addison's Freholder.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.
He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakspeare.*

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to break *bulk*, is to open the cargo.

BULK. *n. f.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come.

Wear thy good rapier bated, and put it home. *Shakspeare.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

BULKHEAD. *n. f.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BULKINESS. *n. f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BULKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.

Lateas, the *bulkiest* of the double race, Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Hæleus grace. *Dryden.*

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* page,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbutnot.*

BULL. *n. f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black-cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakspeare.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Best age to go to *bull*, or calve we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me: strong *bulls* of Basethan have beset me round. *Psalms.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

At last from Aries rolls the bouateous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson.*

4. A letter published by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bulle*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bulle* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulle*. *Arbutnot.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Asterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bultrif*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addison.*

BULL-BEEF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beef*. *Shakspeare.*

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [This word probably came from the infolence of those

who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-CALF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your gats away as nibbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf*. *Shakspeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addison.*

BULL-FINCH. *n. f.* [*rubicilla*.] A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth. *Phillips.*

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the groves. *Thomson.*

BULL-FLY. } *n. f.* An insect. *Phillips.*
BULL-BEE. }

BULL-HEAD. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. A fish.
The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows. *Walton.*

3. A little black water vermin. *Phillips.*

BULL-TROUT. *n. f.* A large kind of trout.
There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *n. f.* The same with *knaps-weed*.

BULL-WORT. *n. f.* The same with *bishops-weed*.

BULLACE. *n. f.* A wild four plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and such like. *Bacon.*

BULLET. *n. f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine, wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And ram'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.

Glaſſer, their leader, desperately fighting
amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at
once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. *Knutler.*

And as the bullet, so different is the fight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Dryden.

BULLION. *n. f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined. The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon*.

A second multitude, With wondrous art, found out the massy ore, Severing each kind, and scum'd the *bullion* drofs. *Milton*.

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke*.

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addison*.

BULLITION. *n. f.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon*.

BULLOCK. *n. f.* [from *bull*.] A young bull. Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*. *Shakspeare*.

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* feons

Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Corahy*.

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Temple*.

BULLY. *n. f.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter!—What says my *bully* rook? Speak scholarly and wisely. *Shakspeare*.

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenchs, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Esrange*.

'Tis so ridic'ous, but so true withal, A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl. *Dryden*.

A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addison*.

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison*.

To BULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prenties, parish clerks, and hectors meet, He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King*.

To BULLY. *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BULRUSH. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*; confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale, And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser*.

All my praises are but as a *bulrush* cast upon a stream; they are born by the strength of the current. *Dryden*.

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd; The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood, And all within of reeds, a trembling wood. *Dryd*.

BULWARK. *n. f.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. What is now called a bastion.

But him the ignine made quickly to retreat, Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,

And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand. *Spenser*.

They oft repair

Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax*.

We have *bulwarks* round us;

Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addison*.

2. A fortification.

Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were demolished upon the sea coasts. *Hayward*.

Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation. *Addison*.

3. A security; a screen; a shelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakspeare*.

To BULWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fortify; to strengthen with *bulwarks*.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast, Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. *Addison*.

BUM. *n. f.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest agent telling the saddest tale, Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me, Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. *Shakspeare*.

This said, he gently rais'd the knight, And set him on his *bum* upright. *Holubas*.

From dusty shops neglected authors come, Martyrs of pies, and relics of the *bum*. *Dryden*.

The learned Sydenham does not doubt, But profound thought will bring the gout;

And that with *bum* on couch we lie, Because our reason's foar'd too high. *W—n*.

BUMBA'LIFF. *n. f.* [This is a corruption of *bound* bailiff, pronounced by gradual corruption *boun*, *bun*, *bun* bailiff.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, sir Andrew, fetch me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakspeare*.

BUMBARD. *n. f.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.

Yond fame black cloud, yond huge one looks Like a foal *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor. *Shakspeare*.

BUMBAST. *n. f.* [falsely written for *bombast*; *bombast* and *bombastine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *sein*, silk; the silk or cotton of a tree. Mr. *Stevens*, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bombast* of black bits sewed into crinins, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grow*.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

We have receiv'd your letters full of love, And, in our maiden council, rated them As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy, As *bombast*, and as lining to the time. *Shakspeare*.

BUMP. *n. f.* [perhaps from *bun*, as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *lump* as big as a young cockrel's stone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakspeare*.

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise. *Dryden*.

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See *BOMB*.] It is applied, I think, only to the bitter.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head, And as a bitour *bump* within a reed, To thee alone, O lake, she sud— *Dryden*.

BUMPER. *n. f.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brim.

Places his delight All ready in playing *lumpers*, and at night Reels to the bawds *Dryden's Juvenal*.

BUMPKIN. *n. f.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henshaw* derives it from *pumkin*, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word *cabbage-head* in the same sense. *Bump* is used among us for a knob, or lump: may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*?] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition. *L'Esrange*.

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care, Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden*.

In his white cloak the magistrate appears; The country *bumpkin* the same lively wears. *Dryden*.

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clown; if they pleased. *Locke*.

BUMPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa*.

BUNCH. *n. f.* [*buncker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels to a people that shall not profit them. *Job*.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown hard, with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard hoiled eggs. *Boyle*.

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Vines, with clustering *bunches* growing. *Shak*.

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryd*.

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine, And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Dryden*.

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Queen*.

All? I know not what you call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of raddish. *Shakspeare*.

Ancient Janus, with his double face And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryd*.

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Locke*.

4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of ribband; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest, A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversly, With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly dress'd. *Spenser*.

To BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberance.

It has the resemblance of a champion before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward*.

BUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee cure this poisonous *bunchback* and
toad. *Shakespeare.*

BUNCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *bunchy*.] The
quality of being bunchy, or growing
in bunches.

BUNCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing
in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other
buds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his
legs. *Crew.*

BUNDLE. *n. f.* [byñdle, Saxon, from
byñd.]

1. A number of things bound together.
As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament,
they were, for the most part, petitions of private
persons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;—
Then bids the youngest of the six
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under
her arm; but finding herself overloaded, she
dropped the good man, and brought away the
bundle. *Spectator.*

To **BUNDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
tie in a bundle; to tie together: with *up*.

We ought to put things together as well as we
can, *doctrine causa*; but, after all, several things
will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms
and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of fizee;
As if a man, in making pofies,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n. f.* [*bing*, Welsh.] A stopple
for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morn-
ing pull out the *bung* stick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

To **BUNG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
stop; to close up.

BUNGHOLE. *n. f.* [from *bung* and *hole*.]
The hole at which the barrel is filled,
and which is afterward stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noblest
dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-
hole*? *Shakespeare.*

To **BUNGLE.** *v. n.* [See **BUNGLER**.]
To perform clumsily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.*
Letters to me are not feldom opened, and then
sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come
to my hands. *Swift.*

To **BUNGLE.** *v. a.* To botch; to ma-
nage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly:
with *up*.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and *bungle up* damnation,
With patches, colours, and with tords, being fetcht
From glitt'ring semblances of piety. *Shakespeare.*
They make lame mischief, though they mean
it well:

Their interest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely *bungled up*, and seen. *Dryden.*

BUNGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A botch;
an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a
clumsy performance.

Errors and *bungles* are committed, when the
matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray.*

BUNGLER. *n. f.* [*bungler*, Welsh; *g. bôn
y glér*, i. e. the last or lowest of the
profession. *Davies.*] A bad work-
man; a clumsy performer; a man
without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and
so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog,
they were fain to write over the head what it
was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to
make of it. *Peachment on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shews a master's hand.

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Dryden.*

BUNGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.]
Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have
had some system of parts, compounded of solids
and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*,
their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. f.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of
sweet bread.

Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear,
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth. *Gay.*

BUNT. *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks,
from *bent*.] A swelling part; an in-
creasing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching stopewise through
the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and
having in it a *bunt*, or eud, with an eye-hook,
where the fish entering, upon the coming back
with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again,
forfaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze.
Carew.

To **BUNT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
swell out: as, the sail *bunts* out.

BUNTER. *n. f.* A cant word for a woman
who picks up rags about the street;
and used, by way of contempt, for
any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING. *n. f.* [*emberiza alba*.] A bird.

I took this talk for a *bunting*. *Shakespeare.*

BUNTING. *n. f.* The stuff of which a
ship's colours are made.

BUOY. *n. f.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*,
Span.] A piece of cork or wood float-
ing on the water, tied to a weight at
the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakespeare.*

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,
On harning's surface we but lie and nod. *Pope.*

To **BUOY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] The
u is mute in both.] To keep afloat;
to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and lurch
presbytery, in England; which was lately *buoyed*
up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant.
King Charles.

The water which rises out of the abyfs, for the
supply of springs and rivers, would not have stop-
ped at the surface of the earth, but marched di-
rectly up into the atmosphere, wherever there
was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent,
and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To **BUOY.** *v. n.* To float; to rise by
specifick lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope.*

BUOYANCY. *n. f.* [from *buoyant*.] The
quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and
buoyancy to it. *Derham's Physics-Theology.*

BUOYANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating;
light; that will not sink. *Dryden* uses
the word, perhaps improperly, for
something that has density enough to
hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swom with the tide, and the water under
me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course. *Thomson's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax.

bur, an inner chamber, or piece of
shade and retirement. *Gibson's Garden.*

BUR. *n. f.* [*burra*, Fr. is down;
the *bur* being filled with a soft *menture*,
or down.] A rough head of a plant,
called a *burdock*, which sticks to the
hair or clothes.

Nothing seems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *bars*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, get
loose;
Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shakespeare.*

Dependents and suitors are always the *bars*,
and sometimes the bribes, of favourites. *Hutton.*

Whither betake thee
From the chill dew, among rude *bars* and
thistles. *Milton.*

And where the vales with violets once were
crown'd,
Now knotty *bars* and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no
snaking him off. *Abraham.*

BURBOT. *n. f.* A fish full of prickles. *Diç.*

BURDELAIS. *n. f.* A sort of grape.

BURDEN. *n. f.* [byrden, Sax. and
therefore properly written *burthen*. It
is supposed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a
mule.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and fore blows
For sinking under them. *Shakespeare.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to
shew what *burden*, in the several kinds, they will
bear. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear?
Paradise Lost.

None of the things that are to learn, should
ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on
them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth. *Obsolete.*

Thou hadst a wife once, call'd *Æmilia*,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shaksp.*

4. The verse repeated in a song; the bob;
the chorus.

At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryd.*

5. The quantity that a ship will carry,
or the capacity of a ship: as, a ship of
a hundred tons *burden*.

To **BURDEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Ecclus.*
I mean not that other men be eased, and you
burdened. *Corinthians.*

With meats and drinks they had suffic'd,
Not *burden'd* nature. *Milton.*

BURDENER. *n. f.* [from *burden*.] A
loader; an oppressor.

BURDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly
pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee
which to me is *burdenous*. *Sidney.*

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone, to visitants a gaze. *Milton.*

BURDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Griev-
ous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*. *Milt.*

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden*

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most burdensome duty will become light and easy.

Rogers.

BURDENSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *burden-some*.] Weight; heaviness; uncalinefs to be born.

BURDOCK. *n. f.* [*perfolata*.] A plant.

BUREAU. *n. f.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers with a writing-board. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *bu-ro*.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd, avails
To writing of good sense.

Swift.

BURG. *n. f.* See **BURROW**.

BURGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

Cowell.

The grofs of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's possessions. *Hale*.

BURGAMOT. *n. f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A species of pear.
2. A kind of perfume.

BURGANET. } *n. f.* [from *burginote*, Fr.]

BURGONET. } A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his glittering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wondrous device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit. *Spenser*.
This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Ev'n to afiright thee with the view thereof.

Shakespeare.

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet*. *Hakewill on Providence*.

BURGEON'S. *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgess.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgess*, and about a thousand souls.

Adisson on Italy.

2. A type of a particular fort, probably called so from him who first used it.

BURGEON. *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and *burgesses* of towns, through all the veins of the land.

Wotton.

BURGH. *n. f.* [See **BURROW**.] A corporate town, or borough.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send *burgesses* to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these *burghs* send two *burgesses*, whereas London itself sends but four.

Grant.

BURGER. *n. f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this, or that place.

Locke.

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this deart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd.

Shakespeare.

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the better sort of citizens.

Knolles.

BURGHERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BURGMASER. See **BURGOMASTER**.

BURGLAR. *n. f.* See guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

BURGLARY. *n. f.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural

signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name.

Cocuell.

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden's Span. Friar*.

BURGOMASTER. *n. f.* [from *burgh* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland.

Adisson.

BURH, is a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: so *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthbur*, eminent for assistance. *Gilson's Camden*.

BURIAL. *n. f.* [from *To bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shak*.
See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial*.

Shakespeare.

Your body I fought, and, had I found,
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryd*.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh: we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water.

Bacon.

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service.

Asyliffe's Parergon.

BURIER. *n. f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all hofoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shak*.

Shak.

BURINE. *n. f.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced.

Government of the Tongue.

TO BURL. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

DiD.

BURLACE. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE. *adi.* [Fr. from *burlesque*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Ius, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epick poem.

Adisson.

BURLE'SQUE. *n. f.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*.

Adisson on Ancient Medals.

TO BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Hamer apply the epithet divine to a modern swincherd? if not, it is an evidence that

Eumeus was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry. *Broome*.

BURLINESS. *n. f.* [from *burley*.] Bulk; bluster.

BURLY. *adi.* [*Junius*, has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clownish.] Great of size; bulky; tumid; falsely great.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chins of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove, that thou may't be turned into hobnails.

Shakespeare.

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonse.

Cowley;

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate.

Dryden.

Her husband being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid.

Adisson.

TO BURN. *v. a.* pret. and part. *burned*, or *burnt*. [beppan, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire. *Josua*.
The fire *burneth* the wood. *Psalms*.
Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*
His odious offerings. *Milton*.

That where she fed his amorous desires
With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had burn'd his heart.

Dryden.

A fleshy excrecence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating.

Shaksp.

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe. *Exodus*.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching.

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryd*.

TO BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness. *Jos*.

Exodus.

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The light *burns* blue. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shakespeare.

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The large she fat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakespeare*.

Oh prince! oh wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rome*.

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire.

When I *burnt* in desire to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished.

Shakespeare.

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modest girl! *Shaksp*.
In Raleigh mark their envy glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breath with
all

The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Thomson*.

4. To act with destructive violence: used of the passions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Psalms*.

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,
The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns*.

Pope.

6. It is used particularly of love.

She *burns*, the raves, she dies, 'tis true;
But *burns*, and raves, and dies, for you. *Adisson*.

BURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*. *Boyle.*

BURNER. n. f. [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

BURNET. n. f. [*pimpinella*, Lat.] A plant. The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth The fleckled cowslip, *barbet*, and green clover. *Shakspeare.*

BURNING. n. f. [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind surely, or itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell, Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

BURNING. adj. [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him

So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him From his *Curietta*. *Shakspeare.*

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryd.*

BURNING-GLASS. n. f. [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*. *Shakspeare.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, smelt; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centie of ambition, Where all its different lines are reconcil'd, As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory! *Dryd.*

TO BURNISH. v. a. [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

Mistake me not for my complexion, The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun, To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakspeare.*

Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The flame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

TO BURNISH. v. n. To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form, All stain'd with infamy and vice, Leap from the dunghill in a trice, *Burnish*, and make a gaudy show, Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

TO BURNISH. v. n. [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne.

Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*

To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down before, but it *burnishes* on her hips. *Congreve.*

BURNISHER. n. f. [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. The part. pass. of *burn*: applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know

Who, to enrich his attendants to a grave, *Burnt* chert hill, or Naples biscuit, gave. *King.*

BURR. n. f. The lobe or lap of the ear. *DiD.*

BURR Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it; called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BURRAS Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep cor-

roding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BURREL. n. f. A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. *Phillips.*

BURREL Fly. [from *bouvreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *DiD.*

BURREL Shot. [from *bouvreler*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of case-shot. *Harris.*

BURROCK. n. f. A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phillips.*

BURROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. n. f. [derived from the Saxon *byrig*, *byrig*, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England that thou be proclaim'd In every *burrow*, as we pass along. *Shakspeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakspeare.*

TO BURROW. v. n. [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinnets would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*

BURRSAR. n. f. [*burfarius*, Lat.]

1. The treasurer of a college.

2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. n. f. [*bourse*, Fr. *burfa*, Lat. a purse; or from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burse by James I. *Phillips.*

TO BURST. v. n. I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [*burstan*, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.

So shall thy *bars* be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine. *Prov.*

It is ready to *burst* like new bottles. *Job.*

'Tis eggs, that soon *Burbling* with kindly rupture, forth disclose'd The callow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heat were great, 'T would *burst* at this. *Shakspeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms, And swiftly shoot along the Mall, Or softly glide by the Canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain, Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; the king Yet speaks, and peradventure may recover. *Shakspeare.*

If the worlds

In worlds inclos'd should on his senses *burst* He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson.*

5. To come with violence.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice; For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out, I fear we should have seen decypher'd there More ranc'rous spite. *Shakspeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. *Knolles.*

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly.

She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbutnot.*

TO BURST. v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage, And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder, But I will chastise this high-minded drummet. *Shakspeare.*

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out, As if he would *burst* heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burst* thy bonds. *Jeremiah.*

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst* asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the *bursting* of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this disruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

BURST. n. f. [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man, Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder, Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never Remember to have heard. *Shakspeare.*

Down they came, and drew The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder, Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent, Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent; Eating their way, and undermining all, Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

BURST. } particip. adj. [from *burst*.]

BURSTEN. } Diseas'd with a hernia, or rupture.

BURSTENNESS. n. f. [from *burst*.] A rupture, or hernia.

BURSTWORT. n. f. [from *burst* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Latin.] An herb good against ruptures. *DiD.*

BURR. n. f. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

TO BURTHEN. v. a. } See BURDEN.

BURTHEN. n. f. } Sacred to ridicule his whole life long, And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Pope.*

BURTON. n. f. [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pulleys, for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips.*

BURY. n. f. [from *byrig*, Sax.] A dwelling-place: a termination still added to the names of several places; as, *Aldermanbury*, *St. Edmond's Bury*; sometimes written *bery*. *Phillips.*

BURY. n. f. [corrupted from *borough*.] It is his nature to dignify himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Cress.*

70 BURY. *v. a.* [bunjean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,

After you way his late pronounc'd, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body. *Shakspeare.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!

I ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shakspeare.*

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To *bury* do enty the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

It is the way to make the city flat,

And *bury* it, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing gown did break

The name of Antony, it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Thy name to *bury*'d in her. *Shakspeare.*

BUR'YING-PLACE. *n. f.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places.* *Spelman.*

BUSH. *n. f.* [*buis*, French.]

1. A thick shrub.

Et through the thick they heard one rudely rust,
With noise whereof, he from his lofty seed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *bush*,
To hide his coward head from dying dead. *Fairy Queen.*

The poller, and exacter of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bush*, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

Her heart was that strange *bush*, whose sacred fire

Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, to chaste use of God's day,
That what we tun'd to feast, the turn'd to pray. *Dennie.*

With such a care,

As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground

Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuse to bear;

Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there.

If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakspeare.*

TO BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses *bushing* round

About her glow'd, half stooping to support
Each flower of tender stalk. *Milton.*

A gushing fountain broke

Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope.*

BUSH'EL. *n. f.* [*boissiau*, Fr. *bussellus*, low Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them: and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight of the number of pieces. *Dryden.*

3. *Bushels* of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *DiF.*

BUSINESS. *n. f.* [from *busy*.] The quality of being busy.

BUS'NEMENT. *n. f.* [from *busb*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, brans, *bus'nements*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Rubish.*

BUS'NY. *adj.* [from *busb*.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepher'd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *busy* brier. *Spenser.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers, at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *busby*. *Bacon.*

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *busby* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the *busby* plain;
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain. *Dryden.*

BUS'INESS. *adj.* [from *busy*.] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most *business* when I do it. *Shakspeare.*

BUS'INLY. *adv.* [from *busy*.]

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.

Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

BUS'INESS. *n. f.* [from *busy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Mult *business* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that 's the worst disease of love. *Dennie.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has a plural.

Your needful counsel to our *businesses*
Which crave the instant use. *Shakspeare.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in sight we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement: in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lath the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Addison.*

He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior.*

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What *business* has the tortoise among the clouds?
L'Estrange.

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business*; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. *Judges.*

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent; as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*

9. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *n. f.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Oil with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand for aigh. *Dennie.*

BUS'KIN. *n. f.* [*brofsken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet *buskins*; in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But misstep bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee. *Spenser.*

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dears in socks appear. *Dryden.*
In her best light the comic muse appears,
When she with borrow'd pride the *buskin* wears. *Smollett.*

BUSKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin*.] Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* vigils trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BUS'KY. *adj.* [written more properly by Milton, *busky*. See *BOSKY*.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill! *Shakspeare.*

BUSS. *n. f.* [*buss*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*, French.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a moist constant heart. *Shakspeare.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,

Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busses*, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

TO BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,

Must kiss their feet. *Shakspeare.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for in such business,
Action is cloquence. *Shakspeare.*

BUST. *n. f.* [*busso*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *bust*; and a Tiberius a rare coin, but a common *bust*. *Addison on Italy.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope.*

BUSTARD. *n. f.* [*bislarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered. *Hakerell.*

TO BUSTLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *busy*.] To be busy; to stir; to be active.

Come, *bustle*, *bustle*—caparion my horse. *Shakspeare.*

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shakspeare.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *busling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *busling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again.

Ye sov'raign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awning the world, and *busling* to be great! *Granv.*

BUS'LE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self,
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *busle* of resort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *busle* for opinions. *Glanville.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *busle* and disturbance in the world, which then fate warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *busle*. *Spektator.*

BUS'TLER. *n. f.* [from *busle*.] An active stirring man.

BUSY. *adj.* [by *γ*-ian, Sax. It is pronounced as *bussy*, or *bizzzy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.
My mistress sends you word that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakspere.*

2. *Bulling*; active; meddling.
The next thing which the waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the foul of love. *Shaksp.*
Thus *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With fluttering wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knoles's History of the Turks.*

To BUSY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Carew's Survey.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With fore gn quarels. *Shakspere.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrow by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BUSYBODY. *n. f.* [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, and fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tattlers and *busybodies* are the canker and rot of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spektator.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [butte, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.
An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious; but that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! but perjured Lycon?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, but Lycon?
Where as my sword left one so black, but Lycon? *Smith.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection but the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unless; had it not been that: in this sense we now write *but* that. See sense 11.

And but infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lauds and waters measur'd. *Shakspere.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces yet.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; but yet made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Your wants are many and grievous to be born, but quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; but there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. But there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Only; nothing more than.
If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my service, past or present forrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;
But to know so, must be my benefit. *Shaksp.*

What nymph so'er his voice but hears,
Will be my rival, though she have but ears. *Ben Jonson.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble but to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did but men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do but put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency or ignorance, are not at all, or but very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find but very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was but born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.
The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, but he opened the gate of Paradise. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground
Do feldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryd.*

8. Otherwise than that.
It cannot be but nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakspere.*

9. Not more than; even.
A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was but necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

10. By any other means than.
Beroe but now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave but now, the consciousness went along. *Locke.*

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by transplanting of Cassio. *Shakspere.*

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were not that. Obsolete.
Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse Full of cruzades. And, but my noble Moor Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness As jealous creatures are, it were enough To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakspere.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart, Which, but thou hast already, with all my heart I would keep from thee. *Shakspere.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indeterminate connection.
I do not doubt but I have been to blame; But, to pursue the end for which I came, Unite your subjects first, then let us go And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryd.*

13. It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and signifies the same with *that*. It sometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting but that the humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question but the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible but I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwise than. Obsolete.
I should sin
To think but oobly of my grandmother. *Shaksp.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.
Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends;
A formidable man, but to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes yet with it.
But yet, madam—
I do not like but yet; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon but yet!
But yet is as a jailour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspere.*

Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? But here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. But for; without; had not this been.
Rash man, forbear! but for some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knur was tied above. *Dryden.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* mischief, you had died for spite. *Dryd.*

BUT. *n. f.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.
But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, *but* I will not, a *but* of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but*, shoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Hollis.*

BUT. *n. f.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *n. f.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Airbuth.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BUTCHER. *n. f.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh. The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the small part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

TO BUTCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To kill; to murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd
Thou shew'st the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden.*

BUTCHERS-BROOM, OR KNEEHOLLY.

n. f. [*rufcus*, Lat.] A tree.

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the *butchers*, who use it as beams to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*. *Miller.*

BUTCHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *butcherly*.]

A brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel;

bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Ashmole.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakespeare.*

BUTCHERY. *n. f.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shakespeare.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,
Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed; the place where blood is shed.

There is no place, this house is but a *butchery*; Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakespeare.*

BUTTLER. *n. f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *botcler*, or *botiller*, old English, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up the beer time enough. *Swift.*

BUTTLERAGE. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the excheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BUTTLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BUTMENT. *n. f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot flatter so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BUTSHAFT. *n. f.* [from *but* and *shaft*.]

An arrow.

The blind boy's *butshaft*. *Shakespeare.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* desires,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shaksp.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*butz*, Saxon.] A vessel;

a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine; a *butt* contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight, is a *butt* of currants.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard. *Shakespeare.*

TO BUTT. *v. a.* [*lotten*, Dutch.] To

strike with the head, as horned animals.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the best
With many heads *butte* me away. *Shakespeare.*

Nor wars are seen,
Unless, upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing
stands. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BUTTER. *n. f.* [*buttepe*, Saxon; *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Genesis.*

2. *Butter of Antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustic. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of Tin,* is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

TO BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil, with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shakespeare.*

Words *butter* no pains. *L'Estrange.*

2. To increase the stakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gamblers.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gambler, that flakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Widdiford.*

BUTTERBUMP. *n. f.* A fowl; the same with *bittern*.

BUTTERBUR. *n. f.* [*petasites*, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. f.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflowers*, appear;
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BUTTERFLY. *n. f.* [*buttenplege*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

It soons that damsel, by her heav'nly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakespeare.*

And so heft, that as he cast his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Crew.*

BUTTERIS. *n. f.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

BUTTERMILK. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermill*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Hartley.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids, as fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arsabanc.*

BUTTERPRINT. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of *Baiuzet's* note, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shaksp.*

BU'TTERWORT. *n. f.* A plant; the same with *sanicle*.

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot choleric humours than its *buttery* parts. *Hurmay.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, sirrah, take them to the *buttery*, And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shak.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college-cook, My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Bramson.*

BU'TTOCK. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, French; inserted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*. *Shaksp.*

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horse. *Knolles.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Esirange's Fables.*

BU'TTON. *n. f.* [*bottown*, Welsh; *bouton*, French.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the drefs of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shaksp.*

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r, Suckled and cheer'd with air and sun, and show'r; Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread, Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring, Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd. *Shaksp.*

BU'TTON. *n. f.* [*echinus marinus*.] The sea-urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

One whole hard heart is *button'd* up with steel. *Shaksp.*

He gave his legs, arms, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to *button* and dress him. *Wotton.*

2. To fasten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. f.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shaksp.*

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can: Without black velvet breeches, what is man?

I will my skill in *buttonholes* display, And brag, how oft I shift me ev'ry day. *Bramson.*

BU'TTRESS. *n. f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall, and standing out.

No jutting frize, *Buttress*, not coigne of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shaksp.*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the son, between elbows or *buttresses* of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here, Which *buttresses* and props but scarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To prop; to support.

BU'TWINK. *n. f.* A bird. *Diæ.*

BU'TYR'CEOUS. } *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. *BU'TYROUS.* } butter.] Having the properties of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscosity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer.*

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *adj.* [*bucrum*, Sax. from *buzan*, to bend. It originally signified obedient; as *John de Trevisa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is obedient and *buxom* to all his commands. In an old form of marriage, used before the reformation, the bride promised to be obedient and *buxom* in bed and at board; from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenser.*

He, with broad sails, Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn, Heir of the sun's first beams. *Craharu.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing, As he met her once a maying, Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair, So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Sturdy swains, In clean array, for rustick dance prepare, Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand. *Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful show'rs. *Dryden.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud, And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XONNESS. *n. f.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonness; amorously.

To BUY. *v. a.* pret. I bought; I have bought. [*biegean*, Sax.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addison.*

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have bought Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shaksp.*

Pent to linger But with a grain a day, I would not buy Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksp.*

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would buy, And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To regulate by money: in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of christendom, Are led so grossly by this meddling priest, Dreading the curse that money may buy out. *Shaksp.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would testify, dissuade, or buy off conscience! *South.*

To Buy. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following. *Shaksp.*

BUYER. *n. f.* [from *To buy*.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the buyer. *Wotton.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies, Which buzzed all about, and made such sound, That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes, Like many swarms of bees assembled round. *Spenser.*

There be more wasps, that buzz about his nose, Will make this sting the sooner. *Shaksp.*

For still the flowers ready stand, One buzzes round about, One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew, Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew; Yet have we oft discover'd, in their stead, A swarm of drones that buzz'd about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and wasps, in buzzing about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs, As, after some oration fairly spoke By a beloved prince, there doth appear Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shaksp.*

3. To found heavy and low.

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them, as if it had been the rustling found of the sea afar off. *Hayward.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread feerely.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity, That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shaksp.*

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies, That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shaksp.*

Did you not hear A *buzzing* of a separation Between the king and Catherine? *Shaksp.*

They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

Buzz. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk with an air of secrecy.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or *buzz* in it. *Bacon.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addison.*

BUZZARD. *n. f.* [*buzard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pity that the eagle should be maw'd, While kites and *buzzard* prey at liberty. *Shaksp.*

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me best; Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lye, We call him but a hawk by courtesy. *Dryden.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blind *luzzards*, who, in late years, of

wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all. *Afcham.*

Buzz. *n. f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not buzzers to infect his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death. *Shakspeare.*

By. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The moor is with child by you, Launcelot. *Shakspeare.*

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied by a grown man. *Locke.*

Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought by the wretch, and vanquish'd by the brave. *Garth.*

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he killed her *with* a sword; she died *by* a sword.

But by Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose Aeneas, and he chose as well. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, by no presumption led,
Your revels of the night. *Parnel.*

By woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintless patience it excels. *Savage.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain by you. *Shakspeare.*

Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all. *Paradise Lost.*

The heart knows that by itself, which nothing in the world besides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions by sensation and reflection. *Watts.*

5. It shows the manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:
Seize her by force, and bear her hence unheard. *Dryden.*

This fight had more weight with him, as by good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen asleep. *Addison.*

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Addison.*

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point by point, argument by argument, with all the exactness you can. *Hooker.*

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, by ones, by twos, and by threes. *Shakspeare.*

He calleth them forth by one, and by one, by the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and so by pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get so great a spoil. *Knolles.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one by one. *Boyle.*

Others will soon take pattern and encourage ment by your building; and so house by house, street by street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city. *Spratt.*

Explor'd her limb by limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden.*

Thus year by year they pass, and day by day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of cheerful May,
The young Emilia— *Dryden.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one by one into my life
His bright perfections, till I shine like him. *Addison.*

Let the blows be by pauses laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell by the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grams and spoonfuls. *Arbutnot.*

The North by myriads pours her mighty fons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*. This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known.

By once expressed situation; as *by west*, westward.

We see the great effects of battles by sea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon.*

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;
Loag labours both by sea and land he bore. *Dryd.*

I would have fought by land, where I was stronger:
You hinder'd it: yet, when I fought at sea,
Forsook me fighting. *Dryden.*

By land, by water, they renew their charge. *Pope.*

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both by the laws of nature and nations, and by the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon's Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, by the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, by the third proposition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, by the preceding proposition, may contain or receive both these. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live by. *Tillotson.*

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others by. *Arbutnot.*

12. From; noting ground of judgment, or comparison.

Thus, by the music, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go
Through groves that on Parnassus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs. *Dryd.*

Who's that stranger? By his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden.*

Judge the event
By what has pass'd *Dryden.*

The punishment is not to be measured by the greatness or smallness of the matter, but by the opposition it carries, and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. *Pope.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation— *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime the stands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too by twenty springs. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies shorter by the head at Pomfret. *Korve.*

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver by one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shak.*

15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Grenada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof by the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon.*

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the fons of Constantine which fled,
Ambrise and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Queen.*

Hector, by the fifth hour of the sun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. *Shakspeare.*

He err'd not; for, by this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise. *Milton.*

These have their course to finish round the earth
By morrow evening. *Milton.*

The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad
Forman: for of his state by this they knew. *Milton.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Addison.*

By this time, the vey foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and fine the consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places, standing along the sea shore, make the town appear longer than it is to those that sail by it. *Addison.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies by a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands by thy tabour, if thy tabour stand by the church. *Shakspeare.*

Here he comes himself;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man sit down by him. *Ben Jonson.*

A spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

Stay by me; thou art resolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*

19. Before himself, herself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, by himself, let him translate into English his former lesson. *Afcham.*

Solyman resolv'd to assault the breach, after he had, by himself, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles.*

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it by itself, or at all. *Boyle.*

He will imagine, that the king and his ministers sat down and made them by themselves, and then sent them to their allies to sign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could come,
Than eat the sweetest by themselves at home. *Pope.*

20. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit by him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money by him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, by him I swear. *Dryd.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert by yon ethereal light,
Which I have lost for this eternal night;
Or, if by dearer ties you may be won,
By your dead sire, and by your living son. *Dryd.*

Now by your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O spare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryden.*

O cruel youth!

By all the pain that wings my tortur'd soul,
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O cease! at least once more delude my sorrows.

Smith.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, by name.

Dryden.

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them by their statues.

Broome.

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, by their length, and the sides curiously punched, or pickled.

Grew.

By. adv.

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies the god of sleep;
And, snorting by,
We may descry

The monsters of the deep.

Dryden.

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was 't came by?
Shakespeare.

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body by, might have had a better grace.

Sidney.

I'll not be by the while; my liege, farewell:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.

Shakespeare.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be by,
That tunes my lute, and winds the strings to high.

Waller.

Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting by,
These have been taught to swear, and those to die.

Roscommon.

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not by.

Locke.

BY AND BY. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been slain here, and by and by called him to fight with him.

Sidney.

The noble knight alighted by and by
From lofty speed, and bid the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.

Spenser.

In the temple, by and by, with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.

Shaksp.

O how the spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away.

Shaksp.

Now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast.

Shakespeare's Othello.

By. n. f. [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the by, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood.

Bacon.

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, by the by.

L'Estr.

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the by, that it is not necessary.

Boyle.

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the by.

Dryden.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as a by-road; something irregular, as a by-end; or something collateral, as a by-concernment; or private, as a by-law. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. n. f. A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a by-coffeehouse, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.

Addison.

BY-CONCERNMENT. n. f. An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or by-concernments, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.

Dryden.

BY-DEPENDANCE. n. f. An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,

And your three motives to the battle, with I know not how much more, should be demanded; And all the other by-dependencies, From chance to chance.

Shakespeare.

BY-DESIGN. n. f. An incidental purpose.

And if she mis the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other by-designs,
And make an artist understand
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To seal in something to entrap her.

Hudibras.

BY-END. n. f. Private interest; secret advantage.

All People that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall within the intendment of this fable.

L'Estrange.

BY-GONE. adj. [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure

All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction
The by-gone day proclaim'd.

Shakespeare.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as by-gone; so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.

Grew.

BY-INTEREST. n. f. Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interest, without any sincere regard to the public good.

Atterbury.

BY-LAW. n. f.

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

Corwell.

There was also a law, to restrain the by-laws and ordinances of corporations.

Bacon.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two by-laws, as a comment upon the general law.

Addison.

BY-MATTER. n. f. Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a by-matter.

Bacon.

BY-NAME. n. f. A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was by-named Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English.

Camden.

BY-PAST. adj. Past: a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years by-past, than ever they had been since we have had records.

Cheyne.

BY-PATH. n. f. A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son,
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown.

Shakespeare.

BY-RESPECT. n. f. Private end or view.

It may be that some, upon by-respect, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands.

Carew.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: he not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any by-respect, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth.

Bacon.

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some by-respect in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.

Dryden.

BY-ROAD. n. f. An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slip'ry by-roads, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep.

Swift.

BY-ROOM. n. f. A private room within another.

I prythe, do thou stand in some by-room,
while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar.

Shakespeare.

BY-SPEECH. n. f. An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote by-speeches, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law.

Hobbes.

BY-STANDER. n. f. A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the by-standers.

L'Estr.

The by-standers asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight?

Locke.

BY-STREET. n. f. An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow fits jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks by-streets, and saves the expensive coach.

Gay.

BY-VIEW. n. f. Private self-interested purpose.

No by-views of his own shall mislead him.

Atterbury.

BY-WALK. n. f. A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in by-walks, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined.

Dryden.

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be by-walks, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment.

Broome.

BY-WAY. n. f. A private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in by-ways, and by blind folds, unuseful of any but such like.

Spenser on Ireland.

Other by-ways he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread.

Spens.

Wholly abstain or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no by-ways,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays.

Herbert.

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a by-way to close corruption.

Bacon.

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a by-way, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.

Addison.

BY-WEST. adv. Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt by-west the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow.

Darwin.

BY-WORD. n. f. A saying; a proverb.

Bathful Henry be depos'd; whose cowardice
Hath made us by-words to our enemies.

Shaksp.

I knew a wife man, that had it ter a by-word,
when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner.

Bacon.

We are become a by-word among the nations for ourridiculous feuds and animosities.

Addison.

It will be his lot often to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word and a reproach among the men of wit and pleasure.

Atterbury.

BY-ASS. n. f. See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false by-ass upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism.

Tillotson.

BYE, or BEE, come immediately from the Saxon by, bying, a dwelling.

Gibson.

BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE. Byzantine is the true orthography.

C.

C A B

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call, clock, craft, coal, companion, cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as *Cesar, cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; and like *s* before, *e, i*, and *y*.

CAB. *n. f.* [קב] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABAL. *n. f.* [cabale, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison*.

3. Intrigue; something less than conspiracy.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryd.*

TO CABAL. *v. n.* [cabaler, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,

Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council: What those *caballing* captains may design, I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden*.

CABALIST. *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: with care and pain We form'd this name, renown'd in crime, Not thine, immortal Neufgermain! Cost studious *cabalists* more time. *Swift*.

CABALLISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cabal*.]

CABALLISTICK. } Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison*.

He taught him to repeat two *caballistick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spectator*.

CABALLER. *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages with others in close designs; an intriguer.

Factions and rich, hold at the council board; But, cau'ipus in the field, he shunn'd the sword; A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryd.*

CABALLINE. *adj.* [cabalinus, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine aloes*, or horse aloes.

CABARET. *n. f.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant, passing by some *cabaret* or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramh. against Hobbes*.

CABBAGE. *n. f.* [cabus, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing fe-

C A B

veral round acid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*. Savoy *cabbage*. *Braccoli*. The *cauliflower*. The musk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea-coast. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, *Sec. Miller*.

Coe cabbage, and *coleworts*, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot*.

TO CABBAGE. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

TO CABNAGE. *v. a.* [a cant word among tailors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot*.

CABBAGE-TREE. *n. f.* A species of *palm-tree*.

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for platts for hats, and the young shoots are pickled: but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. *Miller*.

CABBAGE-WORM. *n. f.* An insect.

CABIN. *n. f.* [cabane, Fr. *chabin*, Welsh, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held Her captive to his sensual desire, Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd, And bore a boy unto a savage fire. *Spenser*.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabins*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. *Shakspeare*.

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea-service. *Raleigh*

The chief-board, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the *cabin*, though the ship sails all the while. *Locke*.

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguish,

Unto a sily *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. *Sitney*.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, and make up their ditches. *Swift*.

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,

Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about. *Fairfax*.

TO CABIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots, And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat, And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakspeare*.

TO CABIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd; I had else been perfect, As broad and general as the casing air; But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in, To faucy doubts and fear. *Shakspeare*.

CABINED. *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

C A C

The nice morn, on the Indian steep, From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton*.

CABINET. *n. f.* [cabinet, Fr.]

1. A closet; a small room.

At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinees*, daintly paved, richly hunged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegance that may be thought on. *Bacon*.

2. A hut or small house.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*, The laurel song of careful Colinet. *Spenser*.

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden*.

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box.

Who sees a soul in such a body set, Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Jonson*.

In vain the workman shew'd his wit, With rings and hinges counterfeit, To make it seem, in this disguise, A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift*.

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinet*, Where I have lock'd my secrets. *D. Ham.*
We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries. *Taylor*.

CABINET-COUNCIL. *n. f.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon*.

2. A select number of privy counsellors supposed to be particularly trusted.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay to Swift*.

CABINET-MAKER. *n. f.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer*.

CABLE. *n. f.* [cabl, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch.]

The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown over-board,

The *cable* broke, the holding anchor lost, And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood, Yet lives our pilot still? *Shakspeare*.

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. *Raleigh*.

The *cabies* crack; the sailors fearful cries Ascend; and sable night involves the skies. *Dryd.*

CABURNS. *n. f.* Small ropes used in ships.

Dick.

CACAO. See CHOCOLATE.

CACHECTICAL } *adj.* [from *cachectus*.] Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit of body.

CACHECTICK } *adj.* [from *cachectus*.] Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit of body.

Young and fine blood, rather than rapid and caustic.

The crude chyle swarms in the vessels, and appears a milk in the blood, of those persons who are *cachectic*.

CACHEXY. *n. f.* [*κακχξία*.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms: most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

CACHINNATION. *n. f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Diſ.*

CACKLE. *n. f.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

TO CACKLE. *v. n.* [*kaekelen*, Dutch.]

- To make a noise as a goose.
The nightingale, if she should sing by day, When every goose is cackling, would be thought No better a musician than the wren. *Shaks.*
O rob the Roman geese of all their glories, And live the state, by cackling to the torics. *Pope.*
- Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful cackling cry with honour heard
Of those distracted damfels in the yard. *Dryden.*
- To laugh; to giggle.
Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed, till he was Fie to kill himself, and fell a frinking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot.*
- To talk idly; to prattle.

CACKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

- The voice of a goose or swan.
The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and by her cackle sav'd the state. *Dryden.*
- Idle talk; prattle.

CACKLER. *n. f.* [from *cackle*.]

- A fowl that cackles.
- A telltale; a tattler.

CACOCHEMICAL } *adj.* [from *cacochymia*.] Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHEMICK } *my.* [from *cacochymia*.] Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative.

Harvey on Consumptions.

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wifeman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, cholera, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effluence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Elyzer on the Humours.*

CACOCHEMIA. *n. f.* [*κακοχημία*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymia*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymia*, into an ergasmus. *Harvey.*

CACOPHONY. *n. f.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words.

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

TO CADUCIMATE. *v. a.* [*caducimus*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Diſ.*

CADAVEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Boson's Vulgar Errors.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glafs, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbuth.*

CADDIS. *n. f.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders]

- A kind of tape or riband.
He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow: inkles, *catife*, cambricks, lawns; why, he sings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*
- A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.
He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*, and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADRE. *adj.* [It is deduced, by Skinner, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cadre* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

TO CADRE. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To breed up in softness.

CADRE. *n. f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cadre, so termed of our supposed father.—O! rather of stealing a case of her-rings. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of close press'd husks is freed, thou must refrain
Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to breach
Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cadres*. *Philips.*

CADRE-WORM. *n. f.* The same with *caddis*.

CADENCE. } *n. f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

CADENCY. } *n. f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

- Fall; state of sinking; decline.
Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*
- The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.
The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*
There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*
- The flow of verses, or periods.
The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatic and epic poetry. *Dryden.*
The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*
- The tone or sound.
Hollow rocks retain
The sound of blustering winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*
He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CADENT. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CADET. *n. f.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadè*.]

- The younger brother.
Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- The youngest brother.
Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CADREW. *n. f.* A straw worm. See **CADDIS**. *Diſ.*

CADGER. *n. f.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a panier.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CADI. *n. f.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADILLACK. *n. f.* A fort of pear.

CÆCIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A wind from the northeast.
Now, from the north,
Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argætes loud,
And Thracias, tend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

CÆSAREAN. See **CESARIAN**.

CÆSURA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. *n. f.* [Perlick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. f.* A barrel, or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg*.

CAGE. *n. f.* [*cage*, Fr. from *caeca*, Lat.]

- An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.
See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*
He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*
Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,
They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*
- And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And singing birds in silver *cages* hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were sort'd well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden.*
A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment; a bear, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept. *Watson on the Mind.*
The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*
- A place for wild beasts, enclosed with pallisadoes.
- A prison for petty malefactors.

TO CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cage.
He, swoln and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Donne.*

CAIMAN. *n. f.* The American name of a crocodile.

TO CAJOLE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
 S^{er}prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*
 The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles*
 and piques him: takes up his quarrel, shakes his
 head at it, clasps his hand upon his breast, and
 then pretells and pretells. *L'Étrange.*

CAJOLE. *n. f.* [from *cajole*.] A flat-
 terer; a wheedler.
 My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
 I try'd, but not a word would troll. *Rymer.*

CAJOLERY. *n. f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.
CAISSON. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in
 the enemy's way, to be fired at their
 approach.
2. A wooden case in which the piers of
 bridges are built within the water.

CATTIVE. *n. f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave;
 whence it came to signify a bad man,
 with some implication of meanness; as
knave in English, and *fur* in Latin; so
 certainly does slavery destroy virtue.

Ἡμισυ της αρετης αποκρινεται ὀδυναις ἡμις.
Homer.

A slave and a foundrel are signified by
 the same words in many languages.] A
 mean villain; a despicable knave: it
 often implies a mixture of wickedness
 and misery.

Vile *cattif*'s vassal of dread and despair,
 Unworthy of the common breathed air!
 Why wast thou, dead dog, a longer day,
 And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Spenser.*
 'Tis not impossible

But one, the wicked 'st *cattif* on the ground,
 May seem as thy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
 As Angelo. *Shakspeare.*

The wretched *cattif*, all alone,
 As he believ'd, began to moan,
 And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras.*

CAKE. *n. f.* [*cach*, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.
 You must be seeing christenings! do you look
 for ale and *cakes* here, you rude rascals? *Shakspeare.*
 My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the reit,
 Out of hope of all but my share of the feast.
Shakspeare.

The dismal day was come; the priests prepare
 Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair.
Dryden.

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than
 high; by which it is sometimes distin-
 guished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a
 dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is
 large, and of a cheitnut colour, and hard and
 pit'y. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.
 Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
 And *cakes* of ruffling ice come rolling down the
 flood. *Dryden.*

To *CAKE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely,
 had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom,
 which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault
 that lies underneath it. *Addison on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
 That plies the manes of horses in the night,
 And *cakes* the elflocks in foul sluttish hairs. *Shak.*
 He rim'd the wound,

And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,
 That *cak'd* within. *Addison.*

CALABASH Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided
 at the brim into several parts; from whose cup
 rises the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower;
 which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having
 an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-
 five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they
 grow naturally. The shells are used by the ne-

grees for cups, as also for making instruments of
 music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting
 in small stones, with which they make a sort of
 rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMANCOS. *n. f.* [a word derived,
 probably by some accident, from *calamancus*,
 Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.]
 A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordi-
 nary, had a red coat, hung open, to shew a *calamancos*
 waistcoat. *Tatler.*

CALAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *n. f.*
 A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which,
 being mixed with copper, changes it
 into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not
 of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz.
 leadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones,
calamine, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Lect.*

CALAMINT. *n. f.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] A
 plant.

CALAMITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]
 1. Miserable; involved in distress; op-
 pressed with infelicity; unhappy;
 wretched: applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty
 hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*;
 the state of some, in this life, being so
 extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared
 with others. *Conary.*

2. Full of misery; distressful: applied to
 external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city
 wrought upon us the last year, you may read in
 my discourse of the plague. *Harvey.*

Strict necessity
 Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!
 Left on my head both sin and punishment,
 However insupportable, be all
 Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I shall chuse
 To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
 And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton.*

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliv-
 erance from an oppressor would have even revived
 them. *South.*

CALAMITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *calamitous*.]
 Misery; distress.

CALAMITY. *n. f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spind-
 ling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in
 hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word
calamity was first derived from *calamus*, when
 the corn could not get out of the sheaf. *Bacon*

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite *calamity* shall cause
 To human life, and household peace confound.
Milton.

From adverse shores in safety let her hear
 Foreign *calamity*, and distant war;
 Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear.
Prior.

CALAMUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed

or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in
 scripture with the other ingredients of
 the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty
 root, reddish without, and white within,
 which puts forth long and narrow
 leaves, and brought from the Indies.
 The prophets speak of it as a foreign
 commodity of great value. These sweet
 reeds have no smell when they are green,
 but when they are dry only. Their
 form differs not from other reeds, and
 their smell is perceived upon entering
 the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of
 pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet
calamus. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH. *n. f.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small
 carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flash
 The vigorous steeds, that drew his lord's *calash*.
King.

The ancients used *calashes*, the figures of sev-
 eral of them being to be seen on ancient monu-
 ments. They are very simple, light, and drawn
 by the traveller himself. *As-Suhest.*

CALCEATED. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod;
 fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind
 of precious stone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a milky
 grey, clouded with blue, or with purple.
Woodward on Fossil.

To *CALCINATE*. See To *CALCINE*.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the
 heat hath these degrees; first, it induratesh, then
 maketh fragile, and lastly it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon.*

CALCINATION. *n. f.* [from *calcine*; *calci-*
nation, Fr.] Such a management of
 bodies by fire, as renders them reducible
 to powder; wherefore it is called
 chymical pulverization. This is the
 next degree of the power of fire be-
 yond that of fusion; for when fusion is
 longer continued, not only the more
 subtle particles of the body itself fly off,
 but the particles of fire likewise insinuate
 themselves in such multitudes, and are so
 blended through its whole substance,
 that the fluidity, first caused by the
 fire, can no longer subsist. From this
 union arises a third kind of body,
 which being very porous and brittle,
 is easily reduced to powder; for, the
 fire having penetrated every where into
 the pores of the body, the particles are
 both hindered from mutual contact,
 and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers refinences of bodies are thrown away,
 as soon as the distillation or *calcination* of the
 body that yieldeth them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calci-*
nation, or reducing it by art into a subtle pow-
 der. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALCINATORY. *n. f.* [from *calcinate*.]
 A vessel used in calcination.

To *CALCINE*. *v. a.* [*calcinere*, Fr. from
calx, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable
 substance. See *CALCINATION*.

The solids seem to be earth, bound together
 with some oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, so
 as the least force will crumble it, being immersed
 in oil, it will grow firm again. *A-Buthost.*

2. To burn up.

Fiery disputes that union have *calcined*,
 Almost as many minds as men we find. *Dehann.*

To *CALCINE*. *v. n.* To become a calx by
 heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as
 water, and without colour, enduring a red heat
 without losing its transparency, and in a very
 strong heat, *calcining* without fusion. *Newson.*

To *CALCULATE*. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Fr.
 from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead,
 used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calcu-*
lates his expences.
2. To compute the situation of the pla-
 nets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
 And told me, that by water I should die. *Shakspeare.*

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A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
 And told me, that by water I should die. *Shakspeare.*

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children calculate,
Why all those things change from their ordinance?
Shakespeare.

Who were there then in the world, to observe
The births of those first men, and calculate their
nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches?
Bentley.

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.
The reasonableness of religion clearly appears,
as it tends so directly to the happiness of men,
and is, upon all accounts, calculated for our
benefit. *Tillotson.*

To CALCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULATION. *n. f.* [from *calculate.*] A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or rather, which changeth calculation into easy computation. *Hobbes on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true, for so they reckon. *Hecker.*

Being different from calculations of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALCULATOR. *n. f.* [from *calculate.*] A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate.*] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE. *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. Obsolete.

The general *calculus*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Hoswell's Vocal Forest.*

CALCULOSE. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]

CALCULOUS. } Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculose* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculus* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Shanp.*

CALCULUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON. *n. f.* [*chaldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the middle of all

There placed was a *caldon* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Q.*

Some strip the skin; some portion out the spoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryd.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast *caldon*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

CALECHE. The same with *calash*.

CALEFACTION. *n. f.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE. } *adj.* [from *calefacio*,

CALEFACTORY. } Lat.] That makes

any thing hot; heating.

To CALEFY. *v. n.* [*calefo*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely plac'd. *Brown.*

To CALEFY. *v. a.* To make hot.

CALENDAR. *n. f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,

That it in golden letter should be set

Among the high tides, in the *calendar*? *Shaksp.*

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another, the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;

Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,

Left it pollute the month! *Dryden.*

To CALENDER. *v. a.* [*calender*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CALENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CALENDER. *n. f.* [from *calender.*] The person who calenders.

CALENDS. *n. f.* [*calende*, Lat. It has no singular.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE. *n. f.* [from *calco*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* misled,

The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,

Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees:

With eager haste he longs to rove

In that fantastic scene, and thinks

It must be some enchanted grove;

And in he leaps, and down he sinks. *Swift.*

CALF. *n. f.* *calves* in the plural. [cealf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the *calf*. *Bacon.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah, Blouzelind! I love thee more by half

Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*. *Gay.*

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hosea.*

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being, a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,

That after proves an ideot;

When folk perceive it thriveth not,

Some silly doating brainless *calf*,

That understands things by the half,

Says, that the fairy left the oaf,

And took away the other. *Dryden's Nym.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs Pd have love's issues fall,

And all her *calf* into a gouty small. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg blistered. *Wise-man.*

CALIBRE. *n. f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CALICE. *n. f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; be-

tween eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CALICO. *n. f.* [from *Calcut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks. *Addison.*

CALID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALIDITY. *n. f.* [from *calid.*] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will coagulate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALIF. } *n. f.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir

CALIPH. } or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGATION. *n. f.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkeness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown.*

CALIGINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkeness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux.*

CALIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CALIVER. *n. f.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a arquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakespeare.*

CALIX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopp'd; or from *cale*, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*]

To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky. *Raleigh's Essays.*

So here some pick out bullets from the side; Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;

Their left hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryd.*

CALKER. *n. f.* [from *calk.*] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezekiel.*

CALKING. *n. f.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kaller*, Danish.]

1. To name, to denominate.

And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any

place, thing, or person. It is often used with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Why came not the slave back to me when I called him? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Are you call'd forth from out a world of men, To slay the innocent? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his servants that the general was fled. *Knolles's History.*

Or *call up* him that left half told The story of Cambuscan bold. *Milton.*

Drumkennel's *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evilly proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call to* mind what she is to treat of. *Dappin.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide; The salutations of the morning tide *Call up* the sun; those ended, to the hall

We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then by consent abstain from further spoils, *Call off* the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Addison.*

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I mean such as arise from visible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions. *Addison.*

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows up afresh, My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addison.*

I am *call'd off* from public dissertations, by a domestic affair of great importance. *Yates.*

Elechyus has a tragedy intitled *Perse*, in which the shade of Darius is *called up*. *Boswell.*

The passions *call away* the thoughts, with incessant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

5. To convoke; to summon together. Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shakespeare.*

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially. The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called* to account for all his miscarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, *call* your't lives to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command. In that day did the Lord God of hosts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety, or to summon into the church. Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to. I *call* God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Cor.*

8. To appeal to. When that lord perplexed their councils and designs with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *call'd* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publish. Nor ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd, Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud, Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. He swells with angry pride, And *calls* forth all his spots on every side. *Cowley.*

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine, And *call* new beauties forth from every line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Deafness unequalles men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak loud enough. *Sage to Pope.*

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract. He also his wife, and will bring evil, and will not *call* his words; but will write against the house of the evil doers; and against the help of them that work iniquity. *Isaiah.*

13. To call for. To demand; to require; to claim. Madam, his majesty doth *call for* you, And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakespeare.*

You see how men of merit are fought after; the undeserv'd may sleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shakespeare.*

Among them he a spirit of plenty sent, Who hunt their minds, And urg'd you on with mad desire, To *call* in haste for their destroyer. *Milton.*

For matter, or for servant, here to *call*, Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. To call in. To resume money at interest. Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called* in all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison.*

15. To call in. To resume any thing that is in other hands. If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and stopp'd from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive in the French government, than their practice of *calling* in their money, after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. To call in. To summon together; to invite. The heat is past, follow no farther now; *Call in* the pow'rs, good cousin Westminster. *Shakespeare.*

He fears my subjects loyalty, And now must *call in* arrangers. *Denham.*

17. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

18. To call out. To challenge; to summon to fight. When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em out, His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden.*

TO CALL. v. n.

1. To stop without intention of staying. This meaning probably rose from the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*; but it is now used with great latitude. This sense is well enough preserved by the particles *on* or *at*; but is forgotten, and the expression made barbarous, by *in*.

2. To make a short visit. And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus, And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

He ordered her to *call at* his house once a week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's. *Addison's Spectator.*

We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To call on. To solicit for a favour or a debt. I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be forward with him, that *call's* not on me? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. To call on. To repeat solemnly. Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breast, And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores, and, *calling* thrice on their names, rais'd a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Boswell on the Odyssey.*

5. To call upon. To implore; to pray to. *Call upon* me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalms.*

CALL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons or invitation. But death comes not at *call*, justice divine Mends not her slowest pace for pray'rs or cries. *Milton.*

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain, The wond'ring forests soon should dance again: The moving mountains here the powerful *call*, And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requisition authoritative and public. It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the *call*, and to stand to the sentence, of a number of mean persons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion. Yet he at length, time to himself best known, Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous *call*, May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Milton.*

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse. How justly then will impious mortals fall, Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a *call*. *Johnson.*

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire, Still plead a *call* to what they most desire. *Dryden.*

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong; but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command. Oh, fir! I wish he were within my *call*, or yours. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim. Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever. *Johnson.*

7. An instrument to call birds. For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented. *Watkins's Mathematical Magic.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment. Now through the land his cure of souls he stretch'd, And like a primitive apostle preach'd: Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*; By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination. Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast at My place, there being nine serjeants of that *call*. *Bacon.*

CALLAT. } n. f. A trull.

CALLLET. } He *call'd* her whose: a beggar, in his drink, Could not have laid such terms upon his *call*. *Shakespeare.*

CALLING. n. f. [from call.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade. If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary *calling*, how much superior must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler than a trade. *Souch.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your sermons; because many of your *calling* have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade, No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.*

3. Clafs of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposed to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure. *2 Peter.*

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Habea will on Providence.*

CAL'LIPERS. n. f. [Of this word I know not the etymology; nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, instruments with which any thing is *clipped*, enclosed, or embraced.] Compasses with bowed shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrical, conical body; so that when workmen use them, they open the two points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit just over their work. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. n. f. [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour; and therefore when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be *callous*.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses; or as they harden, and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last salutary. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CALLOUS. adj. [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wifon.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown *callous*. *L'Estrange*

The wretch is drench'd too deep; His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep; Fatten'd in vice, so *callous* and so gross, He sins, and fees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryd.*

CALLOUSNESS. n. f. [from *callous*.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it. *Cheyne.*

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteem'd destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul? *Bentley.*

CALLOW. adj. Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rupture, forth diselos'd Their *callow* young. *Milton.*

Then as an eagle, who with pious care Was beating widely on the wing for prey, To her now silent airy does repair, And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryd.*

How in small flights they know to try their young,

And teach the *callow* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CALLUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. adj. [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling air

Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play

A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay

Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

So shall the sea be *calm* unto us. *Jonah.*

2. Undisturbed; unruffled: applied to the passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears, Her eyes restrain the silver-streaking tears. *Pope.*

CALM. n. f.

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion: used of the elements.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh.*

Every pilot

Can steer the ship in *calms*; but he performs The skilful part, can manage it in storms. *Denh.*

Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,

He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose: applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent storms; and therefore, since storms and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the storm first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a storm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a storm, a peace of God's. *South.*

To **CALM. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy, in the beginning of the *Aeneis*, to *calm* the tempest raised by *Aeolus*. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the intestine storms, within our breasts. *Decay of Piety.*

Those passions, which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,

The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay, And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CALMER. n. f. [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a divorter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CALMELY. adv. [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows

From on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear, Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair; Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. n. f. [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; serenity; not storminess.

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood - Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party, or defend yourself

By *calmness*, or by absence: all's in anger. *Shak.*

I beg the grace,

You would lay by those terrors of your face;

Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,

I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CALMY. adj. [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful. Not used.

And now they nigh approached to the sted, Where as those mermaids dwell: it was a *calmy* And *calmy* bay, on one side sheltered

With the broad shadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Queen.*

CALOMEL. n. f. [*calomel*, a chymical

word.] Mercury six times sublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives, with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wifeman.*

CALORIFICK. adj. [*calorificus*, Latin.]

That has the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains. *Grew.*

CALOTTE. n. f. [French.]

1. A cap or coil, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depression, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALOTYERS. n. f. [*καλοτ.*] Monks of the Greek church.

Temp'rate as *calotyers* in their secret cells. *Madden on Boulter.*

CALTROPS. n. f. [colttræppe, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses feet.

The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors. *Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.*

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troublesome; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's *Georgick*, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To **CALVE. v. n.** [from *calv*.]

1. To bring a calf; spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd*, then let the dam aside, And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,

Though *calv'd* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shak.*

The grassy elods now *calv'd*; now half appear'd

The tawny lion, pawing to get free

His hinder parts. *Milton.*

CALVES-SNOOT. [antirrhinum.] A plant;

snapdragon,

CALVILLE. *n. f.* [French.] A fort of apple.

To CALUMNIATE. *v. n.* [calumniator, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service, Love, friendship, charity, are subject all To envious and calumniating time. *Shakspeare.*

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of calumniating strongly, that something may remain. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Do I calumniate? thou ungrateful Vano! — Pe. fidious prince! — Is it a calumny To lay that Gwendolen, betroth'd to Yver, Was by her father first assur'd to Valens? *A. Philips.*

To CALUMNIATE. *v. a.* To slander. One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and calumniate another. *Spratt.*

CALUMNIATION. *n. f.* [from calumniator.] That which we call calumny, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIATOR. *n. f.* [from calumniator.] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Esrange.*

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and calumniators. *Addison.*

CALUMNIOUS. *adj.* [from calumny.] Slandrous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself escapes not calumnious strokes. *Shakspeare.*

With calumnious art

Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milt.*
CALUMNY. *n. f.* [calumnia, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation: with *against*, or sometimes *upon*, before the person accused.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, Thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shakspeare.*

It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists perpetually all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a calx, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

CALYCLE. *n. f.* [calculus, Lat.] A small kind of a plant. *Diid.*

CAMAIEU. *n. f.* [from *camachuia*; which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso-relievos. *Chambers.*

CAMBER. *n. f.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as, a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight. *Maxon.*

CAMBERING. *n. f.* A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to shipbuilders,

who say that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [From *chambré*, Fr.]

CAMBRICK. *n. f.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen used for ruffles, women's sleeves, and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inks, caddises, cambricks, and lawns. *Shakspeare.*

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of cambrick, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler.*

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng, And cambrick handkerchiefs reward the song. *Guy.*

CAME. The preterit of *To come.*

Till all the pack came up, and ev'ry hound Tore the sad huntman, grow'ling on the ground. *Addison.*

CAMEL. *n. f.* [camelus, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort are large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon their backs. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind are leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. Camels will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. *Calmet.*

Patient of thirst and toil, Son of the desert! even the camel feels, Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast. *Thomson.*

CAMELOPARD. *n. f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

CAMELOT. } *n. f.* [from camel.]
CAMELET. }

1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, grograin, or the like; inasmuch as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vul. Et.*

2. Hair cloth. Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards, And eases of their hair the laden herds: Their camelots warm in tents the soldier hold, And shield the thiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryden.*

CAMERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*

CAMERADE. *n. f.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

Camerades with him, and confederates in his design. *Rymer.*

CAMERATED. *adj.* [cameratus, Lat.] Arched; roofed slopewise.

CAMERATION. *n. f.* [cameratio, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *n. f.* [camisa, a shirt, Ital. *camisum*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Hayward.*

CAMISATED. *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMILET. See **CAMELOT.**

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *canilet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

CAMMOCK. *n. f.* [cammoc, Saxon; *ononis*.] An herb; the same with *petty whin*, or *restharrow*.

CAMOMILE. *n. f.* [anthenis.] A flower.

CAMO'YS. *adj.* [canus, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day. *Brown.*

CAMP. *n. f.* [camp, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp to camp*, through the foul womb of night,

The hum of either army silly sounds. *Shakspeare.*

Next, to secure our camp and naval powers,

Raise an embattled wall with lofty towers. *Pope.*

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity

To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare.*

2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. f.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hatwell.*

CAMPAIGN. } *n. f.* [campaign, Fr.]
CAMPANIA. } *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campanias*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the assistance of kings. *Temple.*

Those grateful groves that shade the plain,

Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main,

And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*

An island rising out of one *campaign*. *Addison.*

CAMPANIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

Harris.

CAMPANULATE. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPESTRAL. *adj.* [*campēstris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

CAMPBIRE TREE. *n. f.* [*campbora*, Lat.]

There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Miller.*

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

CAMPBORATE. *adj.* [from *campbora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By shaking the saline and *campborate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor. *Boyle.*

CAMPION. *n. f.* [*ycbnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CAMUS. *n. f.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress mentioned by *Spenser*.

And was yelad, for heat of scorching air,
All in silken *canus*, lilly white,
Parted upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Q.*

CAN. *n. f.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakspeare.*
One *can*, the *coco*, affordeth stuff for houlung,
clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and *can*.

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

To CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood: as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldst* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse: for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*. *Bacon.*

O, there's the wonder!
Mecenas and Agrippa, who *can* meet
With Cæsar, are his foes. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

I, the *can* make me blest! the only *can*:
Empire and wealth, and all the brings beside,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryd.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me: but in poetry they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANAILLE. *n. f.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the off-scouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANAL. *n. f.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.
The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. *n. f.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

CANALICULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Diæ.*

CANARY. *n. f.* [from the Canary islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called *sack*.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.—I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakspeare.*

2. An old dance.

To CANARY. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'st thou, bawling in French?—No, my compleat master; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakspeare.*

CANARY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew.*

To CANCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.
Now welcome night, though night so long expected,

That long day's labour doth at last defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Has summ'd in one, and cancelled for aye. *Spens.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shakf.*

Thou, whom avenging powers obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the sad accounting day. *Rescommon.*

I pass the bill, my lords,
For cancelling your debts. *Southerne.*

CANCELLED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel*.] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the cañor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancelled*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLATION. *r. f.* [from *cancel*.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CANCER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.
When now no more th' alternate Twins are hid,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomf.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a scirrus, and that scirrus into a *cancer*. *Wifeman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body breeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chiliness to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

To CANCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer*.]

To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Esrange.*

CANCERATION. *n. f.* [from *cancerate*.] A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are scirrous, scirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wifeman.*

CANCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cancerous*.] The state of being cancerous.

CANCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown.*

CANDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Latin.] Growing white; whitish. *Diæ.*

CANDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.
The box receives all black; but pou'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair, open; ingenuous.
The imp it of the dice arte will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candia* judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CANDIDATE. *n. f.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for, something of advancement.
So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get. *Anonymus.*

One would be surpris'd to see so many *candidates* for glory. *Addison.*

2. It has generally for before the thing sought.
What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes of.

The first-fruits of poetry were giv'n
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate* of heav'n. *Dryden.*

CANDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Saunders.*

CANDIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CANDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Diæ.*

CANDLE. *n. f.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burn my candle out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light.

Shakespeare.

We see that wax candles last longer than tallow
candles, because wax is more firm and hard.

Bacon's Natural History.

Take a child, and setting a candle before him,
you shall find his pupil to contract very much,
to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof
it would otherwise be dazzled.

Ruy.

2. Light, or luminary.

By these bleis'd candles of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have
begg'd

The ring of me, to give the worthy docto.

Shak.

CANDLEBERRY TREE. A species of
sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
hold.]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the fencibles rushes with her heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrase,
To be a candleholder, and look on.

Shakespeare.

CANDLELIGHT. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
light.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness candlelight may serve to guide
men's steps, which to use in the day, were mad-
ness.

Waller.

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by candlelight to bed.

Dryden.

The hoding owl

Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the candlelight.

Swift.

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently
serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing
between daylight and candlelight.

Swift.

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and candlelight.

Molineux to Locke.

CANDLEMAS. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
mas.] The feast of the Purification of
the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly
celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy
man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, be-
tween Michaelmas and Candlemas.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

There is a general tradition in most parts of
Europe, that in former times the coldness of the suc-
ceeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon
Candlemas day.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Come Candlemas nine years ago she died,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side.

Gay.

CANDLESTICK. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
stick.] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor
jades

Lob down their heads.

Shakespeare.

These countries were once christian, and mem-
bers of the church, and where the golden candle-
sticks did stand.

Bacon.

I know a friend, who has converted the essays
of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his
candlesticks.

Atterbury.

CANDLESTUFF. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
stuff.] Any thing of which candles may
be made; kitchenstuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other candle-
stuff, the flame may continue, and the wick nor
burn.

Bacon.

CANDLEWASTER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and
waste.] One that consumes candles; a
spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune
drunk

With candlewasters.

Shakespeare.

CANDOCK. *n. f.* A weed that grows in
rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both
to kill the water weeds, as water-lilies, canlocks,
reate, and bulrushes; and also, that as these die
for want of water, so grass may grow on the
pond's bottom.

Waller.

CANDOUR. *n. f.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweet-
ness of temper; purity of mind; open-
ness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have to much of a natural candour
and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement
of learning, as might convey knowledge with a
soft of gentle insinuation.

Waller.

To CANDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*,
a word used in later times for *to whiten.*]

1. To converse with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the candy'd tongue lick at turd pomp,
And crook the pignat hinges of the knee,
Where thrust may toll by fawning.

Shakespeare.

They have in Turkey confections like to candied
conerves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar
and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other
flowers, and mixture of amber.

Bacon.

With candy'd plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.

Waller.

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,

Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?

Shakespeare.

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which candy every green.

Renew us like the twining springs,
And we thus fresh are seen.

Drayton.

To CANDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANDY Lion's foot. [*catanance*, Lat.] A
plant.

Miller.

CANE. *n. f.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walk- ing-staffs are made; a walking-staff.

Shall I to please another wine sprung mind
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a mea-
sure

Short of his cane; and body: must I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure?

Robert.

The king thrust the captain from him with his
cane; whereupon he took his leave, and went
home.

Hobart.

If the poker be out of the way, or broken,
fir the fire with your master's cane.

Swift.

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the
East and West Indies. Other reeds have their
skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice;
but the skin of the sugar cane is soft. It usually
grows four or five feet high, and about half an
inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided
by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top
it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the
middle of which arise the flower and the seed.
They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and
a half below the top of the flower; and they are
ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they
are found quite full of a white focculent marrow,
whence is expell'd the liquor of which sugar is
made.

Chambers.

And the sweet liquor on the cane below,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow.

Blackmore.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence the Spanish *inca de cannas*.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown:
Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skinfish of the darded cane.

Dryden.

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small canes
or troughs conveyed into their lives.

Mertimer.

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
beat with a walking-staff.

CANICULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.]
Belonging to the dogstar.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the
canicular days are in the winter, as unto such as
are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the
dog star riseth, when the sun is about the tropick
of Cancer, which least of all is in winter.

Robert's Vagor Errata.

CANINE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of canine par-
ticles: these are bolds, who imitate the manner
out of which they were taken, always busy and
barking, and snarl at every one that comes in
their way.

Swajson.

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an ap- petite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual
things, which they will take in such quantities,
till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence
it is called canine.

Abbatnot.

CANISTER. *n. f.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

Where lilies in full canisters they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring.

Dryden.

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CANKER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat.] It seems
to have the same meaning and original
with *cancer*, but to be accidentally writ-
ten with a *k*, when it denotes bad qual-
ities in a less degree; or *canker* might
come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from
the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits.

And leafyfel idlers he doth detest,
The canker worm of every gentle breast.

That when the locust hath left, hath the canker
worm eaten.

Job.

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells; so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all.

Shakespeare.

A humming, shining, flaring, cringing cowa'd.
A canker worm of peace, was rais'd above him.

Ottway.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and
bear flies.

Waller's Anac.

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

It is the canker and ruin of many men's es-
tates, which, in process of time, breeds a pub-
lick poverty.

Bacon.

Sacrilege may prove an eating canker, and a
consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them.

Atterbury.

No longer live the cankers of my court;
All to your several states with speed resort;
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late caourse.

Pepp.

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dog- rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker, Bolingbroke.

Shakespeare.

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the heart of a
sleeper, a single or canker rose.

Pemerton.

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a sore of time
Should seek a plaister by a comic and revolt,
And heal th' imerate canker of one wound
By making many.

Shakespeare.

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with canker.

Shakespeare.

7. A disease in trees.

Dit.

To CANKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late displeasure left in hands,
For falld letters, and suborned wile. *Fairy Q*
I will lift the down-trod Mortimer
As high 't' th' air as this unthankful king,
A. this ingrate and *canker'd* Boingbroke. *Shak.*
Or what the cross dire looking planet finite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite.

To soare new climate, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue! fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne.

Let envious jealousy and *canker'd* spite
Produce my actions to severest light,
And tax my open day or secret night. *Prior.*

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding;
which, if it might be corrected with a little
mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon.*

To CAN'KER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Restore to God his due in tithes and time;
A tithes purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate.

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a
moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and
reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is
cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and ex-
action.

CAN'KERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker*
and *bit*.] Bitten with an venomous
tooth.

Know, thy name is lost,
By treason's tooth baregawn and *cankerbit*.

CANNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.]
Hemp.

CANNIBAL. *n. f.* An anthropophagite; a
maneater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh of
those that die of themselves, but of such as are
slain.

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do
hunt one another: and he that hath most strength
and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his
fellows.

It was my hint to speak
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi.

The captive *cannibal*, oppress'd with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd;
And spent at last, and speechless, as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.

If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these
cannibals have esteem'd it more difficult than all
the rest?

CANNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In
the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he feucht him and notcht him
like a carbondado.
—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have
broil'd and eaten him too.

CANNIPERS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *cal-
lipers*; which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or
two rulers, clapped to the side of a tree, measur-
ing the distance between them.

CANNON. *n. f.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*,
Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larg'r than can be managed by
the hand. They are of so many sizes,
that they decrease in the bore from a

ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of
five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shaksp.*
He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and
now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder in-
struments, is extremely expensive, as may be easi-
ly judg'd by the weight of their materials; a
whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand
pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin,
four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin,
three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or
brass, must needs be very costly.

CANNON-BALL. } *n. f.* [from *cannon*,
CANNON-BULLET. } *ball*, *bullet*, and
CANNON-SHOT. } *shot*.] The balls
which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by
bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*.
Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it
must strike successively the two sides of the
room.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.]

To play the great guns; to batter or
attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon
with cannon.

CANNONIER. *n. f.* [from *cannon*.] The
engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups;
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth.

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose
good skill did much endamage the forces of the
king.

CANNOT. A word compounded of *can*
and *not*: noting inability.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell
twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity
at all.

CANO'A. } *n. f.* A boat made by cutting
CANOE'. } the trunk of a tree into a
hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood; others devised the
boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the
Gauls upon the Rhone used in assisting the trans-
portation of Hannibal's army.

In a war against Seniramis, they had four
thousand monoxyla, or *canoes* of one piece of
timber.

CANON. *n. f.* [*κἀνων*.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that
law, which is written in all men's hearts; the
church had for ever, no laws than now, stood
bound to observe them, whether the apostle had
mentioned them, or no.

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge
both doctrine and discipline by.

Religious *canons*, civil laws, are cruel;
Then what should war be?

Canons in logick are such as these: every part
of a division, singly taken, must contain less than
the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and
proper to the thing defined.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law which is made and or-
dained in a general council, or provincial synod,
of the church.

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and
great severities of penance were prescribed them
by the *canons* of Ancyra.

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the
great rule.

Canon also denotes those books, of Scripture,
which are received as inspired and canonical, to
distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal,

or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is
part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture.

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of catted-
edral churches, they were of great use in the
church; they were to be of counsel with the
bishop for his revenue, and for his government,
in causes ecclesiastical.

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon*' that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean;
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all.

5. *Canons Regular*. Such as are placed in
monasteries.

6. *Canons Secular*. Lay *canons*, who have
been, as a mark of honour, admitted
into some chapters.

7. [Among chirurgions.] An instru-
ment used in sewing up wounds.

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably
so called from being first used in printing
a book of *canons*; or perhaps from its
size, and therefore properly written
canon.

CANON BIT. *n. f.* That part of the bit
let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air.

CANONNESS. *n. f.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are, in popish countries, women they
call *canonesses*, living after the example of
secular *canons*.

CANONICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writ-
ings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also
preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of
virtuous conversation.

No such book was found amongst those *canoni-
cal* scriptures.

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical
laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said
David: from this definite number some ages of
the church took their pattern for their *canonical*
hours.

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the
church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction
over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they
had their consecration, and to whom they swore
canonical obedience.

CANONICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.]

In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a
fasting day, bid his capon be carp, and then very
canonically eat it.

CANONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *canonical*.]

The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST. *n. f.* [from *canon*.] A man
versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a pro-
fessor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the
king would have translated him from that poor
bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not
forake his poor little old wife; thinking of the
fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that
of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum &
ecclesiam esse contractum*, &c. *Comden's Remains*.

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they
dwell.

CANONIZATION. *n. f.* [from *canoniz.*]

The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of par-
ticular families, or churches, have too great a
sway in *canonizations*.

To **CANONIZE**. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to print into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry vi. for a saint.

Bacon.

By those hymns all shall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love.

Donne.

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints.

Stillingfleet.

CANONRY. } *n. f.* [from *canon*.] An
CANONSHIP. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.

Ayliffe.

CANOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle.

Milton.

CANOPIY. *n. f.* [*canopium*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought into a paled green,
And plac'd under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see.

Fairy Queen.

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep.

Fairfax.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state.

Dryden.

To **CANOPY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did display

To *canopy* the place.

Dryden.

CANOROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CANF. *n. f.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quant*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession.

Dryden.

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for four years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion.

Addison's Freshet.
Astrucers, with an old piltry *cant*, and a few pot-books for papers, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift's Prolegomena for the Year 1701

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer for a most judicious and formidable critic.

Addison's Spectator.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the self-denying *cant*.

Dryden.

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language.

Swift.

5. Auction.

Vol. I.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives.

Swift.

To **CANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal affected language; or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may fit up the mouth of enquiry.

Glanville.

That uncouth affected gab of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party.

Sanleison.

The busy, subtle serpents of the law
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
Waste I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracle that *canting* tribe.

Rosson.

Unkill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wags will go.

Dryd.

CANTATA. *n. f.* [Ital.] A song.

CANTATION. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CANTER. *n. f.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See **BELFLOWER.**

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and astringent.

Bacon's Natural History.

CANTHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus*.

Quincy.

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye.

Wijeman.

CANTICULE. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song: used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews.

Bacon's Holy War.

CANTILIVERS. *n. f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it.

Moxon's Mech. Exercises.

CANTION. *n. f.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantion* of Collin's making.

Spens. Kal. Glo.

CANTLE. *n. f.* [*lant*, Dutch, a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners.

Skinner.

See how this river comes, me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

Shak.

To **CANTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go track

Dryden's Juvenal.

CANTLET. *n. f.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler flew the ground,
And no defence in his hand a man found.

Dryd.

CANTO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A look or section, of a poem.

Why, what would you do —

— Make a willow cabl in at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;

Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love.

Shaksp.

CANTON. *n. f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government.

Darwin.

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to Straits and ways.

Bacon's Holy War.

To **CANTON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves.

Locke.

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities.

Addison's Tatler.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France.

Swift.

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness.

Watts.

To **CANTONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation.

Darwin's Island.
The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights.

Hovel.

CANTRED. *n. f.* The same in Wales as a *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the British language, signifieth a hundred.

Corwell.

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns.

Darwin.
CANVASS. *n. f.* [*canvas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master command'd forthwith to set on all the *canvasses* they could, and fly homeward.

Sidney.

And eke the pens, that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvass* bind.

Spenser.

Their *canvass* cattles they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space.

Fairfax.

Where'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings.

Water.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound;

Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright,

Now absent, every little noise can wound.

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremost of thy art, hast vied

With nature in a generous strife,
And touch'd the *canvass* into life.

Addison.

2. The act of lifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.]

These hot that can prick cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *carvasses* and factious, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon.*
To CANVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine. [from *canvass*, a straining cloth.]

I have made careful search on all hands, and canvass'd the matter with all possible diligence. *W. Howard.*

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvass'd* the matter one way and 'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

To CANVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvass'd* for others, put in some doubt of that person the meant to advance, she, it, the was like one with a lantern seeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting, for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

CANY. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains Of Sericana, where Chineses drive, With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Milton.*

CANZONET. *n. f.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his *mazrigals*, as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. f.* [*cap*, Welsh; *cæppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.— Why, this was moulded on a porringer, A velvet dish. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.— Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shak.*

First, lolling sloth in wollen *cap*, Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire, For which they roughen to the scuffle. *Thomson.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy, If once he came to be a cardinal, He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shaksp.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with *cap* and knee, Met I in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shaksp.*

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *cap'd* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Deham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To *cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses, Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hullibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *caping* characters. *Atterbury.*

CAP à pè. } [*cap à pè*, Fr.] From head

CAP à pè. } to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,

Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*, Appears before them, and, with solemn march, Goes slow and stately by them. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he sent; Arm'd *cap à pè*, with reverence low they bent. *Dryden.*

A woodlouse, That folds up itself in itself for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities.

Having, for trial sake, filter'd it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not That *capability* and godlike reason To rust in us unus'd. *Shakspere.*

CAPABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares; His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, Would make them *capable*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the best instructions. *Digby.*

5. Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,

Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means To make thee *capable*. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

8. It has the particle of before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move, How *capable* of death for injur'd love! *Dryden.*

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush, The cicatrice, and *capable* imprefure, Thy pain some moments keeps. *Shakspere.*

CAPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *capable*.]

The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those dains I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense, The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capacious*.]

The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. *Holden.*

To CAPACITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.]

To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors. *Dryden.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great. *Tatler.*

CAPACITY. *n. f.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity* To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspere.*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity* Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so'er, But falls into abatement and low price. *Shaksp.*

For they that most and greatest things embrace, Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*, As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Davies.*

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thicknets, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hobbes.*

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire, for that may be impossible. *South.*

An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include A cause with such *capacities* endued, Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters; *1*

that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPARISON. n. f. [*caparazon*, a great cloak, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilling furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparison*, and steeds,
Bases, and tinzel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust and tournament. *Paradise Lost*
Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich *caparison*. *Dryden.*

To CAPARISON. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To dress in equipments.

The steeds *caparison'd* with purple stand,
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And clump betwix their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparison'd* like a man, I have a doubler and hose in my disposition? *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

CAPE. n. f. [*cape*, Fr.]
1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles,
Helps can sets; my signal to depart. *Milton.*
The Romans made war upon the Tarentines,
and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*. *Arbutnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.
He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth,
with wide sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CAPER. n. f. [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.]
A leap; a jump; a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakespeare.*

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*, on the great rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift.*

CAPPER. n. f. [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See **CAPER BUSH**.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Floyer.*

CAPER BUSH. n. f. [*capparis*, Lat.]
The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear. This plant grows in the south of France, in Spain, and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Milton.*

To CAPER. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To dance frolickcomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master
Capering to eye her. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string
A *cap'ring* cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Crusaz.*

The family tript it about, and *capered* like hailstones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbutnot.*

3. To dance: spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monieur from active France. *Roxe.*

CAPERER. n. f. [from *caper*.] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord:

But these are still insipid if set to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and tott'rd upon the sea. *Dryd.*

CAPLUS. n. f. [Lat.] A writ of two sorts: One before judgment, called *caplus ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Corwell.*

CAPILLICEOUS. adj. The same with *capillary*.

CAPILLAMENT. n. f. [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little knobs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

CAPILLARY. adj. [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, some kind of *capillaries*, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery. *Quincy.*

CAPILLATION. n. f. [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

Noris the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscure *capillations*, but in a vessel. *Brown.*

CAPITAL. adj. [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I anst thee
On *capital* treason. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That affects life.

In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to the states. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Speyer on Island.*

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, thens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition. *Hobbes.*

They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generation; and had either come,
From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Paradise Lost.*

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions, are always

present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses. *Greav's Cosmography.*

7. **Capital stock.** The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CAPITAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]
1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionic, the *capital* of the Corinthian, and the oval of the Doric, mixed without any regularity on the same *capital*. *Addison on It.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CAPITALLY. adv. [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITATION. n. f. [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel. *Brown.*

CAPITE. n. f. [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour; and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and feigniory in growth, as the common lawyers term it, to the king that possesseth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Corwell.*

CAPITULAR. n. f. [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*. *As fe.*

To CAPITULATE. v. n. [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The arch-bishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up. *Shakespeare.*

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I fell pursued, and about two o'clock this afternoon the thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spenser.*

CAPITULATION. n. f. [from *capitulare*.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, upon the yielding party secured to them selves their law and religion. *Hale.*

CAPIVI TREE. n. f. [*capibo*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Avuel, in the province of Antiochia, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena, some of them do not yield any of the berries; these that do, are distinguished by a ridge which runs along their trunks. These trees are watered in their centre, and their apply will be in the wounded part, to remove the gall. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of oil. *Hale.*

To CAPON. v. a. I know not distinctly what this word mean; perhaps, to cut off the hood.

Capet your rabins of the synod,
And snapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras*.
CAPON. *n. f.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.
In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife,
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay*.
CAPONNIERE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the courtescarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris*.

CAPOT. *n. f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

TO CAPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have *capotted* his antagonist.

CAPOUCH. *n. f.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

CAPPER. *n. f.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPREOLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris*.

CAPRICE. } *n. f.* [*caprice*, *capricho*,
CAPRICHI. } Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichos* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment. *Granville*.

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the misreports of some ancients, or the *caprichos* of one or two neoterics. *Greuv*.

Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole; That counterworks each folly and *caprice*, That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope*.

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build. *Swift*.

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly steers. *Swift*.

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. *Bentley*.

CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humourfome.

CAPRICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice; humour; whimsicalness.

A wise man ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconsistency, or ill design. *Swift*.

CAPRICORN. *n. f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. *Notes to Greek's Manilius*.

CAPRIOLE. *n. f.* [French, in horsemanship.] *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forward; and

in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAPSTAN. *n. f.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan* is also new. *Raleigh's Essays*.

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift*.

CAPSULAR. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hol-
CAPSULARY. } low like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

CAPSULATE. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] En-
CAPSULATED. } closed, as in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants, locked up and *capsulated* in their hulks. *Brown*.

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the skull doth the brain. *Verham*.

CAPTAIN. *n. f.* [*captain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of those who, by tenure in *capite*, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

Dismay'd not this

Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakspeare*.

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nathan shall be *captain* of Judah. *Numbers*.

He sent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Kings*.

The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals. *Jerem*.

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment

A *captain*! these villians will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word *occupy*; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakspeare*.

The grim *captain*, in a surly tone,
Cries out, Pack up, ye rascals, and be gone! *Dryden*.

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Sirbuth*.

6. It was anciently written *captain*.

And ever more their cruel *captain*
Sought with his rascal routs t' enclose them round. *Fairy Queen*.

7. *Captain General*. The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant*. The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest *captain*.

CAPTAINRY. *n. f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenfor*.

CAPTAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakspeare's Timor*.

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Watson*.

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies*.

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those chiefties, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles*.

CAPTION. *n. f.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke*.

2. Invidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon*.

CAPTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke*.

CAPTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *captious*.]

Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke*.

TO CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeeming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune *captivates*! *Shakspeare*.

Thou hast by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands, *captivate*. *Shakspeare*.

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *King Charles*.

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke*.

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison's Guardian*.

3. To enslave: with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error. *Locke*.

CAPTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *captivate*.]

The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. *n. f.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's Rise, *Shak*.

CAP

This is no other than that forced respect a captive pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame

Thy captives: I enforce the penal claim. *Pope.*
2. It is used with to before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not captive to him. *Shakespeare.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was captive to the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew captive to his honey words. *Shaksp.*

CAPTIVE. *adj.* [captivus, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Strygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the captive souls inclose. *Dryden.*

2b CAPTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she flew. *Spenser.*

Thou leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else captiv'd. *Milt.*
What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which captives all things, lets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet mistress of herself, devis'd
How she the vagrant might intral,
And captive him who captives all. *Prior.*

CAPTIVITY. *n. f.* [captivité, French; captivitas, low Latin.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,

Who, like a good and hardy soldier; fought
'Gainst my captivity. *Shakespeare.*

There in captivity he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;

Remembering mercy. *Milton.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated
in his captivity, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of captivity of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love;
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft captivity together. *Addison.*

CAPTOR. *n. f.* [from capio, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *n. f.* [capture, Fr. captura, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing. The great sagacity, and many artifices, used by birds, in the investigation and capture of their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED. *adj.* [from capuce, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cuculleted and capuched upon the head and back; and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN. *n. f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gilpin's Camden.*

CAR. *n. f.* [car, Welsh; karre, Dutch; cær, Saxon; carrus, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a car loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:

Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonour ble victory
We with our stately presence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shaksp.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly car,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shakespeare.*

And the gilded car of day,
His glowing axle doth ally
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

See where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded car! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car. *Dryden.*

CARABINE. } *n. f.* [carabine, Fr.] A

CARBISE. } small sort of fire-arm, shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two feet and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. f.* [from carabine.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carbines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *n. f.* [caraca, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the same with those that are now called galleons.

In which river, the greatest carack of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like some huge carack lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CARACOLE. *n. f.* [caracole, Fr. from caracol, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-circles, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in caracoles, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Furrier's Dict.*

To CARACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CARAT. } *n. f.* [carat, Fr.]

CARACT. } 1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called carats, and each carat into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for if to the finest of gold be put two carats of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce,

or twenty-four carats, then this gold is said to be twenty-two carats fine. *Cocher.*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Ocher, less fine in carat, is more precious. *Shaksp.*

CARAVAN. *n. f.* [caravanne, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

They set forth

Their airy caravan, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother,
Had lost their most holy Son, they sought him
in the retinues of their kindred, and the caravans of the Galilean pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY. *n. f.* [from caravan.] A house built in the eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the eastern countries, are called by the name of caravansaries. *Speilator.*

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish caravansary, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CARAVEL. } *n. f.* [caravela, Span.] A

CARVEL. } light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CARAWAY. *n. f.* [carum, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONADO. *n. f.* [carbonade, Fr. from carbo, a coal. Lat.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a carbonado of me. *Shakespeare.*

To CARBONADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so carbonado your thanks. *Shakespeare.*

CARBUNCLE. *n. f.* [carbunculus, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel. *Shakespeare.*

His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton.*

It is believed that a carbuncle does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no carbuncle, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat. *Dryden.*

CARBUNCLED. *adj.* [from carbuncle.]

1. Set with carbuncles.
An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakespeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBUNCULAR. *adj.* [from carbuncle.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION. *n. f.* [carbunculatio, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakespeare.*
I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with
emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her
neck. *Hakerwill on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. f.* [*carquassé*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.
To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spem.*
Where cattle pastur'd late, now feather'd lies,
With *carcasses* and arms, th' infangun'd field
Dejected. *Milton.*
If a man visits his sick friend in hope of le-
gacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *car-*
caffs. *Taylor.*
The fealy nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driven aground.
Dryden.

2. Body: in a ludicrous sense.
To day how many would have given their ho-
nours

To 've sav'd their *carcasses*! *Shakespeare.*
He that finds himself in any distress, either of
carcass or of fortune, should deliberate upon the
matter before he prays for a change. *L'Esfrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the
ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, nor rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shakespeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without com-
pletion or ornament; as, the walls of a
house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to
have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, where-
in the materials and positions of it were eternally
laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb,
usually oblong, consisting of a shell or
case, sometimes of iron with holes,
more commonly of a coarse strong stuff,
pitched over and girt with iron hoops,
filled with combustibles, and thrown
from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCILLAGE. *n. f.* [from *carcer*, Lat.]
Prison fees. *DiD.*

CARCINOMA. *n. f.* [from *καρκίνος*, a
crab.] A particular ulcer, called a
cancer, very difficult to cure. A dis-
order likewise in the horny coat of the
eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.]
Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures used in
games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shaksp.*
Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card*;
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are
marked for the mariner's compass.

Upon his *cards* and compass firms his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*
The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I th' shipman's *card*. *Shakespeare.*

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by
the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shaksp.*

3. [Dutch.] The instrument
with which wool is combed, or com-
minuted, or broken for spinning.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
comb, or comminute wool with a piece
of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*

Go, *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryd.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To gain; to play much
at cards: as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMOMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A
medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind,
contained in pods, and brought from
the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *n. f.* [from *card*.]
1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *adj.* [*καρδια*, the heart.]
CA'RDIAEK. } Cordial; having the
quality of invigorating the spirits.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. f.* [from *καρδια*, the heart,
and *αλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn;
a pain supposed to be felt in the heart,
but more properly in the stomach,
which sometimes rises all along from
thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned
by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.]
Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with
astronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersec-
tions of the zodiack; that is, the two equi-
noctials, and both the solstitial points. *Brown.*
His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarend.*

CARDINAL. *n. f.* One of the chief gov-
ernors of the Romish church, by whom
the pope is elected out of their own
number, which contains six bishops,
fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who
constitute the sacred college, and are
chosen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is so styled, because serviceable to
the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which
the whole government of the church turns; or
as they have, from the pope's grant, the linge
and government of the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*;
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakespeare.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. f.* [*rapuntium*,
Lat.] A flower.

The species are, 1. Greater rampions with a
crimson spiked flower, commonly called the
scarlet *cardinal's* flower. 2. The blue *cardinal's*
flower. *Miller.*

CARDINALATE. } *n. f.* [from *cardinal*.]
CARDINALSHIP. } The office and rank
of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old
friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*,
went to congratulate his eminence upon his new
honour. *L'Esfrange.*

CA'RDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *card* and
make.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christopher Sly, by occupation a
cardmaker? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CARDMATCH. *n. f.* [from *card* and
match.] A match made by dipping
pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most
noise who have the least to sell; which is very
observable in the vendors of *cardmatches*.
Addison.

CARDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. f.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of
mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be
For wit that scin'd the world, and liv'd like me.
Dryden.

Nor fallen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there.
Dryden.

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling
the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phrase, to *have*
a *care*.

Well, sweet Jack, *have a care* of thyself.
Shaksp.

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a fur-
ther supply, after the oil, which was at first put
into their lamps, was spent, as the wife had done.
Tillotson.

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar —
But, tyrant, *have a care*, I come not thither.
A. Phillips.

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to
protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes
care of us, and we be careful to please him, this
cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying
attention or inclination, in any degree
more or less: It is commonly used in
the phrase, to *take care*.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune *took a care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height.
Dryden.

We *take care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary
scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterb.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of
love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy *care*? *Shaksp.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his
eyes:

Is the thy *care*? is the thy *care*? he cries. *Dryd.*
Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*:
Lest of the guide heret, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast.
Dryden.

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in
concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to,
since the better part, her mind, was laid under
to much agony. *Steeley.*

As the Germans, both in language and man-
ners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they
always at variance with them; and therefore
much *cared* not, though they were by him sub-
dued. *Knollie's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *care'st* little, less shall be my *care*. *Dryd.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with
for before nouns, or *to* before verbs.

Not *caring* to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment
to the works of an author, who, I am sure,
would not *care for* being praised at the expence
of another's reputation. *Addison.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes
did not *care to* part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never *care for* draw-
ing people in the fashion. *Speight.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard
to: with *for*.

You doat on her that *cares not for* your love.
Shakespeare.

There was an ape that had twins; she doated
upon one of them, and did not much *care for*
't other. *L'Esfrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it; where
many are so, many desire it. *Taylor.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and
craze.] Broken with care and solicitude.

These loth put off, a poor petitioner,
A *careraz'd* mother of many children. *Shaksp.*
To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the sea language.] To lay a vessel on one side, to walk, stimp up leaks, relit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.
What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakspere.*

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full *career*, to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins.*

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain sword, or fend the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakspere.*

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet at length a cross event has certainly met and tript him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds, should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. *Dryden.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of heryl; and *careering* fires between *Milton.*

CARE'FUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The piteous maiden, *careful*, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke.*

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
Awhile embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham.*

2. Provident; diligent: with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful* of our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd *Shaksp.*

CARE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that shows care.
Envy, low *carefully* does it look! how meagre and ill-complexion'd! *Colli.r.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shakspere.*

By considering him to *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CARE'FULNESS. *n. f.* [from *careful*.]

Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.
The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles.*

CARE'LESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he him found all *carelessly* display'd
In secret shadow from the sunny ray *Fairy Queen.*

Not content to see
That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Waller.*

CARE'LESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *careless*.]

Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble *carelessness*, lets them plainly see it *Shakspere.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth

Call a rough *carelessness* good fashion;
Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on.
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*. *Taylor.*

The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at some times spend, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CARE'LESS. *adj.* [from *care*.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *whereof* they seem very *careless*. *Spenser.*

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold, or *careless* of his will. *Shaksp.*

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *Ben Jonson.*

A father, unattentively *careless* of his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Grann.*

To CARESS. *v. a.* [*carresser*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *carress* my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, the knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and impertinent. *L'Estrange.*

After his successour had publickly owned himself a Roman catholick, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swiſe.*

CARET. *n. f.* [*ca'et*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shows where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON. *n. f.* [*cargaçon*, Spanish.]

A cargo. Not used.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours. *Howel.*

CARGO. *n. f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo*. *L'Estrange.*

A ship whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all politeny. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Adliffen.*

CARICIOUS Tumour. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wifeman.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *carious*.] Rot-tenness.

This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARIOUS. *adj.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARK. *n. f.* [*ceapic*, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. Obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his younglings *cark*,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

He down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of *careful cark*. *Spenser.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [*ceapcan*, Saxon.] To be anxious; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life,
from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies,
to states which still be adherent. *Sidney.*

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Ejle.*

Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *D'cay of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. f.* [*ceop*], Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl*.

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight. *Spenser.*

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

2. A kind of hemp.

The fumble to spin and the *carl* for her feed. *Tuffin.*

CARLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CARINGS. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fall. *Howis.*

CAR'MAN. *n. f.* [from *car* and *man*.] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;
E'en stately *carmen* shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way. *Gay.*

CARMEHITE. *n. f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE. *adj.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetic. *Swift.*

CARMININE. *n. f.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastic, and of an excessive price. *Chambers.*

CARNAGE. *n. f.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; massacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inasmuch as, without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditions were slain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste
The savour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope.*

CARNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleishly; not spiritual.

Thou dost justly require us to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
On every conscience. *Milton.*

Not such is *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt;
And *carnal* feast, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power, of tasting purer delights. *Atterb.*

2. Lushful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shaksp.*

CARNALITY. *n. f.* [from *carnal*.]

1. Fleishly luit; compliance with carnal desires.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*

2. Grossness of mind.

He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneness of all people to idolatry. *Viltsfon.*

CARNALLY. *adv.* [from *ca. nal*.] According to the flesh; i. e. spiritually.

Where they found men in dress, attire, furniture of houses, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, men they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him *spiritually*: and that of itself is a conjugation of blessings and spiritual graces. *Taylor's Weekly Sermonian.*

CARNALNESS. *n. f.* Carnality. *Dict*

CARNATION. *n. f.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour, from which perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust
Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:
O punish him! or to the Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION. *n. f.* A precious stone.

The common *carne'lion* has its name from its flesh colour: which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carne'lion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CAR'NEOUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleishy.

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

TO CAR'NIFY. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I imagine, I *car'nify*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CAR'NIVAL. *n. f.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Flesh-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SIETY. *n. f.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] Fleishy excrescence.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorifics, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wifeman.*

CAR'NOUS. *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAR'ROB, or St. John's Bread. [*foliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CAR'OCHE. *n. f.* [from *caroffe*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleasure. It is used in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obsolete.

CAR'OL. *n. f.* [*carola*, Ital. from *cho* *rolet*, Lat.]

1. A song of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,
For they can do it best;
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,
To watch the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Speiser's Epithalamium.*

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many heart-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t'other side advance
The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,

Mistrels and musick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A song of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest.
They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir
Of squadr'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Milton.*

3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakspere.*

TO CAR'OL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

This done, she sung, and *carol'd* out so clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryd.*

From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prin.*

TO CAR'OL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious viol'd liquors heals,
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

CAR'OTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Iwo arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenetick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAR'OUSAL. *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the first.] A festivity.

This game, these *carousals* Aescanias taught,
And building alba to the Latins brought. *Dryd.*

TO CAR'OUSE. *v. n.* [*carouffer*, Fr. from *gar aufz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakspere.*

Learn with how little life may be preserv'd,
In gold and myn they need not to *carouse*. *Ruleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healts first go round, and then the house,
The brics came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows. *Waller.*

TO CAR'OUSE. *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, Rodrigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations to the deep. *Shakspere.*

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the uch grape, whilst musick charms their ears. *Denham.*

CAR'OUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
Their ply the early feast, and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouse* of sack, but the state was advertised thereof within few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Please you, we may continue this attention,
And quaff *carouses* to our mistres' health. *Shaksp.*

CAR'OUSER. *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a taper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skull, from all constraint set free
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety. *Grano.*

CARP. *n. f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault; with *at* before the thing or person censured.

Tertullian even often, through discontentment, *carpet* injuriously at them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning. *Hooker*

This your all-licens'd fool Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakespeare*

No, nor a tooth or nail to scratch And at my *ashious carp* or catch. *Herbert*

When I spoke, My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd, For want of courtly stile. *Dryden*

CARPENTER. *n. f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with aduishment good, Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax*

In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilton*

In Lurden'd vessels first with speedy care, His plenteous stores do season'd timbers fend; Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair, And, as the surgeons of main'd ships attend. *Dryden*

CARPENTRY. *n. f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagancy of the last. *Mason's Mech. Exerc*

CARPER. *n. f.* [from *To carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds, By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shaksp.*

CARPET. *n. f.* [*karpēt*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and every thing in order? *Shakespeare*

Against the wall, in the middle of the half pace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakespeare*

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'er-spread, And boughs shall weave a covering for your head. *Dryden*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Ruy*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakespeare*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CARPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hang'd and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly

adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue satin embroidered. *Bacon*

The dry land we find every where naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Dehlan*

CARPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To carp*.]

Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critic interrupts his praise, No rival slaves but for a second place. *Granville*

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts*

CARPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Cumden's Remains*

CARPMEALS. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips*

CARPUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament. *Quincy*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *Wijman's Surgery*

CARRACK. See CARACK.

CARRAT. See CARAT.

CARRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

CARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing anything.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon*

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded. *Kneller's History of the Turks*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or fro. *Kneller's History of the Turks*

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon*

Though in my face there's no affected frown, Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown, I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden*

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage* will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hant yourself; nay, utterly Grow from the king's acquaintance, by this *carriage*. *Shakespeare*

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion. *Clarendon*

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CARRIER. *n. f.* [from *To carry*.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum causae*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sound conveyed. *Bacon*

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryden*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of my originals by post or *carrier*. *Piercy's Letters*

The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Steuert*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found; The *carrier's* not commissioned to expand; It speaks itself. *Dryden's Religio Laici*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there are coppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton*

CARRION. *n. f.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcass of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carriens*, and one another soon after; inso much that the very carcasses they scraped out of their graves. *Spenser on Ireland*

It is I That, lying by the violet in the sun, Do as the *carriion* does, not as the flower. *Shaksp.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth, With *carriion* men groaning for burial. *Shaksp.*

You'll ask me why I rather choose to have A weight of *carriion* flesh, than to receive Three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carriion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple*

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high, The dist'ring species in confusion lie; Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found To lodge their loathsome *carriion* under ground. *Dryden*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carriion*. *Pope*

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell, As big as thou dost blown-up veal; Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat, Sell all thy *carriion* for good meat. *Indiscreet*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death, Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply, For love has made me *carriion* ere I die. *Dryden*

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we find that foolish *carriion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water? *Shakespeare*

CARRION. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

Relating to carcasses; feeding upon carcasses.

Match to match, I have encounter'd him, And made a prey for *carriion* kites and crows, Ev'n of the bony beasts he lov'd to see. *Shakespeare*

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carion* crow to a sheep; we smell a carcass. *L'Estrange.*

CARROT. *n. f.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for feed. *Mortimer.*

His spouic orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CARROTINESS. *n. f.* [from *carrotly*.] Redness of hair.

CARROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARRIAGES. *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

The *carriages* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To **CARRY.** *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat.]

1. To convey *from* a place: opposed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place: often with a particle, signifying departure, as *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing *away*. *Psalms.*

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts.*

I mean to *carry* her *away* this evening by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden's Spier. Fint.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;

Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Seres returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbuth.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark.*

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wife-man's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet; Take all his company along with him. *Shaksp.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth, upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oh! times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side, Her husband being alive, *Shaksp.*

How many stand for contiships?—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one *Cartholanus* will *carry* it. *Shaksp.*

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Saunders.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shaksp.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shaksp.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9. To gain; with it; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shaksp.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves that they should easily *carry* it; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry* it, virtue may go follow *Aurra*, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glouville.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall *carry* it over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry* it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through: with it.

If a man *carries* it off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. *L'Estrange.*

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry* it thus for our pleasure and his penance. *Shaksp.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison.*

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Watton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. Sometimes with it; as, she *carries* it high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegance and politeness in their language. *Locke.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and, hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

All nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison.*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to comprise.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind; and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the old rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.

Mautes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

25. To receive; to endure. Not in use.

Some have in readiness to many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon.*

26. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural History.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Zijham.*

29. To carry off. To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him off. *Temple.*

30. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.

It *carries* on the same design that is promoted by authors of a gravel tomb, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

31. To carry on. To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Spriatt.*

Æneas's settlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*

32. **To carry on.** To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

33. **To carry through.** To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry us*, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CARRY. v. n.

1. A hare is said by hunters to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

2. A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry low*.

CARRY-TALE. n. f. [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some 'pleaseman, some slight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shakspeare.*

CART. n. f. See **CAR.** [чаръ, чаръ, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He stopp'd a little. — *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen; distinguished from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter starved sheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overladen *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To CART. v. a. [from the noun.] To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Demoeritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,
To see bawds *carted* through the crowd. *Hudib.*
No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chucked when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To CART. v. n. To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. n. f. [from *cart* and *horse*.] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the *cart-horses*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. n. f. [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-jades*, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I with'd none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. n. f. [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE. n. f. [from *cart* and *rope*.] A strong cord used to falten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

CART-WAY. n. f. [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL. n. f. [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support;
And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their *cartel* of defiance, they prefer. *Daniel's Civil War.*

CARTER. n. f. [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakspeare.*

The Divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Esrange.*

Carter and host confronted face to face. *Dryd.*
It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Duffs Journey.*

CARTILAGE. n. f. [*cartilago*, Latin.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become *cartilages*, and *cartilages*: bones. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGINEOUS. } n. f. [from *carti-*
CARTILAGINOUS. } *lage*.] Consist-

ing of cartilages.

By what artifice the *cartilaginous* kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *K. y.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTOON. n. f. [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watts.*

CARTOUCH. n. f. [*cartouche*, French.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for charges.

CARRIAGE. } n. f. [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
CARRIAGE. } case of paper or parch-

ment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;
The strength of big-coin'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *carriage* suits for every bore. *Dryd.*

CARTRUT. n. f. [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. n. f. [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. n. f. [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden.*

To CARVE. v. a. [*ceoppan*, Saxon; *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom.*
Had Democrats really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet feasting idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;
And *carv'd* in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind, these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive line. *Shakspeare.*

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own foldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? *South.*

The labourers' share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to frugality with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will leave the shepherd's throat. *Spens.*
Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage. *Shakspeare.*

To CARVE. v. n.

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.
I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, the carver, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shaksp.*
Well then, things handiromely were serv'd; My m'ns for the stragglers carv'd. *Prior.*

CARVEL. *n. f.* A small ship.
I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Kaleigh.*

CARVER. *n. f.* [from *carve.*]

1. A sculptor.
All arts and artists Theseus could command, Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame; The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*
2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.
Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise, The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys With flying knife, and, as his art directs, With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden.*
3. He that apportions or distributes at will.
In this kind, to come in braving arms, Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way, To find out right with wrongs it may not be. *Shakspere's Richard III.*
We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes. *L'Esrange.*

CARVING. *n. f.* [from *carve.*] Sculpture; figures carved.
They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*
The hds are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden.*

CARUNCLE. *n. f.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.
Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiseman.*

CARYATES. } *n. f.* [from *Carya*, a
CARYATIDES. } city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCADE. *n. f.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascade*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall.] A cataract; a waterfall.
Rivers diverted from their native course, And bound with chains of artificial force, From large *cascales* in pleasing tumult roll'd, Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold. *Prior.*
The river Tiverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascales* from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Aldison.*

CASE. *n. f.* [*caisse*, French, a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.
O cleave, my sides! Heart, once be stronger than thy continent, Crack thy frail *case*. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*
Each thought was visible that roll'd within, As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*
Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*. *Roy.*
The body is but a *case* to this vehicle. *Broome.*
Jult then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace, A two-edg'd weapon from her shining *case*. *Pope.*
2. The outer part of a house or building.
The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Aldison on Italy.*

3. A building unfurnished.
He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts, at his own charge. *Watton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *n. f.* [from *case* and *knife.*]
A large kitchen knife.
The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady matches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. *Aldison on Italy.*

CASE-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *case* and *shot.*]
Bullets enclosed in a case.
In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *n. f.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.
Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace, How dare I think such glory to attain?
These that have it attain'd were in like *case*, Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. *Fairy Queen.*
Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;
Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shakspere.*
Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *case*. *Dryden.*
These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were; and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their particular *case*. *Atterbury.*
My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion. *Pope.*
2. State of things.
He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government; which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence. *Bacon.*
Here was the *case*; an army of English, walled and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*
I can but be a slave wherever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *case* to me. *L'Esrange.*
They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*
3. [In physick.] State of the body; state of the disease.
It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempells; for our sick were many, and in very ill *case*. *Bacon.*
Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
4. History of a disease.
5. State of a legal question.
If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers *cases*: so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. *Bacon.*
6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness or fat. *In case* is, *lilly* or *fat*.
Thou'lyest, most ignorant monster, I am in *case* to justify a constable. *Shakspere's Tempest.*
Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. *L'Esrange.*
Quoth Balph, I should not, if I were *In case* for action, now he here. *Hudibras.*
For if the fire be faint, or out of *case*, He will be copy'd in his famish'd race. *Dryden.*

The priest was pretty well *in case*, And thew'd some humour in his face; Look'd with an easy careless mien, A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; possible event.
The atheist, in *case* things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case*; he, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. *Tillotson.*

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.
Well do I find each man most wise in his own *case*. *Stevenson.*
It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge, in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies. *Tillotson.*

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns.
The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

11. *In case.* [*in caso*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.
For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles. *Hooker.*
A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Hayward.*

TO CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.
Case ye, *case* ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*
The cry went once for this, And still it might, and yet it may again, If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive, And *case* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspere.*
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train, *Cas'd* in green scales, the crocodile extends. *Thomson.*
2. To cover as a case.
Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect. *Shaksp.*
As broad and general as the *cas'd* air. *Shaksp.*
3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.
Then they began to *case* their houses with marble. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.
We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. *Shakspere.*

TO CASEHARDEN. *v. a.* [from *case* and *harden.*] To harden on the outside.
The manner of *casehardening* is thus: Take cow-horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then heat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the

fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat.

Moron's Mechan. Exercises.

CAS'EMATE. *n. f.* [from *casu armata*, Ital. *casanata*, Span. a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

Chambers.

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

Harris.

CAS'EMEND. *n. f.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Way, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*.

Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,

And are the *casements* which admit most light.

DuVies.

They, waken'd with the noise, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently opening lid, the *casement*,
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

Hudibras

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key-hole.

South.

CAS'EUS. *adj.* [*caseus*, Latin.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle.

Fleyer on the Humours.

CAS'ERN. *n. f.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds.

Harris.

CAS'EWORM. *n. f.* [from *case* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Caddis, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little books.

Fleyer.

CASH. *n. f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to overhear the *cash*

Of some rich burgher.

Paradise Lost.

He is at an end of all his *cash*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away,
And punish'd him that put it in his way.

Pope.

CAS'H-KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *cash* and *keep*.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispensator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-purse.

Arbutnot on Coins.

CAS'HEWNUT. *n. f.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks.

Miller.

CASH'ER. *n. f.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a foolish forbearance will teach him to shuffle.

South.

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, order'd his *cashier* to let him have no

more money than what he should count when he received it.

Locke

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no losses, while the muse is kind.

Pope.

To CASH'ER. *v. a.* [*caffer*, French; *cafsare*, Latin.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that small hurt had'st *cafsar'd* Cassio.

Shakspeare.

Seconds in fictions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove *cafsars*, and are *cafsar'd*.

Bacon.

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cafsar'd* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucetius.

Dryden.

They have already *cafsar'd* several of their followers as mutineers.

Addison's Freeholder.

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cafsar'd*, contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd.

Swift.

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate: which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be a *cafsaring* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity.

South.

Some *cafsar*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious.

Locke.

CASK. *n. f.* [*casque*, French; *cadus*, Latin.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*.

Harvey.

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whose tittle, and whose age, with mould o'er-grown,

The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown.

Dryden.

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away.

Raleigh.

CASK. } *n. f.* [*casque*, Fr. *caffis*, Lat.]

CASQUE. } A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,

Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*

Of thy pernicious enemy.

Shakspeare.

And these

Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;

Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.

Dryden.

Why does he load with darts

His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*

His wrinkled brows?

Addison.

CAS'KET. *n. f.* [a diminutive of *caisse*, a chest, Fr. *caisse*, *caffette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casque*, where the jewel, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and taken away.

Shakspeare.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear

Lock'd up within the *casque* of thy breast?

What jewels and what riches hast thou there?

What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest?

DuVies.

Mine eye hath found that hid sepulchral rock,
That was the *casque* of heav'n's richest store.

Milton.

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure

In one dear *casque*, and sav'd only that.

This *casque* India's glowing gems unlocks,

And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.

Pope.

To CASKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To put in a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casquetted* my treasure,

and given order for our hories.

Shakspeare.

CASIAMUNA'IR. *n. f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangala* brought from the East, a nervous and stomachick simple.

Quincy.

To CASSATE. *v. a.* [*caffer*, Fr. *caffere*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supercedes and *caffates* the best medium we have.

Ray on the Creation.

CASSA'TION. *n. f.* [*caffutio*, Lat.] A making null or void.

Dict.

CASSAVI. } *n. f.* A plant.

CASSADA. } *n. f.* A plant.

It is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, root, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects.

Milner.

CASSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CASSIA. *n. f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, *Ex.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

Calmet.

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *casfia*.

Isaiah.

CASSIA. *n. f.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly.

Milner.

CASSIDONY, or *Stickadore.* *n. f.* [*stoechas*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CASSIOWARY. *n. f.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *casfiowaries* in St. James's Park.

Locke.

CASSOCK. *n. f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Halt dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces.

Shakspeare.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *cassock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities.

Swift.

CASSWEED. *n. f.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST. *v. a.* pret. *cast*; part. pass. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.
I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts which envy *casteth* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*
They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening. *1 Mac.*
Then *cast* thy sword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike. *Dryd.*
2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.
If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and *cast* it from thee. *Matthew.*
3. To throw, as from an engine.
Slings to *cast* them. *Chronicles.*
4. To scatter by the hand: as, to *cast* seed.
Cast the dust into the brook. *Deuteronomy.*
5. To force by violence.
Cast them into the Red Sea. *Exodus.*
Cast them into another land. *Deuteronomy.*
6. To shed.
Nor shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Mal'achy.*
7. To throw from a high place.
Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence into destruction *cast* him. *Shakspeare.*
8. To throw as a net or snare.
I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. *1 Cor.*
9. To drop; to let fall.
They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts.*
10. To throw dice, or lots.
And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh. *Josh.*
11. To throw, in wrestling.
And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shakspeare.*
12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.
His carcass was *cast* in the way. *Chronicles.*
His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs. *Pope.*
13. To drive by violence of weather.
Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts.*
What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast*? *Dryden.*
14. To emit.
This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*
15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.
Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them. *Hooker.*
16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.
And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*
Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. *Luke.*
The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it. *2 Kings.*
At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knoller's History.*
Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up mole, and fleas bite more, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*
17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression: as, the king was *cast* from his throne.
Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matthew.*
At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalms.*
18. To condemn in a criminal trial.
But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you
Did trust our counsels, and we both my rue,

- Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*
We take up with the most incompetent wittnesses, nay, often suborn our own wittnesses and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*
He could not; in this torlent case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Meicy! Lord, meicy! *South.*
There then we met; both tried, and both were *cast*;
And this irrevocable sentence pass'd. *Dryden.*- 19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit.
[from *caster*, French.]
The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to *cast* our London escheatour. *Camden.*
Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Piety.*
- 20. To defeat.
No martial project to surprize,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards,
As gamblers tear their losing cards. *Hudibras.*
- 21. To cashier.
You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to a right an imperious lion. *Shakspeare.*
- 22. To leave behind in a race.
In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*
- 23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moul; to change for new.
Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*. *Fairfax.*
Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon.*
O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *cast*,
Each year's growth added to the last,
These lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller.*
The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*. *Dryden.*
From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden.*
The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having *cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison.*
- 24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.
So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryd.*
He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*
- 25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.
Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Genesis.*
- 26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

- Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown.*
How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South.*
Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance is thy falsehood. *Dryden.*
Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale;
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior.*- 27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.
Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, lie!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*
Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakspeare.*
You *cast* th' event of war, my noble Lord,
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakspeare.*
The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*
I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappineses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addison.*
- 28. To contrive; to plan out.
The cloister facing the South is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*
- 29. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.
If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*
Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*
- 30. To fix the parts in a play.
Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*,
and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison.*
- 31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.
A soft wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *cast* his mind;
No thought of heaven ever did assay,
His baser breast. *Spenser.*
Zelman's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, the thought to have an excellent grace. *Stidney.*
As he pass along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shakspeare.*
Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother
single out. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope.*
He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison.*
- 32. To found; to form by running in a mould.
When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion. *Boyle.*
How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*
The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming
mould. *Dryden.*

33. **To melt metal into figures.**
 You crowd, he might reflect, you joyful crowd
 With restless rage would pull my statue down,
 And *cast* the traits anew to his renown. *Prior.*
 This was but as a tinner's fire, to purge out the
 dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new
 mould. *Burnet's Theory.*
34. **To model; to form by rule.**
 We may take a quarter of a mile for the com-
 mon measure of the depth of the sea, if it were
cast into a channel of an equal depth every where.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 Under this influence, derived from mathemat-
 ical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all
 their logical, their metaphysical, and their theo-
 logical and moral learning into this method.
Harris's Logick.
35. **To communicate by reflection or eman-
 ation.**
 So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
 The glorious *Dapimis casts* on his illustrious race.
Dryden.
 We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over
 the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our
 sentiments even in some points of moment.
Harris on the Mind.
36. **To yield, or give up, without reserve
 or condition.**
 The reason of mankind cannot suggest any soli-
 d ground of satisfaction, but in making God
 our friend, and in carrying a conscience to clear,
 as may encourage us, with confidence, to *cast*
 ourselves upon him. *South.*
37. **To inflict.**
 The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those
 who have an indifferency for opinions, especially
 in religion. *Locke.*
38. **To cast aside.** To dismiss as useless or
 inconvenient.
 I have bought
 Golden opinions from all sort of people,
 Which would be worn now in their newest glos,
 Not *cast aside* to soon. *Shakespeare.*
39. **To cast away.** To shipwreck.
 Sir Francis Drake and John Thomas, meeting
 with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the
 islands to the south, where he was *cast away*.
Raleigh's Essays.
 His father Philip had, by like mishap, been
 like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of
 England. *Knalles's History of the Turks.*
 With pity mov'd for others *cast away*
 On rocks of hope and fears. *Refcommen.*
 But now our tears tempestuous grow,
 And *cast* our hopes away;
 Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
 Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*
40. **To cast away.** To lavish; to waste
 in profusion; to turn to no use.
 They that want means to nourish children, will
 obtain from marriage; or, which is all one, they
cast away their bodies upon rich old women.
Raleigh's Essays.
 France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away*?
 Say, shall the current of our right run on?
Shakespeare.
 He might be silent, and not *cast away*
 His sentences in vain. *Ben Jonson.*
 O Marcia, O my sister! still there's hope,
 Our father will not *cast away* a life
 So needful to us all, and to his country.
Aldison's Cato.
41. **To cast away.** To ruin.
 It is no impossible thing for states, by an over-
 fight in some one act or treaty between them and
 their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* them-
 selves for ever. *Hooker.*
42. **To cast by.** To reject or dismiss,
 with neglect or hate.
 Old Capulet and Montague,
 Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeching ornaments. *Shaksp.*
 When men, preferring themselves to be the
 only masters of right reason, *cast by* the votes and

- opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy
 of reckoning. *Locke.*
43. **To cast down.** To reject; to depress
 the mind.
 We're not the first,
 Who, with bad meaning, have incur'd the
 world;
 For thee, oppress'd king, I am *cast down*;
 Myself could else outrown false fortune's frown.
Shakespeare.
 The best way will be to let him see you are
 much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion
 he entertains of you. *Aldison.*
44. **To cast forth.** To emit.
 He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his
 roots as Lebanon. *Isa.*
45. **To cast forth.** To eject.
 I *cast forth* all the household stuff. *Nehemiah.*
 They *cast me forth* into the sea. *Jonah.*
46. **To cast off.** To discard; to put away.
 The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare.*
Cast me not off in the time of old age. *Isaiah.*
 He led me on to mightiest deeds,
 But now hath *cast me off* as never known. *Milton.*
 How! not call him father? I see preference
 alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an
 use of instruction, to *cast off* my father, when I
 am great. *Dryden.*
 I long to clasp that haughty maid,
 And bend her stubborn vultures to my passion:
 When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast her off*.
Aldison.
47. **To cast off.** To reject.
 It is not to be imagined, that a whole society
 of men should publicly and professedly disown
 and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be
 infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*
48. **To cast off.** To disburden one's self of.
 All comprised in one to *cast off* their subjection
 to the crown of England. *Spenser.*
 This maketh them, through an unweariable de-
 sire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the care of
 those very affairs, which do most concern their
 estate. *Hooker, Preface.*
 The true reason why any man is an atheist, is
 because he is a wicked man: religion would curb
 him in his lusts; and therefore he *casts it off*, and
 puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson.*
 Company, in any action, gives credit and coun-
 tenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner
 gets of this, so much he *casts off* of shame.
South.
 We see they never fail to exert themselves, and
 to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the
 weight of it. *Aldison.*
49. **To cast off.** To leave behind.
 Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the
 dogs, and gains a wood: but pressing through a
 thicket, the bushes held him by the horns, till
 the hounds came in and plucked him down.
L'Esrange.
50. **To cast off.** [a hunting term.] To
 let go, or set free: as, to *cast off* the
 dogs.
51. **To cast out.** To reject; to turn out
 of doors.
 Thy hat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no
 father owning it. *Shakespeare.*
52. **To cast out.** To vent; to speak: with
 some intimation of negligence or velle-
 mence.
 Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
 Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?
Aldison.
53. **To cast up.** To compute; to calculate.
 Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most de-
 sirable in life, have given them this rank, health,
 beauty, and riches. *Temple.*
 A man who designs to build, is very exact, as
 he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand;
 but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his
 account. *Dryden.*

54. **To cast up.** To vomit.
 Thou, beately feeder, art so full of lim,
 That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* lim up. *Shak.*
 Their villainy goes against my weak stomach,
 and therefore I must *cast it up*. *Shakespeare.*
 O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
 Her errors up, this fortune to prevent!
Ben Jonson.
 Thy foolish error find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*
55. **To cast upon.** To refer to; to resign
 to.
 If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God
 should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the
 best would sin and lie for ever. *South.*
- To CAST, v. n.**
1. **To contrive; to turn the thoughts.**
 Then, closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
 The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*
 From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
 To seek her out with labour and long time.
Spenser.
 We have three that bend themselves, looking
 into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast*
 about how to draw out of them things of use and
 practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon.*
 But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
 Which else might work him danger or delay.
Milton.
 As a fox, with hot pursuit
 Chas'd thro' a warren, *cast* about
 To save his credit. *Hudibras.*
 All events called casual, among inanimate bod-
 ies, are mechanically produced according to the
 determinate figures, textures, and motions of
 those bodies, which are not conscious of their
 own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how
 to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*
 This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
 Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*
2. **To admit of a form, by casting or
 melting.**
 It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is
 immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so
 as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore,
 or cinders. *Woodward on Effluvia.*
3. **To warp: to grow out of form.**
 Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own
 drought, or moisture of the air, or other acci-
 dent, it alters its flatness and straightness.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.
4. **To cast about.** To contrive; to look for
 means.
 Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their
 own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* to
 bring such events to pass. *Bentley's Semars.*
- CAST, n. f.** [from the verb.]
1. **The act of casting or throwing; a
 throw.**
 So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
 The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
 So far, but that the rest are measuring casts,
 Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*
2. **The thing thrown.**
 Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
 A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon ally. *Dryden.*
3. **State of any thing cast or thrown.**
 In his own instance of calling ambuscade though
 it partake more of contingency than of freedom;
 supposing the posture of the party's hand, who
 did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the
 table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the
 measure of force applied, and supposing all other
 things which did concur to the production of that
cast, to be the very same things were, there is no
 doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary.
Erasmus's Conf. to Holbes.
 Plato compares life to a game at tables; there
 what *cast* we shall have is not in our power; but
 to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*
4. **Manner of throwing.**
 Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat
 or rye on it with a broad *cast*: some sow with a
 single *cast*, and some with a double. *Milton.*

6. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and knelt down and prayed. *Like.*

6. A stroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a cast of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another cast of their politics, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*

This was a cast of Wood's politics; for his information was wholly false and groundless. *Swift.*

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye side; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the cast of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or loathsomeness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man shall be sure to give a cast of their eye to warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first cast of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There, held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one cast of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addison.*

8. He that squints is said popularly to have a cast with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast; to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakespeare.*

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have brought them to the very last cast, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a cast,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recitent at the last cast? *Dryden.*
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even cast, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another cast and figure than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

12. A shade, or tendency to any colour.

A flaky nris, grey, with a cast of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Wossdward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish cast. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shakespeare.*

New names, new dressings, and the modern cast, some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd the world. *See J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat cast of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or looke ornaments, of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very cast of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope on Homer.*

15. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A cast of mallins there was besides, which,

flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

16. [casta, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.

CA'STANET. *n. f.* [castaneta, Span.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of castanets. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CA'STAWAY. *n. f.* [from cast and away.] A person lost, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who castaways. *Hooker.*

Let that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway. *I Cor.*

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the noun] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death; or only remember, at our castaway leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh's History.*

CA'STED. The participle preterit of cast, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh legerity. *Shakespeare.*

CA'STELLAIN. *n. f.* [castellano, Span.] The captain, governour, or constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY. *n. f.* [from castell.] The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Phillips.*

CA'STELLED. *adj.* [from castle.] Enclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern castelled. *Dict.*

CA'STER. *n. f.* [from To cast.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.
If with this throw the strongest caster vie,
Still, further still, I lid the discus fly. *Pope.*
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.
Did any of them set up for a caster of fortune figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addison.*

To CASTIGATE. *v. a.* [castigo, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this four cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakespeare.*

CASTIGA'TION. *n. f.* [from To castigate.]

1. Penance; discipline.
This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
With castigation, exercise devout. *Shakespeare.*
2. Punishment; correction.
Their castigations were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*
3. Emendation; repressive remedy.
The ancients had their conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the castigation of the excesses of generation. *Hume.*

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from castigare.] Punitive, in order to amendment.
There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory; castigatory, or exemplary. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

CA'STING-NET. *n. f.* [from casting and net.] A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep. *May.*

CASTLE. *n. f.* [castellum, Lat.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.
The castle of Maeduff I will surprize. *Shaksp.*
2. CASTLES in the air. [chateaux d'Espagne, Fr.] Projects without reality.
These were but like castles in the air, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh.*

CASTLE-SOAP. *n. f.* [I suppose corrupted from Castile soap.] A kind of soap.
I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on castle-soap. *Addison.*

CA'STLED. *adj.* [from castle.] Furnished with castles.
The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And castled elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

CA'STLEWARD. *n. f.* [from castle and ward.] An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. *Corwell.*

CA'STLING. *n. f.* [from cast.] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a casting's bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaster, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin castrum: the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibson.*

CA'STOR. *n. f.* [castor, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See BEAVER.
Like hunted castors conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring. *Dryden.*
2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated Castor and Pollux, and sometimes Tynarides, which portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*

CASTO'REUM. *n. f.* [from castor. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *n. f.* [from castrametor, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [castrare, Lat.]

1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. *n. f.* [from castrate.] The act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in castration. *Sharp.*

CA'STREL. } *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

CA'STERIL. } *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

CASTRANSIAN. *adj.* [castrensis, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL. *adj.* [casuel, Fr. from casus, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.

Whether found where *casual* fire Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale, Down to the veins of earth.

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy.

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form.

CASUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman Search for a jewel, that too *casually* Hath left mine arm.

Wool new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw.

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember.

CASUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentalness.

CASUALTY. *n. f.* [from *casual*.] 1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice.

That Octavius Cæsar should thirt his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world.

2. Chance that produces unnatural death. Builds in the weather on the outward wall, Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*.

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles.

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect.

CASUIST. *n. f.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence.

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree, And foundeth *casuists* doubt, like you and me?

CASUISTICAL. *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unskilful souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion, favours very little of spirituality.

CASUISTRY. *n. f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages.

Moridity, by her false guardians drawn, Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn.

CAT. *n. f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble: *Cats*, that can judge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n Will not have earth to know.

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd.

A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

CAT. *n. f.* A sort of ship.

CAT in the pan. [imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipania*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him.

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age, You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the stage, This once be just, and in our cause engage.

CATACHRESIS. *n. f.* [*κατάχρησις*, abuse.] It is, in rhetoric, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice beautiful to the ear*.

CATACHRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.

CATACLYSM. *n. f.* [*κατακλυσμός*.] A deluge; an inundation: used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysm* and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world.

CATACOMBS. *n. f.* [from *κατός*, and *κοιλίς*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul.

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches.

CATAGMATICK. *adj.* [*κατῳμας*, a fracture.] That has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaister, and, by the use of a linct glove, leattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it.

CATALEPSIS. *n. f.* [*κατάληψις*.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him.

CATALOGUE. *n. f.* [*κατάλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men, Showghes, water rags, and demy wolves, are cleped

All by the name of dogs.

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet.

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I looked into the Virgil, which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican.

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears, With all the sailors *catalogue* of stars.

CATAMOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine.

CATAPHRACT. *n. f.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards, Both horse and foot; before him and behind, Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.

CATAPLASM. *n. f.* [*κατάπλασμα*.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank, So mortal, that but dip a knife in it, Where it draws blood, no *cataplasms* so rare, Collected from all simples that have virtue

Under the moon can save.

Warm *cataplasms* difficult, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour.

CATAPULT. *n. f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The ballista violently shot great stones and quarries, as also the *catapults*.

CATARACT. *n. f.* [*καταρακτις*.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow! You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout, Till you have drench'd our steeples.

Her stores were open'd, and the firmament Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire? Impendent horrors!

No sooner he, with them of man and beast Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd, And shelter'd round; but all the *cataracts* Of heav'n set open, in the earth shall pour

Rain, day and night.

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*, Through roads abrupt, and rude unshannon'd tracks, Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides, And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

CATARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance.

Saladine bath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataracts*.

CATARRH. *n. f.* [*κατάρρηξις*, *deflusio*.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever

occasions too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,

Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs.*

Paradise Lost.

Neither was the body then subject to die by piece meal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs,* or consumptions. *South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh.*]
CATA'RRHOUS. } Relating to a *catarrh*;
 proceeding from a *catarrh.*

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*
 Old age, attended with a glutinous cold, *catarrhus,* leuco-phlegmatick constitution. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CATA'STROPHE. *n. f.* [*καταστροφή.*]

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *catastrophé* of the old comedy. *Shakspeare.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophé* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAT'CAL. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the play-house to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals.* *Spektorator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe

Of him, whose chat'r'ing flames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* pret. I *caught* or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught.* [*ketsen,* Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand: intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. *1 Sam.*

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air, To Tufculum or Algidio repair. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spektorator.*

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees a id of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mark.*

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The cawling smoke mounts heavy from the fires, At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n, The sparks should *catch* his axletree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak. *2 Samu'l.*

Would they, like Benhadad's ambassador, *catch* hold of every amiable expression. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Luke.*

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Pope.*

I've peus'd her well;

Beauty and honour in her air so mingled, That they have *caught* the king. *Shakspeare.*

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade, The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade, And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair, But, *caught* myself, lie struggling in the snare. *Dryden.*

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught* Of you that yet are well. *Shaksfp. Winter's Tale.*

Those measles,

Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek The very way to *catch* them. *Shaksfp. Coriolanus.*

In sooth I know not why I am so sad:

It wearies me; you say it wearies you; But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it, I am to learn. *Shakspeare's Mer. of Venice.*

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air; which the men could not do without *catching* cold, for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison's Guardian.*

Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar, Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. To catch at. To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy listers

Will *catch* at us like strumpets, and scald rhimers Ballad us out of tune. *Shaksfp. Ant. & Cleop.*

Make them *catch* at all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison's State of the War.*

To CATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases Are grown so *catching.* *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Sickness is *catching*; oh, were favour so!

Yours would I *catch,* fair *Hermia,* ere I go. *Shak.*

Considering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics. *Harvey.*

The palace of Deiphobus ascends In smoky flames, and *catches* up his friends. *Dryden.*

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man, And run among the ranks? *Addison.*

2. To lay hold suddenly; as, the hook catches.

When the yellow hair in flame should fall, The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*

CATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye, His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass, That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly. *Sidney.*

2. Watch; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject. *Addison.*

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations. *Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few instances; as the manner is in the philosophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings, Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryden.*

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthem wife, give great pleasure. *Bacon.*

5. A song sung in succession, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch,* play'd by the picture of nobody. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Far be from thence the glutton parasite, Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryden.*

The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd, *Catches* were sung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch,* if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fusty nut with no kernel. *Shakspeare.*

7. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches,* with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a slight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift-failing ship: often written *catch.*

CATCHER. *n. f.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Museum.*

CATCHFLY. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *fly.*]

A plant; a species of *campion.*

CATCHPOLL. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *poll.*]

A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause. *Cowell.*

They call all temporal businesses under their offices, as if they were but matters for under their offices, and *catchpolls*; though many times those under their offices do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon's Essays.*

Another monster,

Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd A *catchpoll,* whose polluted hands the gods With force incredible and magic charms

Ere have endued, if he his ample palm Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay

Of debtor. *Philips.*

CATCHWORD. *n. f.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE. *n. f.* Food; something to be eaten. This is scarcely read in the singular. See **CATES.**

We'll see what *cates* you have, For soldiers stomachs always serve them well. *Shakspeare.*

CATECHETICAL. *adj.* [from *κατηχημα.*]

Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addison.*

CATECHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical.*]

In the way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE. *v. a.* [*κατηχίζω.*]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will *catechise* the world for him; that is, make questions, and bid them answer. *Shaksp.*

Had those three thousand souls been *catechised* by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise My piked man of countries. *Shakspeare.*

There flies about a strange report, Of some express arriv'd at court; I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet, And catechis'd in ev'ry street. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *n. f.* [from *To catechise.*] One who catechises.

CA'TECHISM. *n. f.* [from *κατηχησῖς*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry, always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechisms*.

He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *Hooker.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. f.* [from *κατηχηστής*.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop. *Hammoul's Fundamentals.*

CATECHUMEN. *n. f.* [from *κατηχούμενος*.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Augustine's time, till the *catechumens* were dissolved. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUMENICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumenus*.] Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL. *adj.* [from *category*.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioners did believe that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* answer. *Clarendon.*

A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts.*

CATEGORICALLY. *adv.* [from *categorical*.] 1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly. I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY. *n. f.* [from *κατηγορία*.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

CATENARIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne.*

TO CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Latin.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION. *n. f.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence. *Brown.*

TO CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed, Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow, Be comfort to my age. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals: misprinted perhaps for *caterer*.

The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcome acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *n. f.* [from *quatre*, French.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *n. f.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His matter and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*. *Shakspeare.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins*? *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the provider or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest; Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes; Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest, And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes. *Ben Jonson.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletic vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*. *South.*

CA'TERESS. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impostor! do not charge innocent nature, As if the world her children should be riotous With her abundance: she, good *cateress*, Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minsheu* are inclined to derive from *chate peluse*, a weasel. It seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *pillar*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Bacon.*

Auter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by noisiture. *Peasham.*

2. Any thing voracious and useles.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. f.* [from *scorpioides*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

TO CA'TERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

Was no dispute between The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras.*

CATES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dish of meat: generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, sir, creates The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*. *Ben Jonson.*

O wasteful riot, never well content With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious Of *cates* by land and sea far fetclit and sent. *Raleigh.*

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,

Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton.*

They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste

Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crowding sip

Their palatable bane. *Phillips.*

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,

Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord. *Arbutnot.*

CA'TFISH. *n. f.* The name of a sea fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. f.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHARTICAL. *adj.* [from *καθάρσις*.] Purg-

CATHARTICK. *ing* medicines. The

vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents,

from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions

some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats

will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid.

By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the dis-

charges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appen-

dages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by

which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of

what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be

strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. *Dray of Piety.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful pow'r, Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul. *Addison.*

CATHARTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near

Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *catcaups*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up

the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecable. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat.] A chair of authority; an episcopal see.

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that where in there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body

politic. *Arbuckle's Paragon.*

- Mcthought I fat in feat of majesty,
In the cathedral church of Westminster. *Shaksf.*
2. Prolonging to an episcopal church.
His constant and regular assisting at the cathedral service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather. *Locke.*
3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.
Here aged trees cathedral walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pepe.*

CATHE'DRAL. n. f. The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. *Addison.*

CATHERINE PEAR. See PEAR.
For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Catherine's pear,
The side that's next the fun. *Suckling.*

CATHETER. n. f. [*καθετηρ*.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.
A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a catheter must help you. *Wifeman.*

CATHOLES. n. f. [In a ship.] Two little holes altern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship altern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHOLICISM. n. f. [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. adj. [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικός*, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called catholic, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are said to be catholic, because they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.
4. *Catholic* or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called catholic, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calm.*

Doubtless the success of those your great and catholic endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Scapts.*

These systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some catholic laws. *Ray.*

CATHOLICON. n. f. [from *catholic*; *καθολικον φαρμακον*.] An universal medicine.

Prevention against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a catholic against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CATKINS. n. f. [*kattetkens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CATLIKE. adj. [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch. *Shakspeare.*

CATLING. n. f.

1. A dismembering knife used by surgeons. *Harris.*
2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddlestrings.
What music there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make catlings of. *Shakspeare.*
3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CATMINT. n. f. [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATOPTRICAL. adj. [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A catoptrical or dioptrical heat is superior to any, vitrifying the hardest substances. *Arbutnot.*

CATOPTRICKS. n. f. [*κατοπτρο*, a looking-glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE. n. f. [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The same with *catcal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere catpipes and dunces. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. n. f. A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glittering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. n. f. An herb; the same with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*.

CAT'S-HEAD. n. f. A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer.*

CAT'SILVER. n. f. A kind of fossil.

Cat'silver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodw.*

CAT'S-TAIL. n. f.

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips.*

CAT'SUP. n. f. A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer,
Botargo, catsup, and cavier. *Swift.*

CATTLE. n. f. [A word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Stelman*, from *capitalia*, *que ad caput pertinent*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville* uses *catele* for *price*.]

1. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.

Make poor men's cattle break their necks. *Shakspeare.*

And God made the heast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.
Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour. *Shakspeare.*

CAVALCADE. n. f. [French; from *cavallo*,

a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your cavalcade the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice,
when he saw such a numerous cavalcade of his own raising! *Addison.*

CAVALIER. n. f. [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horseman; a knight.
2. A gay, sprightly military man.
For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn cavaliers to France? *Shakspeare.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

Each party grows proud of that appellation,
which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelfs and Gibe-lines, Huguenots, and Cavaliers. *Swift.*

CAVALIER. adj. [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY. adv. [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAVALRY. n. f. [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be hurt as their work-folks, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon.*

Their cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addison.*

To CAVATE. v. a. [*carvo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVAZION. n. f. [from *carvo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CAUDEBECK. n. f. A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CAUDLE. n. f. [*ebaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare.*

He had good broth, caudle, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wifeman.*

To CAUDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudle thy murning toast,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shakspeare.*

CAVE. n. f. [*cave*, French; *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gullow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakspeare.*
Bid him bring his power

Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind cave of eternal night. *Shakspeare.*

They did square and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very caves of the quarry. *Watson.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expence
The work it seem'd of some suspicious pinnce.

Dryden.

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used.

The object of light doth strike upon the pupil
of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear
doth hold off the sound a little.

Bacon.

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Such as we

Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakspeare.*

CAVEAT. *n. f.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware.*] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair.

Ayliffe.

The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots.

Spenser.

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*.

Twinbull to Pope.

CAVERN. *n. f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mark thy monstrous village?

Shakspeare.

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy.

Thomson.

CAVERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Borsts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirls.

Philips.

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills, a gushing fountain broke.

Pope.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, rests self-satisfy'd.

Pope.

CAVERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath.

Woodward's Natural History.

CAVESSON. *n. f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.] A fort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit.

Farrier's Diet.

CAUF. *n. f.* A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water.

Phillips' World of Words.

CAUGHT. The part. pass. of *To catch*.

CAVIA'RE. *n. f.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*.

Greav.

CAVIER. *n. f.* A corruption of *caviare*. See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deferving friend;

But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair.

Shakspeare.

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract.

Shaksp.

He *cavils* first at the poet's insinuing so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage.

Pope.

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,

Then *cavil* the conditions?

Paradise Lost.

CA'VIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to thwart.

Hooker.

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations.

Swift.

CAVILLATION. *n. f.* [from *cavil*.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied.

Hooker.

CAVILLER. *n. f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency.

Adlif.

There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning.

Atterbury.

CA'VILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [from *cavil*.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed.

Ayliffe.

CAVIN. *n. f.* [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CA'VITY. *n. f.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.

Holder.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a penning kind.

Dryden.

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull.

Addison.

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone.

Arbutnot on Diet.

If the atmosphere were reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth.

Bentley.

CAUK. *n. f.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodw.*

CA'UKY. *adj.* [from *cauk*.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed.

Woodward on Effluvia.

CAUL. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all;

Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,

Such as the was, their eyes might her behold.

Spenser.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.

Dryd.

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread.

Greav.

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are enclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suter cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool.

Ray.

The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double *cauls* invol'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay.

Pope.

CAULITEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULIFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage which were sown in August.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

To CAULK. See To CALK.

To CA'UPONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.]

To keep a victualling house; to sell wine or victuals.

Diab.

CA'USABLE. *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another.

Brown.

CA'USAL. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Latin.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on pre-requird motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenation.

Glauk.

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, because he followed evil counsel.

Watts' Logic.

CAUSALITY. *n. f.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

By an unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*.

Glauville's Sccepis.

CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.

This may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth.

Brown.

CAUSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

This doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions; ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation*.

Brown.

CA'USATIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the arceopagy of hell, to work them from it.

Brown's Nat. Ess.

CAUSE. *n. f.* [*causa*, Latin.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wife and learned, amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some

Brown's Nat. Ess.

first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker*.

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the effusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke*.

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other fight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakespeare*.

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, mult needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South*.

Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden*.
Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the cause,
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden*.

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often with fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe*.

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse,
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
E-fold authority. *Shakespeare*.

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell*.

To *CAUSE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing*, and all for ever *sustaining*. *Raleigh*.

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South*.

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune caus'd her care,
To loath her life, and languish in despair. *Dryden*.

Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke*.

CAUSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *causeless*.]

Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despoiler of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living*.

CAUSELESS. *adj.* [from *cause*.]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation*.

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth upright,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same, I have no might:
To change love *causeless*, is reproch to warlike knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.
And me and mine threats not with war but death;

Thus *causeless* hatred endless is unchast. *Fahfax*.
The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker*.

As women yet who apprehend
Soon sudden cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller*.

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded, Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham*.

CAUSER. *n. s.* [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney*.

Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakespeare*.

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *causer* of moral effects. *Regeers*.

CAUSEY. } *n. s.* [*chauffée*, Fr.] This
CAUSEWAY. } word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*.] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Shippim the lot came forth westward by the *causey*. *Chron*.

The other way Satan went down,
The *causeway* to hell-gate. *Milton*.

But that broad *causeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden*.

Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows;
Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope*.

CAUSTICAL. } *adj.* [*καυστικός*.] Epithets

CAUSTICK. } of medicaments which destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy*.

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines, or *escharotics*. *Wiseman*.

I proposed eradicating by escharotics, and began with a *caustick* stone. *Wiseman*.

Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbutnot*.

CAUSTICK. *n. s.* A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple*.

The piercing *caustics* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emetics ranch, and keen cathartics scour. *Garrh*.

CAUTEL. *n. s.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple. Not used.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no foil of *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shakespeare*.

CAUTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.

Palladio doth wish, like a *cauteleux* artisan,
that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Weston*.

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cauteleux* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. *Spenser in Ireland*.

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cauteleux* baits and practice. *Shakespeare*.

CAUTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cauteleux*.]

1. Cunningly; sily; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and

the other party doth *cauteleously* get the start and advantage; yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the scietica side of Jacob, do *cauteleously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brown*.

CAUTERIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cauterize*.]

The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wifeman*.

To CAUTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.]

To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Consuming it with speaking. *Shakespeare*.

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insects, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery*.

CAUTERY. *n. s.* [*cauterio*, uro.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. *Quincy*.

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wifeman*.

CAUTION. *n. s.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure with as much assurance as worthy matters bear. *Sidney*.

The Cedar, upon this new acquess, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his disfigurement. *Houel*.

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon*.

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. *Ayliffe*.

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Esrange*.

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbutnot*.

5. Warning.

To CAUTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various fate?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The different shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Prior*.

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift*.

CAUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southem*.

Is there no security for the island of Britain?
Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports to give us for securing trade? *Swift*.

CAUTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.]

Wary; watchful.

Be cautious of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage.

CAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are: Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd; For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.

CAUTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*.

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived.

TO CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the found.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruffet-pated choughs, many in fort, Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report.

A walk of aged elms, to very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region.

The rook, who high amid the boughs, In early spring, his airy city builds, And ceaseless *caws*.

TO CEASE. *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desert: with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease from* combat, spare; My brother's be your most peculiar care.

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land.

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intellect, *cease* from that *moles corporis*, and are no longer in it.

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee.

4. To rest.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours.

TO CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd* With slight denial.

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still.

Cease then this impious rage.

But he, her fears to *cease*, Sent down the meek-eyed peace.

CEASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *decease*.

The *cease* of majesty Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws What 's near it with it.

CEASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire, On which my endless tears were bootless spent.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold, Both day and night.

That stands secure, though all the winds employ Their *ceaseless* roar; and only sheds its leaves, Or mass, which the revolving spring restores.

CECITY. *n. f.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecitiency*; they have sight enough to discern the

light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours.

CECITIENCY. *n. f.* [*cæcitus*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no *cecitiency*, yet more than a *cecitiency*.

CEDAR. *n. f.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby showing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves, so regularly, as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his travels, says, he measured one of the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and found. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The saw-dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming myrtle. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years found.

I must yield my body to the earth: Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge, Whose arms gave shelter to the pinnace eagle; Under whose shade the ramping lion slept; Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree, And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind.

CEDRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

TO CEIL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold.

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

CEILING. *n. f.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last.

And now the thicken'd sky Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rush'd the rain Impetuous.

So when the sun by day, or moon by night, Strike on the polish'd brats their trembling light, The glittering species here and there divide, And cast their dubious beams from side to side: Now on the walls, now on the pavement play, And to the *ceiling* flash the glaring day.

CELANDINE. *n. f.* [*chelidonium*, Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphrasia.

CELTURE. *n. f.* [*calutura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in figures.

TO CELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being.

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He flew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath.

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*.

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

This pause of pow'r 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;

While England *celebrates* your safe return.

CELEBRATION. *n. f.* [from *celebrate*.]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive-forrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage.

While you are willing it shall come to note; What time we will our *celebration* keep,

According to my birth.

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserv'g a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few.

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have added to their alphabet.

CELEBRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always *celebricious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, whom that nation worshipped.

CELEBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebricious*.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *celebricious*.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. *n. f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Public and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence.

CELEBRICK. *n. f.* A species of parsley: it is also called *turnep rooted celery*.

CELEBRITY. *n. f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swift-ness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of discourse: for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good.

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and *celerity* to make head against them.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift *celerity* flies,

In motion with no less *celerity* Than that of thought.

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved.

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer.

CELESTIAL. *adj.* [*caelestis*, Lat.] Heavenly; relating to the superior regions.

CELESTIAL. *adj.* [*caelestis*, Lat.] Heavenly; relating to the superior regions.

There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning.

Shakspeare.

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of other climes to their own.

Brown.

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Play that sad note

I nam'd my knell, whilst I sit meditating
On that *celestial* harmony I go to.

Shakspeare.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd? *Dryd.*

Telemachus, his bloomy face

Glowing *celestial* sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELESTIAL. *n. f.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus *Asabe* and mild the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads.

Pope.

CELESTIALLY. *adv.* [from *celestial*.] In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY. *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth tenesified, and earth but heaven *celestified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CELIACK. *adj.* [*celiaca*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CELIBACY. *n. f.* [from *caelibis*, Lat.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty.

SpeEtator.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy*.

Atterbury.

CELIBATE. *n. f.* [*calibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered.

Grant.

CELL. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thousand *cells*;
In each some active fancy dwells.

Prior.

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their separate *cells* and properties maintain.

Pope.

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Brides she did intend confession
At Patrick's *cell* this ev'n; and there she was not.

Shakspeare.

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, any contemplations dwell.

Denham.

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my inward sight.

Milton's Par. Lost.

For ever in it is humble *cell*,
Let thee and I together dwell.

Prior.

In cottages and low y *cells*
True piety neglected dwells;

Till call'd to heav'n, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great.

Somerville.

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

Quincy.

CELLAR. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores and liquors are reposit.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life.

Peacham on Drawing.

CELLARAGE. *n. f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*.

Shakspeare.

A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*.

Mortimer.

CELLARIST. *n. f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

Diët.

CELLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four.

Sharp's Surgery.

CELSITUDE. *n. f.* [*celstudo*, Lat.] Height.

Diët.

CEMENT. *n. f.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore.

Shaksfp.

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and stones powder'd, that becometh hard as marble.

Bacon.

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves.

Bacon.

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a moist firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and *cement*.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the peace of virtue, which is set betwixt us as the *cement* of our love,

To keep it builded, be the ram to batter.

Shaksfp.

What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness?

Glanville.

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabric, is gratitude.

South.

To CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know.

Shaksfp.

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances.

Burnet.

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was sent us to repair

Two-brightest, brittle'd, cartily things,
A lady's face and china ware.

Swift.

To CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

Sharp's Surgery.

CEMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEMENTER. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having design'd man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language, which was to be the great instrument and *cementor* of society.

Locke.

CEMETRY. *n. f.* [*cemeterio*.] A place where the dead are reposit.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their

old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body.

Aldisfor.

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinsfolk*: so *Cin-nulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred.

Gilson.

CENATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans wash'd, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CENOBI'TICAL. *adj.* [*κENOBIOS* and *ΒΙΟΣ*.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns.

Stillingfleet.

CENOTAPH. *n. f.* [*κενο* and *τάφος*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Prism, to whom the story was unknown,
As dead deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;

A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept.

Dryden's Fables.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *cenotaph* or empty monument.

Notes on the Odyssey.

CENSE. *n. f.* [*cenfus*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told.

Bacon.

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incense*.

The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round
With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound.

Dryden.

Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires.

Dryden.

CENSER. *n. f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar.

Peacham.

Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden *ensers*, hid the mount.

Milton.

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and fish, and flush,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.

Shakspeare.

CENSON. *n. f.* [*cenfio*, Lat.] A rate; an assessment.

God intended this *cenfion* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should.

Joseph Hall.

CENSOR. *n. f.* [*cenfor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobration.

Ill-natur'd *cenfors* of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past.

Rescum.

The most severe *cenfor* cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager.

Dryden.

CENSO'RIAN. *adj.* [from *cenfor*.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the *cenforian* power for offences under the degree of capital.

Bacon.

CENSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *cenfor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be impartial, but what is censorious, or vindictive?

Swift.

O let thy preference make my travels light!

And pretend Venus shall exact my name
Above the regions of *Cerberus* fame.

Prior.

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neighbours.

Watts on a Mind.

3. Sometimes on.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was vigorously and universally censorious upon all his brethren of the gown.

Swift.

CENSORIOUSLY. *a. v.* [from *censorious*.]

In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *censorious*.]

Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, *censoriousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another.

Tilley's Sat.

CENSORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *censor*.]

1. The office of a censor.

2. The time in which the office of censor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CENSURABLE. *adj.* [from *cenſure*.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something *cenſurable*.

Locke.

CENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cenſurable*.] Blamableness; fitness to be censured.

CENSURE. *n. f.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for Lat. the greatest of these days

To 'scape may *ceſſare*, not expect my praise.

Pope.

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, you, my sister, will you go

To give your *cenſures* in this weighty business?

Shakespeare.

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,

Remains the *cenſure* of this hellish villain.

Shakespeare.

4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the *cenſures* of the church.

Hammond.

To CENSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurare*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

The like *cenſurings* and despisings have embittered ill spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another.

Sanderſon.

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CENSURER. *n. f.* [from *cenſure*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not flint

Our necessary actions, in the fear

To cope malicious *cenſurers*.

Shakespeare.

A statesman, who is possessor of real merit, should look upon his political *cenſurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics.

Addison.

CENT. *n. f.* [*centum*, Latin, a hundred.]

A hundred; as, five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR. *n. f.* [*centaurus*, Latin.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

Down from the waste they are centaurs, though women all above.

Shakespeare.

VOL. I.

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in it than the name *centaur*.

Locke.

2. The archer in the zodiac.

The cheateſt circle of the sky

To comprehend the *centaur* and *er* fields.

Thomson.

CENTAUERY. *g. r.* *greater and less*. [Centaurium.] Two plants.

Add ponded galls, and roses dry,

And with *Crotan* thyme strong ſcented *centauery*.

Dryden.

CENTENARY. *n. f.* [*centenarius*, Latin.]

The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some initial abatement should have been made.

Haberus on Preteritine.

CENTESIMAL. *n. f.* [*centesimus*, Latin.]

Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.

Abraham on Com.

CENTIFOLIUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIPEDE. *n. f.* [from *centum* and *pes*.]

A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty legs*.

CENOTO. *n. f.* [*cenoto*, Latin.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

It is quibed, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cenoto*.

If any man think the poem a *cenoto*, our poet will but have done the same in jest which *Bonaeu* did in earnest.

Advertisement to Pope's Dram. ad.

CENTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water.

Hoodward's Natural Hist. y.

Umbric, a dusky and cholery spirit, Down to the *central* centre, his proper scene.

Repairs.

Pope's Rape of the Lock.

CENTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests *centrally* upon it.

Dryden.

CENTRE. *n. f.* [*centrum*, Latin.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.

The earth's centre, the planets, and this *centre*.

Observe degree, priority, and place.

Shakespeare.

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, striving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light.

Dugby on Bodies.

To CENTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd Round through the vast profundity obscure.

Milton.

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,

Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone.

Prior.

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast.

South.

O impudent, regardful of thy own, Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone!

Dryden.

To CENTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to centre, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity.

Deacy of Piety.

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is centre, yet extend to all! So thou,

Censuring, receiv'd from all those orbs.

Milton.

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in *Dioneth*, lay down;

Our hopes must *centre* on our lives alone.

Dryden.

The common acknowledged merits of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit.

Sturtevant.

It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the old prophecies, in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered.

Sturtevant.

CENTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,

Say where his *centrick* happiness doth lie.

Dome.

CENTRIFUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Latin.] Having the quality acquired, by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force.

Chyren.

CENTRIPETAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Latin.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, wherby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres;

and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body; and *centripetal*, in respect of the revolving body.

Chyren.

CENTRY. See SENTRY.

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,

Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea.

Gay.

CENTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] A hundred fold.

To CENTUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Latin.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times.

Dict.

To CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Latin.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR. *n. f.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture.

Ayliffe.

CENTURION. *n. f.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded a hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you?—A most royal one.

The *centurions*, and their charges, distinctly hillted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.

Shakespeare.

CENTURY. *n. f.* [*centuria*, Latin.]

1. A hundred: usually employed to specify time; as, the second *century*.

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new.

Boyle.

And now time's whiter series is begun,

Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run.

Dryden.

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first *centuries*, because the bishop often ended in the martyr.

Addison.

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did *divide* the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds.

Spenser.

When with wood leaves and weeds I've strew'd
his grave,

And on it laid a century of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er I'll weep and sigh.

Shakspeare.

CEROL. An initial in the names of men,
which signifies a ship or vessel, such as
those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson.*

CERPHALALGY. *n. f.* [*κεφαλαλγία.*] The
headach. *Diél.*

CERPHALICK. *adj.* [*κεφαλή.*] That is medi-
cinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate
the blood, so as to make it circulate easily
through the capillary vessels of the brain.

Abulhot on Aliments.

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped
in a cephalick balsam. *Biseman.*

CERASTES. *n. f.* [*κεραστή.*] A serpent
having horns, or supposed to have them.
Scorpion, and asp, and amphibia dire.

Cerastes horn'd, hyrins, and clops drear. *Milton.*

CERATE. *n. f.* [*cera, Lat. wax.*] A medi-
cine made of wax, which, with oil,
or some softer substance, makes a consis-
tence softer than a plaster. *Quincy.*

CERATED. *adj.* [*ceratus, Lat.*] Waxed;
covered with wax.

To CERERE. *v. a.* [from *cera, Lat. wax.*]
To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle,
and strong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch
from the edges of the lips. *W. J. man.*

CEREBELL. *n. f.* [*cerebellum, Lat.*] Part
of the brain.

In the head of a man, the base of the brain and
cerebel, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the
horizon. *Derham.*

CERECLOTH. *n. f.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth
smeared over with glutinous matter,
used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed
in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with
gums, in manner of *cerecloth*. *Bacon.*

CEREMENT. *n. f.* [from *cera, Lat. wax.*] Cloths
dipped in melted wax, with
which dead bodies were infolded when
they were embalmed.

Let me not burn in ignorance, but tell
Why canonized bones, heard in earth,
Have burn'd their *cerements*? *Shakspeare.*

CEREMONIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite;
ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage! *Shaksf.*

We are to eny it from the hand to the heart,
to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial
duty, and the modes of civility into the realities
of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial*
worship that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Oh monstrous, superstitious parit in,
Of retin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'st it out, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMONIAL. *n. f.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite; pre-
scriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent
for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial*, or any in-
different part, would be a resolution in the legi-
slature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the
Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremo-
nial.*] The quality of being ceremonial;
overmuch use of ceremony.

CEREMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different economy of religion, God
was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part
of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,

How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was i' th' offering! *Shakspeare.*

3. Attentive to outward rites, or pre-
scriptive formalities.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shakspeare.*

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of
civility; formally respectful.

They have a lot of *ceremonious* phrases, that run
through all ranks and degrees among them.
Milford's Guardian

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends. *Shak.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old custom was grown so *ceremonious*, as he
would needs accompany me some miles in my
way. *Stimpy.*

CEREMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremoni-
ous.*] In a ceremonial manner; for-
mally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare

Some welcome for the misdeeds of the house. *Shak.*

CEREMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremo-
nious.*] Addictedness to ceremony; the
use of too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. *n. f.* [*ceremonia, Lat.*]

1. Outward rite; external form in reli-
gion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenser.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies.* *Shaksf.*

Disrobe the images,

If you find them deck'd with *ceremony.* *Shaksf.*

2. Forms of civility.

The fauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare.*

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others
not to use them again, and so diminish respect
to himself. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?

What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?

Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?
Shakspeare.

A coarser place,

Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well
forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CEROTE. *n. f.* The same with *cerate.*

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of
olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served
my purpose. *Biseman.*

CERTAIN. *adj.* [*certus, Lat.*]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable;
undoubted; that cannot be questioned,
or denied.

Those things are *certain* among men, which
cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly.
Tillotson.

This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether
these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*

2. Refused; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Aleyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the
expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain*
a remedy for any other distemp'r. *Mead.*

5. Constant; never failing to be; not ca-
sual.

Virtue, that directs our ways

Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryd.*

6. Regular; settled; stated.

You shall gather a *certain* rate. *Exodus.*

Who calls the council, states a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the
way? *Pope.*

The preparation for your supper shews you *certain*
hours. *Cotton.*

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain*
man told me this.

How bad however this fashion may justly be ac-
counted, *certain* of the same country men do pass
far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

Some *certain* of your brethren roat'd, and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakspeare.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several
bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should
be tractable. *Wilkins.*

CERTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without question; with-
out doubt.

Certainly let that, by those legal means, cannot
be secured, can be much less so by any private at-
tempt. *D. Day of Piety.*

What precise collection of simple ideas mod-
estly or fugally stand for, in another's use, is
not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CERTAINNESS. *n. f.* [from *certain.*] The
same with *certainity.*

CERTAINTY. *n. f.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or
disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure; as the *certain-
tainty* of an event, or of a remedy.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainities*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakspeare.*

3. That which is real and fixed.

4. Regularity; settled state.

CERTES. *adv.* [*certes, Fr.*] Certainly;
in truth; in faith: an old word.

Certes, fir knight, you've been too much to
blame.

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass blame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

Spenser.

For, *certes*, these are people of the island. *Shak.*

Certes, our authors are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTIFICATE. *n. f.* [*certificat, low Lat.*]
he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give
notice to another court of any thing
done therein. *Cowwell.*

2. Any testimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a pro-
tection. *I. Strange.*

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself
soberly before company. *Addison.*

To CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier, French.*]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassadours retusjed out of
Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king
that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon.*

This is designed to *certify* those things that are
confirmed of God's favour. *Hammend.*

2. It has of before the thing told, after the person told: as, I *certified* you of the fact.

CERTIORARI. *n. f.* [Latin] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Worvell.*

CERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd: for 'twas offence

With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryd.*

There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certitudo* we have of things, whether by mathematic demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Grav.*

CERVICAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The *arteria*, bending a little upwards, sends forth the *arterial* and *axillary* arteries; the rest, turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Clarke.*

CERULEAN. } *adj.* [*ceruleus*, Lat.]
CERULEOUS. } Blue; sky-coloured.

It afforded a solution with now and then a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

From thee the sapphire could ether take,
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson.*

CERULIFICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubilick, *cerulifick*, and others, are separated one from another. *Grav.*

CERUMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CERUSE. *n. f.* [*cerusia*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *cerusi*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESAREAN. *adj.* [from *Cesar*.]

The *Cesarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cesari* to the Roman family so called. *Quincy.*

CESS. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *cese*; see *CENSE*; though imagined by *Juinus* to be derived from *saisire*, to seize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *ces* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualing the soldiers, when they are in garrison. *Spenser.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cese*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakspeare* for bounds or limits, though it stand for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cutts's fiddle, put a few floeks in the point; the poor jade is wrong in the withers out of all *cess*. *Shakspeare*

To *Cess*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in an Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To *Cess*. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See *Cessor*.

CESSATION. *n. f.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* toff
By theories, the practice part is lost. *Denham.*

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from poltricks. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, mixeth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbutnot.*

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the success of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intended to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *King Charles.*

CESSANT. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained. *Corwell.*

CESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas, if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSION. *n. f.* [*cessio*, Fr. *cessio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body perussed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *cession*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A party in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *cession*.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax. *Diel.*

CESSOR. *n. f.* [from *cesso*, Lat. In law.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his *cess*, or ceasing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant *cesseth*, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant ceaseth to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement. *Corwell.*

CESTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison.*

CERACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cera*, whale? Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not without the *ceraceous* and *celaceous* animals. *Brown's Vol. I. Ec.*

He hath created variety of these *ceraceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a ceraceous fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. *Ray on the Great Brit.*

CEFAUR. A note in the scale of musick.

Ganuit I am, the ground of all accord,

A re, to plead Horonubo's passion;

B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord.

Cefaur, that loves with all attention. *Shakspeare.*

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *sh*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *k*, as *choleric*.

CHASE. See *CHASE*.

CHAD. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are bunt, sprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew.*

To *CHAPE*. *v. a.* [*chauffer*, French.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At last, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Fairy Queen.*

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like plant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former mats to form, and frame to use. *Dryden.*

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar *chafed* with sweat? *Shakspeare.*

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than snow
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabick spices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry; to inflame passion.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When the for thy repeal was supplicant,
That to close prison he commanded her. *Shakspeare.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the *Riodesans*, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the civility of his soldiers. *Krolle's History of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar; his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To *CHAPE*. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right fore. *Spenser.*

He will not rejoice so much at the abuse or Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Shakspeare.*

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And swear!—not Addison himself was safe. *Pope.*

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.
Shakspere's J. Cesar.

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heat;
a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a
pett; a fret; a storm.

When sir Thomas More was speaker of the
parliament, with his wildom and eloquence he
so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the
cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.
Camden's Remains.

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. f.* An officer belonging to
the lord chancellor, who sits the wax
for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFER. *n. f.* [ceapon, Sax. *kever*,
'Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY. *n. f.* A forge in an iron mill,
where the iron is wrought into com-
plete bars, and brought to perfection.
Phillips.

CHAFF. *n. f.* [ceap, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]
1. The husks of corn that are separated by
thrashing and winnowing.

We shal be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspere.*

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.
Dryden.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had
been just thrashed out of the sheaf; he then bid
him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and
lay it aside by itself. *Spektator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to
buy.] To treat about a bargain; to
haggle; to bargain.

Not rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold. *Dryd.*

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging
about this or t' other ceremony, is but like open-
ing a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In disputes with chaimen, when your matter
sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and
tell your matter that they will not take a furthering
of's. *Swift.*

To CHAFFER. *v. a.* [The active sense
is obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were
set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never said to greet,
No *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.
Fairy Queen.

CHAFFERER. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] A
buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHAFFIN. *n. f.* [from *schaffner*, Fr.
to heat.] A vessel for heating water.
Diz.

CHAFFERY. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traf-
fick; the practice of buying and selling.

The thau'r, merchandise and *chaffery*; that
buying and selling. *Spenser's Stan. of Inward.*

CHAFFINCH. *n. f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.]
A bird so called, because it delights in
chaff, and is by some much admired for
its song. *Phillips' Works of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are inju-
rious to corn seeds. *Motter's History.*

CHAFFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without
chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shakspere's Cymb.*

CHAFFWEED. *n. f.* [*gnaphalium*, Latin.]
An herb, the fame with *cutweed*.

CHAFFY. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like *chaff*;
full of *chaff*; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a
reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the
middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a
great remove from the present age, contracts a
veneration. *Glamville.*

CHAFFINGDISH. *n. f.* [from *chafe* and
dish.] A vessel to make any thing hot
in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and
tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the
ordinary fire which belongeth to *chaffingdishes*,
potsnets, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

CHAGRIN. *n. f.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill hu-
mour; vexation; fretfulness; peevish-
ness. It is pronounced *shagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That single act gives half the world the spleen.
Pope.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional
inconveniencies and *chagrins*, more than their
small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.
Pope's Letters.

To CHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To
vex; to put out of temper; to tease;
to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. f.* [*chaîne*, French.]
1. A series of links fastened one within
another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it
upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about
his neck. *Genesis.*

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; some-
thing with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is mea-
sured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, mea-
sure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the
quickest flight of mind, reach it; or, by think-
ing, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together, as of causes
or thoughts; a succession; a subordi-
nation.

Those so mistake the christian religion, as to
think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny
all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.
Hammond.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise
of any faculty, so especially in that of right reason-
ing; which is still the greater, by how much the
consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of
them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act establish-
ed against the rich, and provide more piercing
statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.
Shakspere's Coriolanus.

The mariners be *chained* in his own galleys for
slaves. *Kallias.*

O, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pasture, and the spoil of war!
Prior.

They, with joint force oppression *chain'd*, fit
Imperial justice at the helm. *Townson.*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*.
Prior.

This would, 'tis true,
Was made for *Cæsar*, but for *Trius* too;
And when more blest? who *chain'd* his country,
say.

O, he whole virtue fight'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral facing the mouth of the haven
chained, and the castles full of ordnance, and
strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.
Shakspere.

CHAINPUMP. *n. f.* [from *chain* and
pump.] A pump used in large English
vessels, which is double, so that one
rises as the other falls. It yields a great
quantity of water, works easily, and is
easily mended; but takes up a great
deal of room, and makes a disagreeable
noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast,
a wonderful great case to great ships, both at
sea and in harbour, hath been devised; together
with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as
much water as the ordinary did; and we have
lately added the bonnet and the drabble.
Raleigh's Essays.

CHAINSHOT. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.]

Two bullets or half bullets, fastened
together by a chain, which, when they
fly open, cut away whatever is before
them.

In sea fights, oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn
of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off
by the *chainshot*, and splinters. *Wafeman.*

CHAINWORK. *n. f.* [from *chain* and
work.] Work with open spaces like
the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chain-
work*, for the chapters which were upon the tops
of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHAIR. *n. f.* [*chair*, French.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains upbind.
Pope.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person,
with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat
for a single person, without a back. *Watts.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the
crown.—
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsword'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakspere's Richard III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedoin, throne and kingdom,
say;

Either that 's thine, or else thou wert not his.
Shakspere.

The honour'd gods

Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice

Supply with worthy men. *Shakspere.*

Her grace sat down to rest awhile,

In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakspere.*

The committee of the commons appointed

Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Chambers.*

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,

The seat of audience, old Latinius fate. *Dryden.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
Pope.

CHAIRMAN. *n. f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen
chairman or moderator, to keep the several
speakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one jostles in the thole;

A taster breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole.
Dryden.

Troy chariots bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.

Swift.

CHAISE. *n. f.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it.

Addison.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*, of *χαλκός*, brass, and *γράφω*, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brads.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in brads.

CHALDER. } *n. f.* A dry English mea-
CHALDRON. } sure of coals, consisting
CHALUDRON. } of thirty-six bushels
heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaludron* should weigh two thousand pounds.

Chambers.

CHALICE. *n. f.* [*calix*, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Latin.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd
him

A *chalice* for the nonce.

Shakespeare.

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*.

Stillingfleet.

CHALICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup: applied by Shakespeare to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus' gins arise,

His steeds to water at these springs,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies.

Shakespeare.

CHALK. *n. f.* [*ceale*, *cealcetan*, Sax. *calek*, Welsh.]

Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the toles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn.

Chambers.

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones that are beaten in sunder.

Isaiah.

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost.

Mortimer.

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits most appear.

Dryden.

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The basilly rabble then came down
From all the quiers in the town,
And stulls and thopboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms.

Hudibras.

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalk'd*, if it is not well dunged,
will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*.

Mortimer.

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by necessity, whose grace
Chalk succeeds their way.

Shakespeare.

His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow-creatures.

South.

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design.

Dryden.

The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually.

Woodward.

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called *chalk eggs*, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them.

Woodward.

CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See **CHALK-CUTTER**.

CHALKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm.

Shakspeare.

That bellying beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff.

Rowe.

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting.

Bacon.

To CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales stept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight.

Shakspeare.

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.

Dryden.

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible.

Locke.

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such losels and scatterlings,
as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten,
when they are *challenged* for any such fact.

Spenser.

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness.

Shakspeare.

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default.

Hale.

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*.

Hooker.

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*.

Shakspeare.

And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the Moor, my lord.

Shakspeare.

Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them.

Shakspeare.

So when a tyger fucks the bullock's blood,
As famili'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Rears loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food.

Dryden.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms.

Addison.

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry.

Peacham on Drawing.

CHALLENGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life

Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly.

Shakspeare.

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,
Busy with eker did their shoulders mark.

Sidney.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom.

Collier.

3. In law.

An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurors, is either

made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array, is when the whole number is accepted against, as partly enjoineth: *challenge* to or by the pool, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent. *challenge* to the jurors is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination: as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause.

Cowell.

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge.

Shakspeare.

CHALLENGER. *n. f.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—

No, fair princeess; he is the general *challenger*.

Shakspeare.

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly call his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grielly *challenger*.

Dryden.

2. One that claims superiority.

Whose worth

Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections.

Shakspeare.

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Eminent *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation.

Hooker.

CHALYBEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters.

Arbutnot on Diet.

CHAMADE. *n. f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

Several French battalions made a show of resistance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fosse, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us *chante blanche*.

Addison.

CHAMBER. *n. f.* [*chambre*, French; *camera*, Latin; *jiambur*, Welsh.]

1. An apartment in a house: generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum.

Till it cry sleep to death.

Shakspeare.

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy
two,

Of his own *chamber*.

Shakspeare.

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*.

Beattie.

2. Any retired room.

The dark cave of death, and *chambers* of the grave.

Prior.

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posterior *chamber*.

Sharp.

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged.

Aylmer.

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, mallet, &c.

Counley.

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in
rings and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and
wantonness. *Romans.*

2. To reside as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shakspeare.*
CHAMBERER. *n. f.* [from *chamber.*] A
man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakspeare.*

CHAMBERFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *chamber*
and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same
chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with
whom I agree very well in many sentiments.
Spectator.

CHAMBERLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chamber.*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is
the sixth officer of the crown; a consi-
derable part of his function is at a co-
ronation; to him belongs the provi-
sion of every thing in the house of
lords; he disposes of the sword of state;
under him are the gentleman usher of
the black rod, yeoman ushers, and
door-keepers. To this office the duke
of Ancester makes an hereditary claim.
Chambers.

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has
the oversight of all officers belonging to
the king's chambers, except the pre-
cinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Gut my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakspeare.*
He was made lord steward, that the staff of
chamberlain might be put into the hands of his
brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the cham-
bers.

Think'st thou
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shakspeare.*
When Duncan is asleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and wassel convince. *Shakspeare.*
He serv'd at first *Emilia's chamberlain*. *Dryden.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as
chamberlain of the exchequer, of Che-
ster, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chamber-
lain.*] The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and
maid.] A maid whose business is to
dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiss,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciss. *Ben Jonson.*
Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid*.
Pope.

When he doubted whether a word were intelli-
gible or no, he us'd to consult one of his lady's
chambermaids. *Swift.*

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the
girls with the common follies practis'd by *cham-
bermaids* among us, they are pulkily whipped.
Swift.

TO CHAMBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot.* See
CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *cham-
bled*; as oak, whereof wainscot is made. *Bacon.*

CHAMBREL of a horse. The joint or
bending of the upper part of the hinder
leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAMELEON. *n. f.* [*χρυσόλαβος.*]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot
three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well
as with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches
of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, in a

obtusé point; its back is sharp, its skin plained,
and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last
joint of the tail, and upon its head it has some-
thing like a comb; like a fish, it has no neck.
Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air;
but it has been observed to feed on flies, catched
with its tongue, which is about ten inches long,
and three thick; made of white flesh, round,
but flat at the end; or hollow and open, re-
sembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks,
and grows longer. This animal is said to assume
the colour of those things to which it is applied;
but our modern observers assure us, that its natural
colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish
grey; though some are yellow, and others green,
but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed
to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey,
inclining to a dun colour; and its parts, which
have least of the light upon them, are changed
into spots of different colours. The grain of its
skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is
like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes,
when it is handled, it seems speckled with dark
spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black
hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and
sometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is
white; but it changes colour only in some parts
of the body. *Cabnet.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of
an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably
big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head
without writhing of his neck, which is in-
flexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his
skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent
nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on
each foot he hath five fingers, three on the out-
side, and two on the inside; his tongue of a
marvellous length in respect of his body, and
hollow at the end, which he will launch out to
prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky
yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly;
yet spotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon.*

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage.
Shakspeare.

One part devours the other, and leaves not so
much as a mouthful of that popular air, which
the *chameleons* gasp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
Dryden.

As the *chameleon*, which is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue
His white or black, his green or blue. *Prior.*

TO CHAMPER. *v. a.* [*chambrier, Fr.*] To
channel; to make furrows or gutters
upon a column.

CHAMFER. } *n. f.* [from *To chamfer.*]
CHAMFRET. } A small furrow or gutter
on a column.

CHAMLET. *n. f.* [See **CAMELOT.**] Stuff
made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved
overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double
line. *Prælection on Drawing.*

CHAMOIS. *n. f.* [*chamois, Fr.*] An ani-
mal of the goat kind, whose skin is
made into soft leather, called among us
shammy.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the
ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*.
Deuteronomy.

CHAMOMILE. *n. f.* [*χρημαίριον.*] An
odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Flesh costmary, and breathful *chamomile*,

Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning fetuale. *Spens.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is
trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the
more it is watered, the sooner it wears. *Shakspeare.*

Puffet drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Fletcher.*

TO CHAMPER. *v. a.* [*champer, Fr.*]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the
teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but
in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth
with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd, not overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed tem'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.
Dryden.

2. To devour, with violent action of the
teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my
mouth, and the pieces sent such a delicious rough-
ness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the re-
maining part. *Spectator.*

TO CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently
the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud
had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus
to come near him. *Silvius.*

They began to repent of that they had done,
and irresoly to *champ* upon the bit they had taken
into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one an-
other; but, by his frequent motion and *champing*
with them, it was evident they were neither
luxated nor fractured. *Wicsonar.*

CHAMPAIGN. *n. f.* [*campagne, Fr.*] A
flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems, you
have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which
you may at large stretch out your discourse.
Seneser's State of Ireland.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make tude ludy. *Shakspeare.*

If two bordering princes have their territory
meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty
will continually seek occasion to extend his limits
unto the farther border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without
distanay, by the space of some miles, part of
the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt,
with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other straight, and left
between
Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interven'd.
Milton.

CHAMPERTORS. *n. f.* [from *champerty*.
In law.] Such as move suits, or cause
them to be moved, either by their own
or others procurement, and pursue, at
their proper costs, to have part of
the land in contest, or part of the gains.
Cowell.

CHAMPERTY. *n. f.* [*champart, Fr.* In
law.] A maintenance of any man in his
suit, while depending, upon condition
to have part of the thing when it is re-
covered. *Cowell.*

CHAMPIGNON. *n. f.* [*champignon, Fr.*]
A kind of mushroom.

Heviler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon*
before it is opened, branching out into a large
round knob. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION. *n. f.* [*champion, Fr. cam-
pio, low Lat.*]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single
combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried
by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions*
here

Strive here for small'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy!

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold champions of each country's right.

2. A hero; a stout warrior; one bold in
contest.

A stouter champion never handled sword.

This makes you incapable of conviction; and
they applaud themselves as zealous champions for
truth, when indeed they are contending for er-
ror.

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less
for him that trieth the combat in his own case,
than for him that fighteth in the case of another.

To CHAMPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To challenge to the combat.

Rather than so, come, face me to the trial,
And ch' up on me to th' int'rance.

CHANCE. *n. f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows.

The only man, of all that chance could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering.

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing
in itself; a conception of our minds, and on y a
condempnd way of speaking, whereby we
would express, that such effects as are commonly
attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by
their true and proper causes, but without their
design to produce them.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what for-
tune may bring: applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but
left to take their chance.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; for-
tuitous event.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it re-
lates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a
great truth; as signifying no more, than that
there are some events besides the knowledge and
power of second agents.

The beauty I should have struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in every glance.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance direction, which thou canst not see.

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the chance of go'nings
Be like our wanted current!

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common chances common men could bear.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may
meet

Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd.
Then your ladyship might have a chance to
escape this address.

CHANCE. *adv.* [It is seldom used but in
composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would
fly,

They met like chance companions on the way.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next chance comer.

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou chancest on; but
think—

Thou hast thy mistress still.

How chance thou art not with the prince thy
brother?

As, Cæsar, tell us what hath chanc'd to-day,
That Cæsar looks so sad.

He *hanc* upon divers of the Turks' victuallers,
whom he early took.

I chose the safer sea, and chanc'd to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. f.* [from *chance* and
medley. In law.] The casual slaughter
of a man, not altogether without the
fault of the slayer, when ignorance or
negligence is joined with the chance;
as if a man lop trees by an highway-
side, by which many usually travel, and
cut down a bough, not giving warning
to take heed thereof, by which bough
one passing by is slain; in this case he
offends, because he gave no warning,
that the party might have taken heed
to himself.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any
time, to strike a man dead with a snail saying,
it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be
judged but a *chance-medley*.

CHANCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Ac-
cidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable*
coming thither of the king of Iberia.

CHANCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Haz-
zardous. Out of use.

Myself would offer you t' accompany
In this advent'rous *chanceful* jeopardy.

CHANCELL. *n. f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.
lattices, with which the *chancel* was en-
closed.] The eastern part of the church,
in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the min-
ister should say service in the *chancel*.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a
single stone of four feet in thickness, and an
hundred and fourteen in circumference.

CHANCELLOR. *n. f.* [*cancellarius*, Lat.
chancellor, Fr. from *cancellare*, *litteras*
vel scriptum lineâ per medium ductâ dam-
nanare; and seemeth of itself likewise to
be deriv'd à *cancellis*, which signify all
one with *αγκυλίδες*, a lattice; that is, a
thing made of wood or iron bars, laid
crossways one over another, so that a
man may see through them in and out.
It may be thought that judgment seats
were compass'd in with bars, to defend
the judges and other officers from the
press of the multitude, and yet not to
hinder any man's view.

Questus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,
Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.

Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata sui principis equa facit.

Verses of *Nigel de W'etkre* to
the bishop of Ely, chan-
cellor to Richard I.]

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the re-
gisters or actuaries in court; *grapharius*, *fil-*
ius *correspondentis* & *expensibus* *inducum* *actis*
dant operam. But this name is greatly advanced,
and, not only in other kingdoms but in this, is
given to him that is the chief judge in causes of
property; for the *chancellor* hath po-
wer to moderate and temper the written law, and (subje-
cting himself only to the law of nature and conscience.

Turn out, you rogues! how like a beast you lie!
Go, huckle to the law. Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellors*.

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice,
and best acquainted with the laws, as well as
forms, of their government; so that he was in a
manner, *chancellor* of Athens.

2. CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical
Court. A bishop's lawyer; a man
trained up in the civil and canon law,
to direct the bishops in matters of judg-
ment, relating as well to criminal as to
civil affairs in the church.

3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dig-
nitary whose office it is to superintend
the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An
officer who sits in that court, and in the
exchequer chamber. He has power, with
others, to compound for forfeitures on
penal statutes, bonds and recognizances
entered into by the king. He has great
authority in managing the royal revenue,
and in matters of first-fruits. The
court of equity is in the exchequer
chamber, and is held before the lord
treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that
of common law before the barons only.

5. CHANCELLOR of an University. The
principal magistrate, who at Oxford
holds his office during life, but at Cam-
bridge he may be elected every three
years.

6. CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Ger-
ter, and other military orders, is an
officer who seals the commissions and
mandates of the chapter and assembly
of the knights, keeps the register of their
deliberations, and delivers their acts
under the seal of the order.

CHANCELLORSHIP. *n. f.* The office of
chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellor-*
ship of England, he came himself to his wife's
pew, and used the usual words of his gentle-
man-uthor, Madam, my lord is gone.

CHANCERY. *n. f.* [from *chancellor*; prob-
ably *chancellery*, then shortened.] The
court of equity and conscience, moderat-
ing the rigour of other courts, that are
tied to the letter of the law; whereof
the lord chancellor of England is the
chief judge, or the lord keeper of the
great seal.

The contumacy and contempt of the party
must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the
bishop's letters under the seal episcopal.

CHANCERE. *n. f.* [*chanere*, Fr.] An ulcer
usually arising from venereal maldies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and
would have relaps'd with a *chanere*.

CHANCROUS. *adj.* [from *chanere*.] Hav-
ing the qualities of a chanere; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so
many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer
as a chanere, or rather a *chanerous* callus.

CHANDELI'ER. *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A
branch for candles.

CHANDLER. *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An
artifan whose trade it is to make candles,
or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me eight as good cheap at the nearest *chandler's* in Europe. *Shakespeare.*

But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHANFRIN. *n. f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *can-bia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another. He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and change them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received. Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still *change*; but here's the cause,
They *change for* letter, and we *change for* worse. *Dryden.*

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take. To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was. Thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor *change* my countenance for this accident;
I lent unpuffed is not easily daunted. *Shakspeare.*

5. To mend the disposition or mind. I would the were in heaven, so he could
Intreat some pow'r to *change* this curst Jew. *Shakspeare.*

6. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a *chewan's* worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. To change a horse, or to change hand, is to turn or hear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure. One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakspeare.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution. I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shakspeare.*

CHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing. Since I saw you last,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakspeare.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another. O wonderful *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but change and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know
A different master, and a change of tone. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!
While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon.*

4. Novelty; a state different from the former. The hearts
Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shak.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair;
And they, for *change*, will try our English air. *Dryden.*

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is founded. Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring of *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind. I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces. Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five-and-twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs. The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists. *L'Estrange.*

CHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant. A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Possible to be changed. The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Abraham on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakspeare.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness. At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness*, with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison.*

2. Susceptibility of change. If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker.*

CHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant, uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle. Unfound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted. *Spenser.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls us princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHANGELING. *n. f.* [from *change*; the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so *chang'd* by faeries thert. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, bath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural. *Changelings* and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man? *Lake.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer. Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurbly-burbly innovation. *Shakspeare.*

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they *chang'd* Kings liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech. I folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* is never known. *Shakspeare.*

CHANGING. *n. f.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money; moneychanger.

CHANNEL. *n. f.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters. It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shakspeare.*

So th' injur'd sea, which, from her wouled course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longwise. Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And sealding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British *Channel*, between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel*, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar. To **CHANNEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

Nomore shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor builie her flow'rets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shakspeare.*

The body of this column is perpetually *chan-
nelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Watson.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channell'd* slides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Wherein the chearful birds of fundy kind
Do *chant* sweet musick. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shep-
herds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make me-
lody with the voice.

They *chant* to the found of the viol, and in-
vent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos.*

Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryd.*

CHANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Song;
melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A singer;
a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble furth dame Nature's lays. *Watson.*

Jove's ethereal lays, resuscitate fire,
The *chanter's* soul and raptur'd song inspire,
Instruct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. f.* [from *chanter* and
clair, Fr.] The name given to the
cock, from the clearness and loudness
of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warn'd once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*

Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shakspeare.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonson.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer in the
description of the touden stir, and panical fear,
when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by
Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden.*

CHA'NTRISS. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A wo-
man singer.

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A church
or chapel endowed with lands, or other
yearly revenue for the maintenance of
one or more priests, daily to sing mass
for the souls of the donors, and such
others as they appoint. *Corwell.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shaksp.*

CHAOS. *n. f.* [*chaos*, Lat. *χάος*.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in
confusion before it was divided by the
creation into its proper classes and ele-
ments.

The whole universe would have been a confused
chaos, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have
brought church and state to such a *chaos* of con-
fusions, as some have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill fortet, and misjoin'd;
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undif-
tinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos*
within, whatever order and light there be in
things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing 's just or
fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAOTICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Refem-
bling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick*
state, and the earthy particles subided, then those
several beds were, in all probability, repositid in
the earth. *Derham.*

To CHIAPE. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut.]

This word seems originally the same
with *chop*; nor were they probably dif-
tinguished at first, otherwise than by
accident; but they have now a meaning
something different, though referable
to the same original sense.] To break
into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the
earth, dying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in
sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the roset plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cleft;
an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a
chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks
out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next
winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled
up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [This is not often used, ex-
cept by anatomists, in the *singular*.]
The upper or under part of a beast's
mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an
inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Museum.*

CHAPE. *n. f.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is
held in its place; as the hook of a scab-
bard by which it sticks in the belt; the
point by which a buckle is held to the
back strap.

This is monsieur Parolles, that had the whole
theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and
the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shaksp.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that
strengthens the end of the scabbard of a
sword. *Phillips' World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. f.* [*capella*, Lat.] A *cha-
pel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to
a church, as a parcel of the same, which
men of worth build; or else separate
from the mother church, where the
parish is wide, and is commonly called
a *chapel of ease*, because it is built for
the ease of one or more parishioners,
that dwell too far from the church, and
is served by some inferior curate, pro-
vided for at the charge of the rector, or
of such as have benefit by it, as the
composition or custom is. *Corwell.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed
in the tops together, as they might seem a little
chapel. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or
shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shaksp.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps
error to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king
of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Want-
ing a *chape*.

An o'd rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and
chapeless, with two broken points. *Shakspeare.*

CHAPELLANY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapelony* is usually said to be that which
does not submit of itself, but is built and founded
within some other church, and is dependent
thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHAPELRY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.] The
jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind
of hood or cap worn by the knights of
the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as
robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and
caps of state. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *fall*.]
Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chapsaln* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *n. f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The
upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with
gold. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. f.* [*capellanus*, Latin.]

1. He that performs divine service in a
chapel, and attends the king, or other
person, for the instruction of him and
his family, to read prayers, and preach.

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shakspeare.*

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that officiates in domestick worship.

A chief governour can never fail of some
worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and
precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without
any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapeless*, and knocked about the muzzard
with a sexton's spade. *Shakspeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With recky thanks and yellow *chapeless* bones. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PLET. *n. f.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about
the head.

Upon old Hyem's chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakspeare.*

I strangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Those that their mistresses' scorn did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade. *Dryden.*

They made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Spenser.*

2. A string of beads used in the Romish
church for keeping an account of the
number rehear'd of pater-nosters and
ave-marias. A different sort of *chaplets*
is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.
4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

ЧА'РМАН. *n. f.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser. Fair Diomedes, you do as *chapmen* do, Disparite the thing that you intend to buy.

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do.

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares.

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Esrange.*
Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey.

CHAPS. *n. f.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.
So on the downs we see
A *hassel'd* hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate fo.

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again.
Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood.

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } The part. pass. of *To chap*.

CHAP'PED. } Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not hoard, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*.

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid.

CHA'PTER. *n. f.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.
The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*.

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ce. monies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them.

2. From this comes the proverbial phrase, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things: for it gives and it takes away; it makes honest men and knaves, for it and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the *chapter*.

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance.

4. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction.

5. A decretal epistle.

6. Chapter-house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-house*.

CHA'PTREL. *n. f.* [probably from *chapter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called impost.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaunts with the *chapters*.

CHA' n. f. [of uncertain derivation.] A fish found in Winander mere, in Lancashire, and a few other places.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.
S'waywood, in *charring*, parts into various cracks.

CHAR. *n. f.* [cyprie, work, Sax. *Lye*. It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business; or *care*, Saxon, care; or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

A meer woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chairs*.
She, I arrest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire.

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders.

CHARACTER. *n. f.* [*character*, Lat. *χαρακτης*.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.
In outward also her resembling less
His image, who made both; and less expressing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures.

2. A letter used in writing or printing.
But his neat cookery!
He cut our roots in *characters*.
The purpose is peripetuous, even as substance
Whose grossness little *characters* sum up.

It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth.

3. The hand or manner of writing.
I found the letter thrown in at the calement of my closet.—You know the *character* to be your brother's.

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.
Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feign'd excels their own.

Homer has excell'd all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity.

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.
This subterraneous passage is much mended,
since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it.

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.
In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of

the reader or spectator; he must outline the rest of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets.

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.
Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all.

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.
The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions.

To CHAR'ACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.
These few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*.
Shew me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.
O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.

The pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, un moulding reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face.

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *characterize*.] That constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties, of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristic* distinction.

The shining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration.

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *characteristical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *n. f.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristical* which distinguishes him from all others.

CHARACTERI'STICK of a Logarithm. The same with the *index* or *exponent*.

To CHAR'ACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.] To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.
It is some commendation, that we have avoid'd publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience.

2. To engrave, or imprint.
They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it.

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.
There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*.

CHAR'ACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.
When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing.

CHA'RACTERY. *n. f.* [from *chara*cter.] Impression; mark; distinction; accented anciently on the second syllable. Fairies use flowers for their *chara*ctery. *Shakf.*
All my engagements I will continue to thee,
All the *chara*ctery of my sad brows. *Shakf.*

CHA'R'COAL. *n. f.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char*, business; but, by *Lye*, from *To char*k, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Love is a fire that burns and sparkles
In men as nat'ally as in *charcoal*,
Which footy chymists stop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*
Is there who, look'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate *charcoal* round his daiken'd walls?
Pope.

CHARD. *n. f.* [*charde*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the middle, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carus*, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose: it has *with* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them, and he served them. *Genesis.*

What you have charged me *with*, that I have done. *Shakspere.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood struck off:
My prayers and penance shall discount for these,
And beg of Heav'n to charge the bill on me. *Dryden.*

3. To impute: with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is easy to account for the difficulties he charges on the peripatetic doctrine. *Locke.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We charge that upon necessity, which was really desired and chosen. *Harris's Logic.*

4. To impute to, as cost or hazard.

He was to great an encourager of commerce,
That he charged himself with all the fears of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter. *Abbott on Com.*

5. To impose as a task: it has *with* before the thing imposed,

The gospel charged us with piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. *Thomson.*

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless. *Hooke's Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuse: it has *with* before the crime.
And his angels he charged with folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge.
The priest shall charge her by an oath. *Numb.*
Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and tickling,
To charge me to an answer as the pope. *Shakf.*

9. To command; to enjoin.
I may not suffer you to visit them;
The king hath strictly charged the contrary. *Shakf.*
Why dost thou turn thy face? I charge thee,
answer
To what I shall enquire. *Dryd. n.*
I charge thee, stand,
And tell thy name, and business in the land. *Dryden.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my aim. *Shakf.*
The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us, and renew the fight. *Dryd.*

11. To burden; to load.
Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes
of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand
Oh! oh! oh!—What a sign is there! The
heart is sorely charged. *Shakspere*
When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
You country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And sends to senators, charg'd with common care,
Which none more shuns, and none can better
bear. *Dryd. n.*
Meat swallowed down for pleasure and gormet-
nets, only charges the stomach, or fumes into
the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education,
is the charging of children's memories with rules
and precepts. *Locke.*
The beef with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with something adventitious.
It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been
charg'd with several parts of the Egyptian histo-
ries, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.
He rode up and down, gallantly mounted,
and charg'd and discharged his lance. *Knolles.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

To CHARGE. *v. n.* To make an onset.
Like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in
iron, and seems to despise all ornament but in-
trinsic merit. *Grawville.*

CHARGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.
A had division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in charge. *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning
the princes which had the charge of the city,
whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.
Saul might even lawfully have offered to God
those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that
particular case, given special charge to the con-
trary. *Hobbes.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth charge
to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such
knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hobbes.*

One of the Turks led down letters upon a
stone, saying, that in them was contained that
they had in charge. *An. Hist.*

The leader bearing charge from you to stand,
Will not go on until they hear you speak. *Shakf.*
He, who requires
From us no other service than to keep
Tis one, this easy charge; of all the trees
Is Paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to tire that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milt.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable
charges, and profitable commissions, could
have made this proud man happy, these would
have been nothing wanting. *L'Estrange.*

Go fill the manger of thy herds to feed,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before
the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother charge *over* Jerusalem; for
he was a faithful man, and feared God above
many. *Schmah.*

5. It has *of* before the subject of command
or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee charge thou shouldst not eat?
Milton.

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with
that degree of love, which is the highest point
of our duty, and of God's charge upon us.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his charge:
Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shakf.*

These very men are continually reproaching
the clergy, and laying to their charge the pride,
the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and sus-
picion of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the
care or management of another.

Why hast thou, Sagar, broke the bounds pre-
scribed?

To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the charge
Of others? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The stary guardian drove his charge away.
Dryden.

Our guardian angel saw them where they fate
Above the palace of our stumbling king;
He sigh'd, abandoning his charge to fate.
Dryden.

This part should be the governour's principal
care; as a habitual gracefulness and polite-
ness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his
charge, as much as may be, before he goes out
of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or
bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in
his charge to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge
charge which you have laid upon us, and with the
strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser.*

Their charge was always born by the queen,
and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

Witness this army of such mats and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender piece. *Shakspere.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal charge. *Dryd.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used
in the plural, charges.

A man ought warily to begin charges, which
once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Essays.*

Ne'er put yourself to charges, to complain
Of wrong which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryd.*

The last pope was at confidenc'le charges to
make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison on Italy.*

12. Onset.

And giving a charge upon their enemies, like
lions, they flew eleven thousand footmen, and
fifteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others
to flight. *2 Macc.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to
brave charges; as having less of fortune, more
of discipline, and as much of valor. *Bacon.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a charge, and be-
gins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the
attack or combat.

Their neighing courfers daring of the spur,
Then armed staves in charge, their beavers down.
Shakspere.

15. A load, or burden.

Asses of great charge. *Shakspere.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-silver two drachms, for that charge the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-joints, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A charge is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The charge is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from charge.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea-coast, in peace chargeable, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you. *1 Thessalonians.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less chargeable; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wetron.*

Considering the chargeable methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with on.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other chargeable upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by with.

Your papers would be chargeable with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Speñator.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from chargeable.] Expence; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their chargeableness, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from chargeable.]

Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not chargeably bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Ascham.*

CHARGEFUL. *adj.* [charge and full.] Expensive; costly. Not in use.

Here 's the note

How much you chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful fashion.
Shakspere.

CHARGER. *n. f.* [from charge.] A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great chargers, load our sumptuous boards.
De'ham.

This golden charger, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Aneides did in sacrifice employ. *Dryd. Æneid.*
Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some chargers not exactly dress'd.
King.

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHARI. *adv.* [from chary.] Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up to charity? *Shakf.*

CHARINESS. *n. f.* [from chary.] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not fully the chariness of our honesty. *Shakspere.*

CHARIOT. *n. f.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in such; *charriot*, French; *carretta*, Italian.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakspere.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his chariot, and with loosen'd reins,
Majestick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front seats.

To CHARIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a hery column charioting
His godlike presence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

CHARIOTEER. *n. f.* [from chariot.] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping charioteer beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the charioteer,
In bright Bootes and his wane appear. *Addison.*

Show us the youthful handsome charioteer,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. f.* [from chariot and race.] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race. *Addison.*

CHARITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a charitable person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy charitable door for bread. *Rowe.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be
allowed us to live over our lives again, in order
to fill every minute of them with charitable
offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The labourer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His charitable vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why
have you that charitable title from thousands,
did you not chiefly belong to my heart?
Shakspere's Timon.

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the
king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a
sermon? The bishop answered, by a charitable
construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon*

CHARITABLY. *adv.* [from charity.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.
Nothing will more enable us to bear our crosses
patiently, injuries charitably, and the labour of
religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to refrain,
And charitably let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHARITY. *n. f.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Latin.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton.

2. Good-will; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of charity
to mankind; and such as my own charity has
caused me to commit, that of others may
more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning charity, the final object whereof
is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth
in the countenance of Christ, the Sun of the living
God. *Hooker.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity.—
—Uge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakf.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope
expects his promises; charity loves his excellen-
cies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting charity's more ample sway
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a
love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or
hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the charity
of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian.
Dryden.

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for
him, and privily relieve him; go you and main-
tain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of
him perceived. *Shakspere.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for
her stulticness; but she did ill then to refuse her
a charity in her distress. *L'Esrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a charity.
Dryden.

To CHARK. *v. a.* To turn to a black cin-der, as wood is burned to make char-coal.

Excess either with an apoplexy knocks a man
on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong-
water shop, burns him down to the ground; or,
if it flames not out, charks him to a coal. *Grew.*

CHARLATAN. *n. f.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quackalvers, and charlatans,
deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown.*

For charlatans can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATANICAL. *adj.* [from charlatan.]

Quackish; ignorant.
A cowardly soldier, and a charlatanical doctor,
are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHARLATANRY. *n. f.* [from charlatan.]

Whoredling; deceit; cheating with fair
words.

CHARLES'-WAIN. *n. f.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in
Charles'-wain, or Plaustrum of Ursa major,
seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHARLOCK. *n. f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.CHARM. *n. f.* [*charme*, French. *carmen*, Latin.]

7. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have charms.—Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shakespeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination; or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen charms, as in charms of later times. *Bacon.*

Alyone he names amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a charm against the waves and wind,
Melt in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryd.*
Antæus could, by magic charms,
Recover strength whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well sounding verses are the charm we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to insule. *Roscom.*
Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*

To fam'd Apelles when young Amnon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,
To have her charms recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I charm you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakf.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*
Musick the fiercest grief can charm. *Pope.*

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mute self conscience to my tongue
Charms this report out. *Shakespeare.*
Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie:
Where the pow'r that charms us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*
Charm by accepting, by submitting sway. *Pope.*
Chloe thus the soul alarm'd,
Aw'd without sense, and without beauty charm'd. *Pope.*

CHARMED. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his
spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney.*
We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the charmed band
Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton.*

CHARMER. *n. f.* [from charm.]

1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shakespeare.*
The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The charmer you disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHARMING. *particip. adj.* [from charm.]
Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be charming, for
ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Spratt.*
O charming youth! in the first opening page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHARMINGLY. *adv.* [from charming.] In
such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as
fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

CHARMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from charming.]
The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL. *adj.* [charnel, Fr.] Contain-
ing flesh, or carcases.
Such a thofe thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft found in charnel vaults and sepulchres
Ling'ring, and sitting by a new made grave. *Milton.*

CHARNEL-HOUSE. *n. f.* [charnier, Fr.
from caro, carnis, Latin.] The place
under churches where the bones of the
dead are deposited.

If charnel-houses and our graves must send
Those, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakespeare.*

When they were in those charnel-houses, every
one was placed in order, and a black pillow
or coffin set by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. *n. f.* [charta, Lat.] A deli-
neation or map of coasts, for the use of
sailors. It is distinguished from a map,
by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the
Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using
astronomical instruments, geographical charts,
and compasses. *Arbutnot.*

CHARTER. *n. f.* [charta, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things
done between man and man. Charters
are divided into charters of the king,
and charters of private persons. Charters
of the king are those, whereby the king
passeth any grant to any person or more,
or to any body politic: as a charter of
exemption, that no man shall be empan-
nelled on a jury; charter of pardon,
whereby a man is forgiven a felony,
or other offence. *Corwell.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or
rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. *Shakf.*
It is not to be wondered, that the great charter
whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon
Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah,
being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred
much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Here was that charter seal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denh.*
She shakes the rubbish from her mounting-
brow,
And seems to have renew'd her charter's date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Ryden.*

God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty
over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
Withal as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are most galled with my folly,
They must must laugh. *Shakespeare.*

My mother,
Who has a charter to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakf.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. f.* [chartre partie,
Fr.] A paper relating to a contract,
of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon
the high sea, touching things that are not in their

own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's
jurisdiction. *Hale.*

CHARTERED. *adj.* [from charter.] In-
vested with privileges by charter; pri-
vileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still. *Shakf.*

CHARY. *adj.* [from care.] Careful; cau-
tious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and chary
care, which bountifully was expressed, when
occasion so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The chariest maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shakf.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [chasser, French.]

1. To hunt.
It shall be as the chafed roe. *Isaiah.*
Mine enemies chafed me sore like a bird. *Lamentations.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.
And Abimelech chafed him, and he fled before
him. *Judges.*
One of you shall chase a thousand. *Deut.*

3. To drive away.
He that chafeth away his mother, is a son that
causeth shame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.

Thus chafed by their brother's endless malice
from prince to prince, and from place to place,
they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of
Biennis. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

When the following morn had chaf'd away
The flying stars, and light restor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE Metals. See To ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the chase.

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was hast'ning in the chase, it seems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this seeming lady. *Shakespeare.*

There is no chase more pleasant, methinks,
than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from
one end of the world to another, and never to
lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet.*

3. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to

chase or sport.
Concerning the beasts of chase, whereof the
buck is the first, he is called the first year a
fawn. *Shakespeare.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me still that spotless name retain;
Frequent the forests, thy chase will obey,
And only make the beasts of chase my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something
noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could
suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with
them, and such as came daily in, we set upon
them, and gave them chase. *Bacon.*

He sallied out upon them with certain troops
of horsemen, with such violence, that he over-
threw them, and, having them in chase, did
speedy execution. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow
Expanded on the hero's face,
When the thick squadrons press the foe,
And William led the glorious chase. *Prior.*

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad chase of fame, by few pursued,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryd.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued chase,
went circling about, rising so with the less sense
of rising. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other
chase,
For I myself must put this deer to death. *Shakf.*

Honour's the noblest chase; pursue that game,
And recompense the loss of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not endured with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game, than a park. A *haye* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. *Cowell.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*. *Shaksp.*
S. *The CHASE* of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinside. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. n. f. [from *chase* and *gun*.]
Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And taking *chase-guns* through our stern they lend. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. n. f. [from *chase*.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began
A stop i' th' *chaser*, a review; anon
A rout, confusion thick. *Shaksp.*

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry. *Denh.*
Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey!
Lo, Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchafer.

CHASM. n. f. [*χασμα*.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no
chasms or gaps. *Locke.*
The water of this orb communicates with that
of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or
chasms passing betwixt it and the bottom of the
ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground about her riv'n mouth disparts,
Horrible *chasm* profound. *Phillips.*

2. A Place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story *chasms* in epichas mistakes. *Dryden.*

CHASSELLAS. n. f. [French.] A fort of grape.

CHASTE. adj. [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a *chaste* virgin.

Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With respect to language, pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal idea, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene. *Watts' Logic.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be discreet, *chaste*, keepers
at home. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. n. f. [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high,
and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of
every branch in autumn. *Miller.*

CHA'STELY. adv. [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here; no, though it were
as virtuous, to lie as to live *chastely*. *Shaksp.*

Make first a song of joy and love,
Which *chastely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Succession of a long descent,
Which *chastely* in the channels ran,
Lend from our deni-gods began. *Dryden.*

To *CHA'STEN. v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not
thy soul spare for his crying. *Proverbs.*

I follow thee, safe guide! the path
Thou lead'st me, and to the hand of heav'n submit,
However *chast'ning*. *Milton's Paradi's: Lost.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chast'ning* hand. *Rowe.*

From our lost pursuit first wills to bid
Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride. *Prior.*

To *CHASTISE. v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will *chastise* this high minded strumpet. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the
canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with
signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations,
famines or plagues. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shaksp.*

Know sir, that I
Will not wait upon'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Oselvia. *Shaksp.*

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd*. *Thomson.*

CHASTISEMENT. n. f. [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment; commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shaksp.*

He held the *chastisement* of one, which molested
the see of Rome, pleasing to God. *Raieigh.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of,
but lying, or ill-natured tricks; the repeated
commission of which shall bring him to the
chastisement of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement*
and discipline of his heavenly Father, to
wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHASTISER. n. f. [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHA'STITY. n. f. [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*? *Shaksp.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons: *chaste* marriages are honourable and pleasing to God. *Taylor.*

Ev'n here, where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* eas'd in language,
Without offence to alter them. *Shaksp.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.

CHA'STNESS. n. f. [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To *CHAT. v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skin-ner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of many heads. *Spenser.*

Because that I familiarly sometimes
Do use you for my foot, and *chat* with you,
Your fauencies will jett upon my love. *Shaksp.*

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chattering* in a rustic row. *Milton.*

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd
To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd. *Dryden.*

To *CHAT. v. a.* To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleas'd
Arc spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him, *Shaksp.*

CHAT. n. f. [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shaksp.*

The time between before the fire they lat
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*. *Dryd.*

The least is good, far greater than the tickling
of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle
chat of a foaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. n. f. The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, ash *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. n. f. [*châtelanie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great
importance, with their *chattelannies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. n. f. [See *CATTLE*.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor
fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shaksp.*

Honour's a leafe for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; 'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To *CHA'TTER. v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,
Begin his witless note agree to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back
of a sheep: Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you
durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Esrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Sto'd Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upr'ght. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
That correspondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness,
an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *Watts' Logic.*

CHA'TTER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey. :

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*
2. Idle prate.

CH'ATTERER. *n. f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CH'ATWOOD. *n. f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CH'AVENDER. *n. f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A fish; the chub.
These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish. *Watson's Angler.*

CHAUMONTELLE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*chawen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with soul despight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

They come to us, but us love dawns;
He swallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*
Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laught but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*,
and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezekiel.*

CHAWDRON. *n. f.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopēn*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*.
On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodness. *Shakespeare.*

Had I to lavish of my presents been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shaksp.*

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*. *Bacon.*

My your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

The titles of distinction, which belong to us, are torned into terms of derision, and every way is taken, by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. f.* [*cheaping* is an old word for market; whence *Eastcheap*, *Cheapside*.] Market; purchase; bargain: as good *cheap*; a *bon marche*, Fr.

The same wine which we pay so dear for now-a-days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sibney.*

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Esfrange.*

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on those who give least resistance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich the shall be, that's certain; wife, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shak.*
The bill he *cheapen* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Hydrange.*

She slept sometimes to Mrs. Thody's, To *cheapen* tea. *Pier.*

To thops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value.
My hopes pursue a brighter diadem,
Can any lighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.

By these I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shaksp.*
Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty bought. *Dryden.*

CHEAPNESS. *n. f.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to bring in commodities, having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon.*

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheater*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotson.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *escheat*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring *escheats*, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it. *Temple.*

Empirick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit:
Trit on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lyes worse; and while it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, cuts off what we possess. *Dryden.*

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Disimulation can be no further useful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vast fums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryd.*

CHE'ATER. *n. f.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them I can, and they shall be exchequers to me. [It is here for *cheater*] *Swift, Arc.*

They say this town is full of *cheater*,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguis'd *cheater* in printing moulds,
And many such like artifices of sin. *Shakespeare.*

He is no swaggerer, I believe; a tame *cheater* if faith.—*Cheater*, can you hear? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*. *Shakespeare.*

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers of titles, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, false witnesses and accusers.

Taylor's rule of Living Holy.

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *checcs*, chiefs; whence we use at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any further.]

1. To repress; to curb.
Refrain thy state; with better judgment *check* this hideous rashness. *Shakespeare.*

Fames may be sown and raised, they may be spread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*

He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To improve; to chide.
Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakespeare.*

His fault is much, and the good king his maker
Will *check* him for't. *Shakespeare.*

3 To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correspondent paper.

4. To control by a counter-reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop: with *at*.
With what wing the stanyl *checks at* it. *Shakespeare.*

He must observe their mood on whom he jets,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakespeare.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.
If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression.
I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff; sudden restraint.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Mixing the *check* of such another day. *Shaksp.*

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their fortunes. *Bacon.*

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent impiety. *Tillotson.*

It was this vicarious zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of christianity. *Adison's Framer.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that sacrilege which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*
The great struggle with passions is in the first *check*. *Regis.*

2. Restraint; curb; government; continued restraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit.

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power.

Some, free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*, Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope*.

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their interest.

3. A reproof; a slight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shakespeare*.

I do know, the state,
However this may gall him with some *check*,
Cannot with safety cast him. *Shakespeare*.

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wife
Subjests
Take *checks*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?

Dryden.

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings;
and if she be handsome, she is the more subject
to go out on *check*.

When whistled from the fist
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness, the quarry mis'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind.

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check*
upon the lord Coventry.

A satirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on
bad priests.

7. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by several
checks or stops, or, as they are usually called,
articulations of the breath or voice.

8. The correspondent cipher of a bank-bill.

9. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's household, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

11. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers.

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, chess,
To CHE'QUER. } French.] To variegate
or diversify, in the manner of a chess-
board, with alternate colours, or with
darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning
night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checker'd* shadow on the ground.

As the snake, rolled in the flow'ry bank,
With shining *checker'd* slough, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

The wealthy spring yet never burc
That sweet nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's summer bower.

Drayton.

Many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the *checker'd* shade.

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man
is determined only within that *chequered* piece of
wood.

In our present condition, which is a middle
state, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with
truth and falsehood.

The ocean intermixing with the land, fo as to
checker it into earth and water.

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day.

CHE'CKER. } *n. f.* Work varied
CHE'CKER-WORK. } alternately as to its
colours or materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-
work for the chapters which were upon the top
of the pillars.

CHE'CKMATE. *n. f.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.]
The movement on the chess-board that
kills the opposite men, or hinders them
from moving.

Love they him call'd, that gave me the *check-
mate*,

But better might they have behote him hate.

CHE'CKROLL. *n. f.* [from *check* and *roll*.]
A roll or book, containing the names
of such as are attendants on, and in pay
to, great personages, as their house-
hold servants. It is otherwise called the
chequer-roll.

Not daring to extend this law further than to
the king's servants in *check-oll*, lest it should have
been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom.

CHEEK. *n. f.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear tuill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*.

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night
Like a rich jewel in an *Aethiops*' ear.

I shall survey, and spy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneis in thy eye.

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite
The differing titles of the red and white;
Who heav'n's alternate beauty well display,
The blush of morning and the milky way.

2. A general name among mechanics for
almost all those pieces of their machines
and instruments that are double, and
perfectly alike.

CHE'KKBONE. *n. f.* [from *check* and *bone*.]
The jaw.

I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay
partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone*.

CHE'EKTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *cheek* and
tooth.] The hinder-tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheektooth* of a great lion.

CHEER. *n. f.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment;
cara, Sp. the countenance. It seems
to have, in English, some relation to
both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a
feast.

But though my cates be mean, take them in
good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better
heart.

His will was never determined to any pursuit
of good *cheer*, poignant sauces and delicious
wines.

2. Invitation to gaiety.

You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold
That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome.

3. Gaiety; jollity.

I have nut that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.

Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad:
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise.

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and his languish'd hope reviv'd.

At length appear
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the sudden sight, the chang'd her *cheer*.

Perhaps temper of mind in general; for
we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they
also took some meat

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.

He complained that he was betrayed; yet,
for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheer'd*
up the footmen.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head.

2. To comfort; to console.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green.

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*:
Prepare the way; a god, a god appears!

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,
Tho' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray.

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or glad-
some.

At fight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.

CHE'ERER. *n. f.* [from *To cheer*.] Glad-
ner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his
mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sad-
ness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts.

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial,
the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of
the spirits.

Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best.

CHE'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt sweet music to delight his mind.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance;
but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.]
Without dejection; with willingness;
with gaiety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go.

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for
discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as
when they see where they go.

That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets
Enjoy with honour.

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding valour, and forwardness of his soldiers, we got up the fourteen gallees he had sunk. *Knolly.*

With what resolution and cheerfulness, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with cheerfulness. *Soliver.*

CHEERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

For how canst thou eye your joyous fight didst miss, My cheerful day is turn'd to cheerless night. *Fairy Queen.*

O a look, behold a willow,
Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the cheerless dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHEERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing ten-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more cheery in winter. *Roy.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHEERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden.*

In God's name, cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakespeare.*

Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn. *Milton.*

CHEERY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.

Come, let us hic, and quaff a cheery bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *n. f.* [*caesus*, Lat. *cyré*, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mafs to dry.

I will rather truit a Fleming with my butter, the
Wellhman with my cheese, than my wife with
herself. *Shakespeare.*

CHEESECAKE. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *cake.*] A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Effeminate he fat, and quiet;
Strange product of a cheese-cake diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man, at variance with his wife,
With loitering mead and cheese-cake ends the strife. *King.*

CHEESEMONGER. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheese.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he's undone,
Being a cheesemonger,
By trusing. *Ben Jonson.*

CHEESEPRESS. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *press.*] The press in which the curds are pressed.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Pastors.*

CHEESEVAT. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *vat.*] The wooden cask in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge
The fun no bigger than a cheesevat. *Glauville.*

CHEESY. *adj.* [from *cheese.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a topaceous chalky matter, but not a cheery substance. *Abraham on Aliments.*

CHE'LY. *n. f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shellfish.

It happens thofen, I confess, that a lobster hath the *che'ly*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHEMISTRY. See **CHEMISTRY.**

CHE'QUER. See **CHECKER.**

To CHERISH. *v. a.* [*cheris*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with dutious love
Doth cherish you and yours, God punish me
With hate in taste where I expect most love. *Shakespeare.*

I would, I were thy bird,
Sweet, so would I;

But I should kill thee with too much cherishing. *Shakespeare.*

What doth cherish weeds but gentle air? *Shakespeare.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to cherish religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth cherish her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraodings of his own conscience; those who act by error, have its cherishings and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER. *n. f.* [from *cherish.*] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and cherishers of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spratt.*

CHE'RESHMENT. *n. f.* [from *cherish.*] Encouragement; support; comfort. **Obsolete.**

The one lives her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty, and dear cherishment,
Supports the praise of noble poeie. *Spenser.*

CHE'RRY. } *n. f.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerafus*,
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Lat.]

The species are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukewald, coroné, Gascogne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving. This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mitridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom. 55*; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. *Müller.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a cherry stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakespeare.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Pea-sam.*

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be included in the hollow of a cherry stone. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the fruit "cherry"] Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shere's was her appearance;
A cherry lip, a passing eye, a smiling cheek.

CHE'RRY BAY. See **LAUREL.**

CHE'RRY-CHEEKER. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having a cherry cheek.

I warrant them to be as good as the cherry.

CHE'RRYPIT. [from *cherry* and *pit*] A child's play, in which the stones of a nut are flung into a small hole.

What, man! 'tis not for you to play at cherripit.

CHE'RSONE'SE. *n. f.* [*cherisonse*, Fr.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHE'RT. *n. f.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *n. f.* [*כרוב*, Heb.]

It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubims*.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim* differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exodus xxvi. 1. cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmét.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold cherubims is trected. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n's cherubims, 'tis d
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakespeare.*

Some cherub finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHE'RU'BIK. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial music fend. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And on the east side of the garden place
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CHE'RU'BIN. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whose of thine
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. f.* [*cherophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHERUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherup.*]

To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheruping*;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spenser.*

CHE'SLIP. *n. f.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. f.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards *penive chess*. *Dehous.*

So have I seen a king on *chefs*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHESS-APPLE. *n. f.* A species of wild-service.

CHESS-BOARD. *n. f.* [from *chefs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of *chefs* is played.
And cards are dealt, and *chefs-boards* brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHESS-MAN. *n. f.* [from *chefs* and *man.*] A puppet for *chefs*.
A company of *chefs-men* standing on the four
squares of the *chefs-board* where we left them,
we say they are all in the same place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHESS-PLAYER. *n. f.* [from *chefs* and *player.*] A gamester at *chefs*.
Thus, like a scillic *chefs-player*, he draws out
his men, and makes his pawns of use to his
greater persons. *Dryden.*

CHESSOM. *n. f.* Mellow earth.
The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the
best, being mere mould, between the two ex-
tremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not
loomy and binding. *Baron's Nat. Hist.*

CHEST. *n. f.* [cύπε, Sax. *cista*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials, in which things are laid up.
He will seek there, on my word; neither
pref, *chest*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an
abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*

But more have been by avarice oppress'd,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*. *Dryd.*

2. A CHEST of Drawers. A case with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.
Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or
shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown*

He describes another by the largeness of his
chest, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reposit in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDING. *n. f.* A disease in horks. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHESTED. *adj.* [from *chest.*] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHESTER. See CASTOR.

CHESTNUT. *n. f.* [*castanea*, Fr.]

CHESTNUT-TREE. [*castanea*, Latin.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once the roughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree.
A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As with a chestnut in a farmer's fire. *Shakespeare.*

October has a basket of services, medians, and chestnuts, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.
His hair is of a good colour.—
—An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever
the only colour. *Shakespeare.*
Merab's long hair was glossy chestnut brown. *Rowley.*

CHESTON. *n. f.* A species of plum.

CHEVALIER. *n. f.* [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.
Renowned Talbot noth expect my aid
And I am low'd by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakespeare.*

CHEVAUX de Frise. *n. f.* [Fr. The singular *Cheval de Frise* is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike, or tournaquet. *Chambers.*

CHEVEN. *n. f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish, the same with *chub*.

CHEVERIL. *n. f.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. Obsolete.
A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good
wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned
outward. *Shakespeare.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare.*

O, here 's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from
an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakespeare.*

CHEVISANCE. *n. f.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprise; achievement. Not in use.
Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,
Seldom, sad Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spens*

CHEVRON. *n. f.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harris*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceoyjan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakespeare.*

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shak.*
This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the flesh of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verd'rous pasture. *Phillips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts.
While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.
Heaven 's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakespeare.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chew'd* and digested; that is, some books are to be read only

in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.
I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shakespeare.*

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon 't. *L'Esfrange.*

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHICANE. *n. f.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Manege* from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.
The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private causes, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke.*

His attorney have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.
Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICANE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER. *n. f.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty philosopher; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.
This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

CHICANERY. *n. f.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry: mean arts of wrangle.
His anger caus'd him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and utility of the practice. *Arbutnot.*

CHICHES. *n. f.* See CHICKPEA.

CHICHLING VETCH. *n. f.* [*chichyrus*, Lat.] In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. *n. f.* [cicen, Sax. *kicken*, CHICKEN. } Dutch. *Chicken* is, I believe, the old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.
All my pretty ones!
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop! *Shakespeare.*

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily oraciteth it. *Hale.*

Even since she was a seven-night old, they say, Was chaste and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobei. *Dryd.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderness.
My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakespeare.*

3. A term for a young girl.
Then, *Chloe*, still go on to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that *Stella* is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

CHICKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful. Now we get up for tilting in the pit, Where 'tis agreed by bulbes, *chickenhearted*, To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

Prologue to Spanish Friar.

CHICKENPOX. *n. f.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHICKLING. *n. f.* [from *chick*.] A small chick.

CHICKPEA. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHICKWEED. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wifeman.*

TO CHIDE. *v. a. pret.* *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [ciban, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently, When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.

Shakspeare.

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove.

Shakspeare.

Those, that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks; He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith, I am a child to chiding.

Shakspeare.

Seylla wept,

And *chid* her barking waves into attention.

Milton.

Above the waves as Neptune threw'd his race, To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.

Waller.

You look, as if you stern philosopher Had just now *chid* you.

Addison.

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her.

Swift.

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too, Have *chid* me from the battle.

Shakspeare.

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay, And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay.

Dryden.

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste; For, the work perfected, the joy was past.

Prior.

TO CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shakspeare.* Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing: The mother scream'd, the father *chid*, Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence, And he does *chide* with you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty, As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood, Should the approach of this wild river break, And stand unshaken yours. *Shakspeare.*

CHIDER. *n. f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray.— I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shakspeare.*

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. *1 Kings.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. *Ezra.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend; At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A forward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative termination; but, I think, improperly: the comparative *chiefer* is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye, Our *chiefs* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shakspeare.* Daeg an Edomite, the *chiefs* of the herdmen. *1 Samuel.*

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefs* officers of the army. *Charenton.*

CHIEF. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.

Is pain to them

Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they

Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief!*

The first in flight from pain. *Milton.*

After or before were never known

Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryden.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;

An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display

His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;

But with th' occasion and the place comply,

Conceal his force, may seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In **CHIEF**, in law. *In capite*, by personal service.

All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire. *Dryden.*

3. In *Spenser* it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?

The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,

The knottish rush-rings, and gilt tinselary? *Spenser.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon. *Pea-ham.*

CHIEFDOM. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in use.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and covetting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs. *Spenser's Kal. Gloss.*

CHIEFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,

And navies yaw'n'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

CHIEFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHIEFRIE. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Would the reserved rent at this day be more than a small *chiefrie*? *S. 177.*

CHIEFTAIN. *n. f.* [from *chief*, *n. f.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake (Their *chieftain* Humber named was argus)

Unto the mighty stream him to betak,

Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the Irishy. *Davies's Ireland.*

CHIEVANCE. *n. f.* [probably from *achievance*, French, purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount.

Obsolete. There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

CHILBLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*]; so that *Temple* seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] A sore made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout) by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. f.* in the plural *children*. [cild, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain, As for a youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

We should no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Estrange.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times less risk than at sixteen. *Locke.*

The stroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration, thereupon. *Bacon.*

I shall see The winged vengeance overtake such *children*. *Shakspeare.*

So unexhausted her perfections were, That for more *children* she had more to spare. *Dryden.*

He, in a fruitful wife's embraces old, A long increase of *children's children* told. *Addison.*

3. The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *1 John.* 1 Cor. Such as are young in grace. *1 John.* Such as are humble and docile. *Mather.*

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the saints! *Wifeman.*

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ. *Gal. iii. 26.* *Culmer.*

5. A girl child. Not in use.

Mercy on's! a beame, a very pretty beame A boy, or *child*, I wonder? *Shakspeare.*

6. Any thing the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples. *Shakspeare.*
7. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.
If it must stand still, let wives with child,
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes prodigiously be croft.

To CHILD. *n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring the summer,
The chilling autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakspeare.*
As to *childing* women, young vigorous people,
after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with
hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILD BEARING. *particip. subst.* [from *child* and *bear*.] The act of bearing children.

To thee
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, baring forth, soon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison.*

CHILD BED. *n. f.* [from *child* and *bed*.] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower.

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain.
Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, till she hath the *childbed* pillows.

Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded.

CHILD BIRTH. *n. f.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died.

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travelling in *childbirth*.

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *childbirth*; to shew, that there is no state exempt from sorrow.

He to his wife, before the time assign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly spoke his mind.

CHILDLED. *adj.* [from *child*.] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;

He *childled* as I father'd. *Shakspeare.*

CHILD ERMAS DAY. [from *child* and *ermas*.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of lares, or such uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas* day is, doth to the mariner.

CHILDHOOD. *n. f.* [from *child*; *childhad*, Saxon.]

1. The state of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own.

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their *childhood*.

Seidm have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milt.*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the same, in every period of life has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiors.

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment.

3. The properties of a child. Their love in early infancy began, And rose as *childhood* ripen'd into man.

CHILDISH. *adj.* [from *child*.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost *childish*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile.

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Mufidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions.

The lion's whelps the saw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear.

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know.

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world.

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go
Loves *childish* plays.

They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words.

By conversation the *childish* humours of their younger days might be worn out.

CHILDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him.

Some men are of excellent judgment in their own professions, but *childishly* unskillful in any thing besides.

CHILDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *childish*.]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform.

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstitious, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholick religion.

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons.

CHILDLESS. *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women.

A man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity.

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: to death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut.

She can give the reason why one died *childless*.

CHILD LIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or befitting a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care.

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty.

CHILD LIAD. *n. f.* [from *χιλιαι*.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years, as decades, centuries, *childiads*, for the use of computation in history.

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. f.* [from *χιλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct.

CHILIFA'CTIVE. } *adj.* [from *chyle*. See

CHILIFA'CTORY. } CHYLIFA'CTIVE.] That has the quality of making chyle.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chylifaactive* mutation, or alimental conversion.

We should rather rely upon a *chylifaactive* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies.

CHILIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [See CHYLIFA'CTORY.] The act of making chyle.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostriche; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendency to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat.

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and lasting vapours *chill*.

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart and my *chill* veins freeze with despair.

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Chills; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head.

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains.

Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting beams,
And vex the world with opposite extremes.

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring.

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood.

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his spirits, and awake is terrors which he cannot bear.

3. To blast with cold.

The fruits perish on the ground,
Or soon decay, by snows immoderate *chill'd*,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd.

CHILLINESS. *n. f.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shivering affects the body.

CHILLY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shudd'ring limbs.

CHILNESS. *n. f.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chilness* or shivering in all the body.

This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A generous *chilnefs* teizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the
heart. *Dryden.*

CHIME. n. f. [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. n. f. [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minsheu* suppose it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henshaw* from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chime*, or *churm*, an old word for the found of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.]

1. The consonant or harmonick found of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our thaggy thighs with bells?

That, as we do strike a tune,

In our dance shall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonson.*

The found

Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton.*

Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the spherie *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correspondence of sound.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the
rhime,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*.
Dryden.

3. The found of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Stakf.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Grew.*

To **CHIME. v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To found in harmony or consonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,

Or bring the fun of Gallia's lots to rhyme,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father
railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse.
Abuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation,
and language, I have been used to, will, of
course, make all *chime* that way; and make an-
other, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the
author, seem harsh, strange, and uncouth to me.
Locke.

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme.
Smith.

To **CHIME. v. a.**

1. To move, or strike, or cause to found harmonically, or with just consonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their founding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils *Ætna* groans below. *Dryd.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA. n. f. [*Chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical Chimera, a monster feigned to have the

head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In short, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all, and more absurd, or less. *Dryden.*

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIMERICAL. adj. [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fancies of this allegory may alone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

CHIMERICALLY. adv. [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHIMINAGE. n. f. [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowell.*

CHIMNEY. n. f. [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unroly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fire-place.

The chimney

Is south the chamber! and the chimney-piece,
Chaste Dian bathing. *Shakspeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's chimney. *Raleigh.*

Low offices, which some neighbours barely think it worth stirring from then chimney sides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Test.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. n. f. [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fire-side; the seat on each end of the fire-grate: usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men

Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner. *Denham*

CHIMNEYPIECE. n. f. [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fire-place.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and
chimney-pieces with a clout dipt in grease. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. n. f. [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black;
And since her time are colliers counted bright.

Shakspeare.

The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
And malks with sooty stains the heedless throng

Gay

Even lying Ned, the chimney-sweeper of Savoy,
and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their
claims. *Arbutnot.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust. *Shakspeare.*

CHIN. n. f. [*cinne*, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was
wrying her waist, and thrusting out her chin.

Stancy.

With his Amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shakspeare.*

He ris'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And sinking on his bosom, knock'd his chin.

Dryden.

CHINA. n. f. [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Sp. een, vapours, or small-pox above them all;
And mistress of herself, tho' china fall. *Pope.*

After supper, carry your plate and china
together in the same basket. *Swift.*

CHINA-ORANGE. n. f. [from *China* and *orange*.] The sweet orange: brought originally from China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Northey.*

CHINA-ROOT. n. f. [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH. n. f. [perhaps more properly *kinough*, from *linkin*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

I have observed a *chincough* complicated with an intermitting fever. *Floyer on the Humors.*

CHINE. n. f. [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the spine or backbone is found.

She struck him such a blow upon his *chine* that
he opened all his body. *Sidney.*

He presents her with the tusky head,
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of
beef ere thou sleep. *Shakspeare.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season,
and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally
amongst his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To **CHINE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To cut into *chines*.

He that in his line did *chine* the long ribb'd
Appennine. *Dryden.*

CHINK. n. f. [*cinan*, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the *chink*
of a wall. *Shaksp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the
chinks of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they to
contact the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent
the admission of wet or dry indigest'd. *Bruce.*

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are
like to many *chinks* and holes to discover the rot-
tenness of the whole fabrick. *South.*

In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

To **CHINK. v. a.** [derived by *Skinner* from the found.] To make so as to make a found.

He *chink*s his purse, and takes his seat of state;
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope.*

To **CHINK. v. n.** To found by striking each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and
chinks as well, as 'quire de th's. *Abthact.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his boards.

Swift.

CHINKY. adj. [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.
Dryden's Virgil.
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly blooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips' Poems.*

CHINTS. *n. f.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.
Let a charming *chint*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*

CHI'OPFINE. *n. f.* [from *cha'pin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.
Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Shakspeare.*

The woman was a giantsess, and yet walked always in *chioppines*. *Coruley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon *cýppan* ceapan, to buy. *Gifson.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled myrmydons,
Noiseless, handless, hackt and *chipt*, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakspeare's Troil. and Cres.*
To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. *Adisson's Spectator.*

The critic strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n to the butler *chips* his crust. *King.*
Industry
Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone. *Thomson.*

CHIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forliddeth. *Bacon.*

That *chip* made iron swim, not by natural power. *Taylor.*

The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and ferewood was the second row. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A small piece, however made.
The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone. *Woodward.*

CHIPPING. *n. f.* [from *To chip*.] A fragment cut off.
They dug their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton.*

CHIRAGRICAL. *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chirurgical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHIROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*χρῆς*, the hand, and *γράφω*, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.
Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographers*, to be engrossed. *Bacon.*

CHIROGRAPHERIST. *n. f.* [See *CHIROGRAPHER*.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosofiphist*, or *chirromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CHIROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [See *CHIROGRAPHER*.] The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER. *n. f.* [See *CHIROMANCY*.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to spare, To *chirromancers*' cheap art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden's Javelin.*

CHIROMANCY. *n. f.* [*χρῆς*, the hand, and *μαντι*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chirromancy*, that spots in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*.] The Dutch have *circ-en*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them both he and she did stay. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinks he that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived foond? *Shakspeare.*

No *chirping* lark the welkin thence invokes. *Gay's Pastorals.*

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomson.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johnson.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

CHIRP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet. *Speotator.*

CHIRPER. *n. f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceopran, Sax.] See *CHURME*. To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRURGEON. *n. f.* [*χειρουργος*, from *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not feeling his need of a *chirurgion*. *South's Sermons.*

CHIRURGERY. *n. f.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications. This is called *urgery*.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wifeman.*

CHIRURGICAL. } *adj.* See *CHIRUR-*
CHIRURGICK. } **GEON.**

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortimer.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in opera-

tions of the hand. This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHISEL. *n. f.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*

Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her. *Shakspeare.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton.*

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHISEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *n. f.* [according to Dr. *Hickes*, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby: generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end. *Mortimer.*

3. A freckle. [from chickpea.] In this sense it is seldom used.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer.*

CHITCHAT. *n. f.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of the female society, who call ourselves the *chit-chat* club. *Speotator.*

CHITTLINGS. *n. f.* without singular. [from *schytterlingh*, Dut. *Minshew*; from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner*.] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHITTY. *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS. *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knight-hood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. Out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Fairy Queen.*

CHIVALRY. *n. f.* [*chevalerie*, French, knight-hood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *eques* in Latin. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.]

1. Knight-hood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The general system of knight-hood.

Solemnly he swore,
That, by the faith which knights to knight-hood bore,

And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs.
Dryden.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not in use.
They four doing acts more dangerous, though
less famous, because they were but private *chivalry*.
Sidney.

5. The body or order of knights.
And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakespeare.*

6. In law.
Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier*; a
tenure of land by knight's service. There is no
land but is holden mediately or immediately
of the crown, by some service or other; and there-
fore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our
heirs, called *feudal* tenes, as proceeding from
the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the
nobles large possessions for this or that rent and
service, so they parcelled out their lands, so re-
ceived for rents and services, as they thought
good; and those services are by Littleton divided
into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial
and military; the other, clownish and rustic.
Chivalry, therefore, is a tenure of service, where-
by the tenant is bound to perform some noble
or military office unto his lord; and is of two
sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold
only of the king; or such as may also hold of a
common person as well as of the king. That
which may hold only of the king, is properly
called *feoffment*; and is again divided into
great and petty, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry*
that may hold of a common person, as well as
of the king, is called *tenementum*. *Cowell.*

CHIVES. *n. f.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments rising in
flowers with seeds at the end.

The masculine or pistole seed contained in
the *chives* or spikes of the flamina. *Ray.*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLOROSIS. *n. f.* [from $\chi\lambda\alpha\zeta\omicron\varsigma$, green.]
The greenfickness.

TO CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE. *n. f.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao or cocoa tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number
of petals, from whose empalements arises the
pointed, being a tube cut into many parts,
which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a
cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are
contained several seeds, collected into an ob-
long heap, and slit down, somewhat like al-
monds. It is a native of America, and is found
in great plenty in several places between the trop-
icks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller.*

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding
the kernel of the cacao nut with other
substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought
chocolate into use in Europe, to promote the con-
sumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other
drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and
which enter the composition of *chocolate*.
Chambers.

3. The liquor made by a solution of
chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these
three exotic liquours: its oil seems to be both
rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Ambroset.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chocolate* and
house.] A house where company is en-
tertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice
a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterit of *chide*.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
Genesis.

CHOICE. *n. f.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination

between different things proposed; elec-
tion.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryden.*
Soit election dath thy styl: reinwun,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice*;
To laugh at toibe, or to lath at vice. *Dryden.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we
take be so in our power, that we might have re-
fused it. If we consume the stable, it chooseth
not so to do, because the nature thereof is such
that it can do no other. *Heser.*

There 's no liberty like the freedom of having
it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the
world, or to myself. *L'Estrange.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is
a contradiction: for where there is force, there
can be no *choice*. Whereas, all moral goodness
consisteth in the elective act of the undistancing
will. *Greav's Catechism.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation
from one idea to another, is many times in his
choice. *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinc-
tion.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apo-
phtigrams: it is pity his book is lost; for I im-
agine they were collected with judgment and
choice. *Bacon's Aphorisms.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken,
or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich as birth as beauty;
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakespeare.*

Talk to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming scarions. *Milton.*

Now, Mars, the lady, let fame exalt her voice;
Not let thy unquiet only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is
more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in
other books, the Psalms do both more briefly
contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of
our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Genesis.*

Then orders, the flow'r and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound.
Milton.

6. Several things proposed at once, as
objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits
D'd never float upon the swelling tide. *Shaksp.*

7. To make CHOICE of. To choose; to
take from several things proposed.

Wisdom of what herself approves makes *choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denh.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisir*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the *choicest* of
wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his
entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*

Thus, in a sea of folly tofs'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful: used of per-
sons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will also be
choice of his company, and *choice* of his actions.
Taylor's Holy Living.

CHOICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] With-
out the power of choosing; without
right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter of which the
cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of
it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless*
creature, than the first motion of it; and, there-
fore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the
reconcilableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHOICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county some. *Shaksp.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Watson's Ang.*

CHOICELESS. *n. f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety;
particular value.

Carry into the third. See *auricular*, seedlings,
or plants, as ate for their *choiceless* reserved in
pois. *Erasmus's Kalend.*

CHOIR. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the *choir*
Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divine worship.

The *choir*,
With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sung *Te Deum*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the church where the
choristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
At distance from her. *Shakespeare.*

TO CHOKE. *v. a.* [accocan, Sax. from
ccoca, the *chock* or *mouth*. According
to *Minsheu*, from چوک ; whence, prob-
ably, the Spanish *ahogar*.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the
passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myself. *Shakespeare.*

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up
a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whose porticos were *choke'd* with the resort.
Chapman.

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the
poits, and keep them from being *choke'd* up, by
the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*

While pray'rs and tears his destin'd progress
stay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's
way. *Tissot.*

3. To hinder by obstruction or confine-
ment.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling toge-
ther,
And *choke* their art. *Shakespeare.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window-light.
Dorset.

It seemeth the fire is so *choke'd*, as not to be
able to remove the stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

You must make the mould lig enough to con-
tain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the
greatness; for else you will *choke* the spreading of
the fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fire, which *choke'd* in ashes lay,
A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by
love. *Dryden.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
choke'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shaksp.*

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakespeare.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they,
which, when they have heard, go forth, and are
choke'd with cares, and riches, and pleasures of
this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke.*

No fruitful crop the fickle fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden.*

CHORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The fila-
mentous or capillary part of an arti-
choke. A cant word.

CHORE-PEAR. *n. f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any asperison or sarcasm, by which
another is put to silence. A low term.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giv-
ing *choke-pears*. *Clarke.*

CHOKE-WEED. *n. f.* [*eryngina.*] A plant.

CHOKER. *n. f.* [from *choke.*]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHOKY. *adj.* [from *choke.*] That has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*χολαῖ, bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHOLER. *n. f.* [*cholera, Lat. from χολή.*]
 1. The bile.

Marcellus Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler.* *Wotton.*

There would be a main defect, if such a tedious animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler.* *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The humour which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger; And better twice than born of us did fast, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakspeare.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight; he hath been used Ever a conquer, and to have his sword O' contradiction. *Shakspeare.*

He, methinks, is no great scholar, Who can mistake desire for *choler.* *Prior.*

CHOLERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus, Latin.*]

1. Abounding with choler.

Of two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbutnot.*

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

These came in *choleric* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney.*

Be it us threateneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *ch-briek* speech. *Raleigh.*

CHOLERICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *choleric.*]
 Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

TO CHOOSE. *v. a.* I *chose*, I have *chosen*, or *chose*. [*chuisir, Fr. ceoan, Sax. kiesen, Germ.*]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *Samuel.*

I may neither *chose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakspeare.*

If he should offer to *chose*, and *cheep* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *chose* by his judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job.*

The will has still for man a freedom left as to enable it to *chose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I answer him, and *chose* out my words to reason with him? *Job.*

TO CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chose* but follow. *Hooker.*

Knaves abroad, Who having by their own importunate suit Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *chose* But they must blab. *Shakspeare.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chose* but prosper. *Baron.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way; For all her hate, she could not *chose* but stay. *Dryden.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *chose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Lockton.*

CHOOSEER. *n. f.* [from *choose.*] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she; Come clokly in, be rol'd by me; Each one may here a *chooser* be,

For room you need not wiestle. *Drayton.*
 In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser.* *Hammer's Pract. Lat.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wotton.*

TO CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen, Dutch; couper, French.*]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots? — *Chop* off his head, man. *Shakspeare.*

Within these three days his head is to be *chop*'d off. *Shakspeare.*

And where the clever *chops* the heifer's spoil, Thy breathing nostril hold. *Guy's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up.* *L'Estrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into clappers and verses, they are to *chopped* and minced, and stand broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Locke.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakspeare.*

TO CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repericussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with *upon*.

TO CHOP. *v. a.* [*ceapan, Saxon; kooppen, Dutch, to buy.*]

1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up commonities and senses, To *chop* and change intelligencies. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd, The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange.*

CHOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See **CHIP**.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Emphyson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Crows condemns all persons to be fops, That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops.* *King's Cookery.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bows, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *chop* and *house*.]
 A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I bid my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Speator.*

CHOPIN. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to islands, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to signify, *lylly*, from *exp*, Saxon; by others to mean a chid that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild Would own the tail and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. f.* [*chop* and *block*]
 A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The straight smooth elms are good for axletrees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *knife*.]
 A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forc't-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Samson.*

CHOPPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me, By each at once her *choppy* finger laying Upon her *Ranny* lips. *Shakspeare.*

CHOPS. *n. f.* without a singular. [corrupted probably from **CHARS**, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He set his *shock* hands, nor bid farewell to him, Till he unfeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a smith's vice.

CHORAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison. *Milton.*
Choral symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And choral seraphs sung the second day.

CHORD. *n. f.* [*chorla*, Latin.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd
Their stops and chords, was seen; his volant
touch
Insinuat thro' all proportions, low and high,
I led and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot musick raise and quell
When Jubal struck the chorded lute,
His lilt'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *n. f.* [from *chorda*, Latin.] A contraction of the frænum.

CHORION. *n. f.* [*χωρίον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

CHORISTER. *n. f.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals, usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The chorister the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*
The new-born phoenix takes his way;
Of airy choristers a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the aerial choristers. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHOROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *χωρη*, a region, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of fingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of fingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unspotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Johnson.*

In praise to just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,
Admit me *chorus* to this list. *Shakespeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. The preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, of *choose*.

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be *chose* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

CHO'SEN. The participle passive of *choose*.

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us
With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shakspeare.*

CHOUGH. *n. f.* [see, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger.

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance
with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and
choughs. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and such republic birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE. *n. f.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower
side of the bill, and so descending by the throat,
is a bag or sachel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *gasser*, to laugh at; or *joucher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonic *koesen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.
Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and
o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*.
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And sows of sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*

CHOUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henshaw* from *chiaus*, or *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A sottish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

To CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM. *n. f.* [*χρισμ*, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act, never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or *chrisim*, relates to. *Hamm.*

CHRISOM. *n. f.* [See **CHRISM**.] A child

that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the *chrisom*-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the conversions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

To CHRISTEN. *v. a.* [christen, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as their reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Barnet.*

CHRISTENDOM. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker.*

An older and a better soldier, none
That *christendom* gives out. *Shakspeare.*

His computation is universally received ovy
all *christendom*. *Holder on Time.*

CHRISTENING. *n. f.* [from *christen*.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening* that had staid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossip. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CHRISTIAN. *n. f.* [*christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable, religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN. *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To *christian* intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. f.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [*chrétienté*, Fr.]

The religion of christians.
God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*. *Adams.*

To CHRISTIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLY. *adv.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRISTMAS. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *mas*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. f.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.

Guy's Trivia.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. f.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. f.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Miller.*

CHROMATICK. *adj.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient music, now unknown.

It was observed, he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and *enharmonic* manner.

Abbutnet and Pope.

CHRONICAL. } *adj.* [from *χρόνος*, time.]

CHRONICK. } *adj.* [from *χρόνος*, time.]
A *chronical* distemper is of length: as dropsies, asthma, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartan agues, scurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons.

Bacon's Vulgar Errors.

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert the old man when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper.

Spectator.

CHRONICLE. *n. f.* [*chronique*, French; from *χρόνος*, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shakspeare.*

3. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser.*

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my *chronicle.* *Shaksp.*

I am traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakspeare.*

I give up to historians the generals and heroes
which crowd their annals, together with those
which you are to produce for the British *chronicle.*

Dryden.

TO CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into retormation of abuses in that realm. *Spenser.*

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shaksp.*

Love is your master, for he masters you:
And he that is so yok'd by a fool,
Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wife.

Shakspeare.

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days, I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woeful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRONICLER. *n. f.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*.

Spenser.

This custom was held by the Druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called *timers*. *Raleigh.*

CHRONOGRAM. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *γράμμα*, to write.] An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria lausque Deo sicut Gloria in secula sancto.
A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Adelphon.*

CHRONOLOGER. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epochs. *Holler on Time.*

CHRONOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. *Hale.*

CHRONOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *n. f.* [See *CHRONOLOGER*.] One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a *chronologer*.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved. *Brown.*

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Educat.*

CHRONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λογία*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holler on Time.*

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

CHRONOMETER. *n. f.* [*χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet at its first discharge flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. f.* [from *χρῶσις*, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.] A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. f.* [*χρῶσις*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodw.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*,
I'd not have sold her for. *Shakspeare.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Milton.*

CHRYSOPRASUS. *n. f.* [*χρῶσις*, and *πράσινος*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*.

Revelations.

CHUB. *n. f.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fish. The cheven.

The *chub* is in prime from Midway to Candelmas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHUBBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

TO CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens.

TO CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.
Then crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call

To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry,
Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.
He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.
Come, your promise.—What promise, *chuck*? *Shakspeare.*

3. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. f.* [*chuck* and *farting*.] A play, at which the money falls with a *chuck* into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farting*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbutn. With. of Joan Bull.*

TO CHUCKLE. *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bedow'd to weil. *Dryden.*

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She *chuckled* when a bawd was caited. *Prior.*

TO CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here 's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and mean you. *Dryden's Spanis. Friar.*

CHU'ET. *n. f.* [probably from *To chevu*.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for *chuetts*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio milk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHUFF. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kuaf*, Welsh, a flock.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. *Shakspeare.*

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fall, would have hugged his bags to the last.

L'Esperance.

CHUFFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; stomachfully.

John answered *chuffily*.

Chuffis.

CHUFFINESS. *n. f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; surliness.

CHUFFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; surly; fat.

CHUM. *n. f.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. f.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood; accommodate themselves with another.

Mason.

CHURCH. *n. f.* [cnpce; Sax. *kyrk*.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church.

The *church*, being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.

Hooker.

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large *san* building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.

Water's Logick.

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the same or body of the *church*, together with the *chancel*, which is even included under the word *church*.

Zyliffe's Parergon.

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew; *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.

Hooker.

'Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight against the *churches*.

Shakspeare.

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *n. f.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow.

Carew.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us, for the most part, is used in publick prayer.

Hooker.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged.

Atterbury.

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. f.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usage and custom of the place.

Zyliffe's Parergon.

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. f.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious.

Hooker.

CHURCHMAN. *n. f.* [*church* and *man*.]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself.

Bacon.

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was to ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*.

Clarendon.

Patience in want, and poverty of mind, These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd, And living taught, and dying left behind.

Dryd.

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. f.* [See **WARDEN**.]

Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish.

Cowell.

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

Spenser.

Our *church-wardens*

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings.

Gay.

CHURCHYARD. *n. f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone

Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure.

Shakspeare.

In *churchyards* where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will.

Bacon.

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd; Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*.

Pope.

CHURL. *n. f.* [ceopl; Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He boldeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he faith is the life of a peasant or *churl*.

Spenser.

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him.

Spenser.

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw

All the pow'r this charm doth owe.

Shakspeare.

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars.

Dryden.

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or fallshood.

Sidney.

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch,

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!

O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop

To help me after!

Shakspeare.

CHURLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil;

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears, Those at her father's *churlish* feet the tender'd.

Shakspeare.

The interruption of their *churlish* drums Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand To party, or to fight.

Shakspeare.

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough: He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.

L'Esperance.

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts Preferred to sleeping on her breasts.

Waller.

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.

1 Samuel.

This fullen *churlish* thief

Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef.

King.

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*.

Bacon.

The Cornish were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow.

Bacon's Henry vii.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you again unknot

This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war?

Shakspeare.

Spain found the war to *churlish* and longomic, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Bacon.

Spreads a path clear as the day,

Where no *churlish* rub says nay.

Crashaw.

CHURLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish*.]

Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the son for a reward of the service of his fire.

Howel.

CHURLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *churlish*; cýphrengre, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman.

Ecclesi.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world.

L'Esperance.

CHURME. *n. f.* [more properly *chinn*, from the Saxon cýnme, a clamour or noise; as to *chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused furr; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower, with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.

Bacon.

CHURN. *n. f.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch, *cepene*, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fit did ne'er employ the *churn*.

Gay's Pastoral.

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not: but

Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,

Cried Oh.

Shakspeare.

Froth fills his chaps; he sends a grunting sound,

And part he *churns*, and part bestoams the ground.

Dryden.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose.

Aldisford.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the solid parts *churning* them together.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.

Proverbs.

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*.

Bacon's Natural History.

CHURRWORM. *n. f.* [from cýppan, Sax.]

An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket.

Skinner. Phyl.

To CHUSE. See **To CHOOSE.**

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mafs, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *n. f.* [*χυλῶς*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterward changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, The levent'd mafs or milky *chyle* converts. *Blackmore.*

The *chyle* cannot pafs through the fmallest vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylification*, it ops perspiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPŒ'TICK. *adj.* [*χυλῶς* and *ποιέω*.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle, partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYMIC. *n. f.* A chymist. Obsolete.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler use: an art now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few *chymics*. *Hutton.*

CHYMICAL. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]

1. Made by chymistry.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Merbinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I fee a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*
With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST. *n. f.* [See **CHYMISTRY**.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views
Supremely bleit *Pope's Essay on Man.*

CHYMISTRY. *n. f.* [derived by some from *χυμῶς*, or juice, or *χῆμα*, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. *Burhanave.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grafs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CIBARIUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL. *n. f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in fallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *i* is not pronounced.

Cibules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CICATRICE. } *n. f.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]

CICATRIX. }
1. The scar remaining after a wound.
One captain Spurio, with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shak.*
2. A mark; an impression: so used by *Shakspere* less properly.

Lean but upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable imprefure
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspere.*

CICATRISANT. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.
A vein bursted, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*
2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, *cicatrization*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*
2. To heal and induce the skin over a fore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth cicatrix. *Wifeman on Tumors.*

CICELY. *n. f.* [*myrrhis*.] A sort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.
Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *cichora-ceous* plants. *Feyer.*

CICHOPEA. *n. f.* [*cicer*.] A plant.

To CICURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Latin.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicuated*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CICURATION. *n. f.* [from *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and manufactured birds, for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild. *Ray.*

CIDER. *n. f.* [*cidre*, Fr. *silra*, Ital. *ficera*, Lat. *צידר*, *צידר*.]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.
2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this
Wide universe Silurian *cider* born,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CIDERIST. *n. f.* [from *cider*.] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner

they could, yet hath their *cider* generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CIDERKIN. *n. f.* [from *cider*.] The liquor made of the murk or gross matter of apples, after the *cider* is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CEILING. *n. f.* See **CEILING**.

CIERGE. *n. f.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CILIARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray.*

CILICIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair; a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CIMAR. See **SIMAR**.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. f.* [from *κσιμηλιαρχος*.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Ditt.*

CIMETER. *n. f.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeter*, Turkish. *Bluteau's Portuguese Dictionary*.] A sort of sword used by the Turks, short, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymiter*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*,
That slew the sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Solymán. *Shaksp.*
Our amours now may rust, our idle *scymiters*
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

CINCTURE. *n. f.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.
Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempest *Shakspere.*
Columbus found th' American so gait
With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild. *Milton.*
He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope.*

2. An enclosure.
The court and prison being within the *cinctura* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *n. f.* [*cinde*, French, from *cineres*, Lat.]

1. A mafs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modesty,
Did but I speak thy deeds! *Shakspere.*
There is in smiths' *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*

So snow on *Ætna* does unmelted lie,
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To smoking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*
CINDER-WENCH. } *n. f.* [*cinder* and *wench*.]
CINDER-WOMAN. } *mas.*] A woman
whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes
for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out 's the *cinder-woman's* trade.

Essay on Satire.

She had above five hundred foits of fine cloaths,
and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbuth.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,
When love, the hour, the place, had banish'd
thame. *Gay.*

CINERATION. *n. f.* [from *cineres*,
Lat.] The reduction of any thing by
fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINERITIOUS. *adj.* [*cinericus*, Latin.]
Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineritious*
part of the brain, and are terminated in all
parts of the body. *Chayne.*

CINERULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.]
Full of ashes. *Dict.*

CINGLE. *n. f.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A
girth for a horse. *Dict.*

CINNABAR. *n. f.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cin-
nabar is native or factitious: the facti-
tious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver
is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial,
and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter.

Woodward's Met. Expts.

The particles of mercury uniting with the par-
ticles of sulphur compose *cinnabar*. *Newton.*

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury,
sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *n. f.* [*cinnamomum*, Latin.]
The fragrant bark of a low tree in the
island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble
those of the olive, both as to substance
and colour. The fruit resembles an
acorn or olive, and has neither the smell
nor taste of the bark. When boiled in
water, it yields an oil, which as it cools
and hardens, becomes as firm and white
as tallow; the smell of which is agree-
able in candles. The cinnamon of the
ancients was different from ours.

Chambers.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her *cinnamon* and sweet amomum boast. *Dryden.*

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling
the bark, first infused in barley water,
in spirit of wine or white wine.

Chambers.

CINQUE. *n. f.* [French.] A five. It
is used in games alone; but is often
compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.]
A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A
kind of grave dance.

Woolding, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch
jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*. The first suit
is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as
fantastical; the wedding mannerly and mod-
est, as a measure full of state and gravity; and
then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs,
falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he
sinks into his grave. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Those havens that lie towards France, and there-
fore have been thought by our kings to be such
as ought most vigilantly to be observed against
invasion. In which respect, the places where
they are have a special government or keeper, called

by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque-ports*;
and divers privileges granted to them, as a particu-
lar jurisdiction; their warden having the au-
thority of an admiral among them, and sending
out writs in his own name. The *cinque-ports* are
Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea,
Rumney, and Hithe; some of which, as the
number exceeds five, must either be added to the
first institution by some later grant, or accounted
as appendants to some of the rest. *Cowell.*

They, that bear

The cloth of state above her, are four barons
of the *cinque-ports*. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five spots.

On her left breast

A mole, *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
P' th' bottom of a cowslip. *Shakspeare.*

C'ION. *n. f.* [*sion*, or *seion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions,
our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I
take this, that you call love, to be a sect or *cion*.
Shakspeare.

The stately Caledonian oak newly settled in
his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his
own royal stem. *Horvel.*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a
stock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the stock; and the stock
is but passive, and giveth aliment, but no moti-
on, to the graft. *Bacon.*

CIPHER. *n. f.* [*chifre*, French; *zifra*,
Italian; *cifra*, low Lat. from an orien-
tal root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which
some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, stand-
ing for nothing itself, increases the val-
ue of the other figures.

None were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakspeare.*

If the people be somewhat in the election, you
cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation
or translation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for real
sums, so names pass for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved
usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the
throne,
ARMS AND THE MAN in golden *ciphers* shone.
Pope.

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some
Deep on the new-born vagrant's heaving side
To stamp the master's *cipher* ready stand. *Thomf.*

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be
written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters
bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing,
or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleas'd to command me to stay at
London, to send and receive all his letters; and
I was furnish'd with mine several *ciphers*, in or-
der to it. *Denham.*

To **CIPHER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
practise arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can *ci-
pher*; I wonder you never used your pen and
ink. *Arbuthnot.*

To **CIPHER.** *v. a.* To write in occult
characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes:
his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters.
Hayward.

To **CIRCINATE.** *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To
make a circle; to compass round, or
turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINATION. *n. f.* [*circinatio*, Lat.]

An orbicular motion; a turning round;
a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey.*

CIRCLE. *n. f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it
began, having all its parts equidistant
from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a *circle*,
in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed
one another in our minds, is not perceived to
move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of
that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle*
in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I understand not here perfect geo-
metrical *circle*, but an orbicular figure, whose
length is equal to its breadth; and which, as to
sense, may seem circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then a deeper still,

In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To close the face of things. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth.
Isiah.

4. Compass; enclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the *circle* of the forest. *Shakspeare.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal
person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,
And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope.*

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of
beauties that are disposed among the boxes.

Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every
circle. *Taylor.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and
perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which
have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit
and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeed-
ing one another; but this *circle* of ripening
cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot coun-
tries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in
which the foregoing proposition is
proved by the following, and the fol-
lowing proposition inferred from the
foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and
again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heav-
y body descends, is an impertinent *circle*, and
teacheth nothing. *Glansville's Sceptis.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the
premises in a syllogism is questioned and opposed,
and we intend to prove it by the conclusion.
Watts' Logic.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lyc
In *circle* or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

Fletcher's Q. of Cor.

10. **CIRCLES** of the German empire. Such
provinces and principalities as have a
right to be present at diets. They are
in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To **CIRCLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to *circle* the
hill, had some days before planted themselves
in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To enclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whose *circling* shadows kings have fought to
sleep in? *Shakspeare.*

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may
prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.

Prior.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darknefs circled and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*
3. To **CIRCLE** in. To confine; to keep
together.

We term those things dry which have a con-
sistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a
determinate figure, do not require the stop or
hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them
in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **CIRCLE**. *v. n.* To move circularly;
to end where it begins.

The well thought bowl
Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell
With quavering laugh and rural jeits resounds,
Philips.

Now the *circling* years disclose
The day predictin'd to reward his woes. *Pope.*

CIRCLED. *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having
the form of a circle; round.

Th' incantant moon,

CIRCLET. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle;
an orb; properly a little circle.

Then take repast, till Hesperus display'd
His golden *circle* in the western shade. *Pope.*

CIRCLING. *particip. adj.* [from *To circle*.]
Having the form of a circle; circular;
round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he
stood

So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CIRCUIT. *n. f.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*,
Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.
There are four moons also perpetually toiling
round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with
him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun.
Watts on the Mind.

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Space, or extent, measured by travel-
ling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of
circuit. *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-
twenty miles in *circuit*. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any
thing is incircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head

5. The visitations of the judges for holding
assizes.

The *circuits*, in former times, went but round
about the pole; as the *circuit* of the cynosura
about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country visited by the
judges.

7. Long deduction of reason.

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fillacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinth of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to discern. *Donne.*

CIRCUIT of *action*. [In law.] Is a longer
course of proceeding to recover the thing
sued for than is needful. *Corwell.*

To **CIRCUIT**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting* *Philips.*

CIRCUITER. *n. f.* [from *circuit*.] One
that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer*, the sun, you travel
the round of the earth, and behold all the in-
iquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCUITION. *n. f.* [*circutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument.
To apprehend by what degrees they lean to
things in show, though not in deed, repugnant
one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit,
more intricate *circutions* of discourse, and depth
of judgment, than common ability doth yield.
Hooker.

CIRCULAR. *adj.* [*circularis*, Latin]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed
by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*
He first inclos'd for lifts a level ground;
The form was *circular*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.
From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* successive order springs. *Reformation.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely
adhered to history, how could the Romans have
had D do? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself: used of a paralogism,
where the second proposition at once
proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning,
after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be
to circular to safely build upon; for he is for
proving the being of God from the truth of our
faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the
being of a God. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

5. **CIRCULAR Letter**. A letter directed
to several persons, who have the same
interest in some common affair; as in
the convocation of assemblies.

6. **CIRCULAR Lines**. Such straight lines
as are divided from the divisions made
in the arch of a circle; as the lines of
sines, tangents, and secants, on the
plain scale and sector.

7. **CIRCULAR Sailing**, is that performed
on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *circular*.] A
circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference,
but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in
motion, continually succeeding each other;
so that, from what point soever we compute,
the account will be common unto the whole *circu-
larity*. *Brown.*

CIRCULARLY. *adv.* [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several re-
gions, involving one another like orbs about the
same centre; or of the several elements call *circu-
larly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly*
flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost.
Dryden.

Every body, mov'd *circularly* about any centre,
recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that cen-
tre of its motion. *Ray.*

To **CIRCULATE**. *v. n.* [from *circulus*.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to
return to the place whence it departed
in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*.
Denham.

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of
the universe *circulates* without any interval or re-
pose. *L'Esrange.*

2. To be dispersed.

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at
work, a great number of curious inventions, if-
fused out from time to time, glow current among
the party, and *circulate* through the whole king-
dom. *Addison.*

To **CIRCULATE**. *v. a.* To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both
sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts
contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULATION. *n. f.* [from *circulate*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which
the motion tends to the point from
which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than
the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last
age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as
through all the rest of the body: the *circulation*
is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture
extremely delicate. *Zibuchot on Aliaments.*

2. A series in which the same order is al-
ways observed, and things always re-
turn to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought
upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of
war, thou seemst fit to deny us the blessing of peace,
and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries.
King Charles.

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits
this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle faith of the Jews, that they
crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son
of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son
of man was in heaven at the same instant, there
is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation*
before mentioned. *Hooker.*

CIRCULATORY. *n. f.* [from *circulate*.] A
chymical vessel, in which that which
rises from the vessel on the fire is col-
lected and cooled in another fixed upon
it, and falls down again.

CIRCULATORY. *adj.* [from *circulate*.] *Cir-
culatory* Letters are the same with
CIRCULAR Letters.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY. *n. f.* [from *circum-
ambient*.] The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the sur-
face it cometh, or the *circumambency* which
conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMAMBIENT. *adj.* [*circum* and
ambio, Latin.] Surrounding; encom-
passing; enclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of
the vessel, like the second region, cooling and
condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To **CIRCUMAMBULATE**. *v. n.* [from *cir-
cum* and *ambulo*, Latin.] To walk round
about. *Diä.*

To **CIRCUMCISE**. *v. a.* [*circumcido*,
Latin.] To cut the prepuce or fore-
skin, according to the law given to the
Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child.
One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in
aiming to strengthen their routed party by a rein-
forcement from the *circumcised*. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCISION. *n. f.* [from *circumcise*.] The
rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From gentiles, but by *circumcised* vain. *Milton.*

To **CIRCUMDUCT**. *v. a.* [*circumduco*,
Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a
term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *cir-
cumducted* by the will and direction of the
judge; as also by the consent of the parties liti-
gant, before the judge has pronounced and given
sentence. *Bayly's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *circumduct*.]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth.

Hooker.

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. f.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,

This be thy jut *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*

Because the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

So was his will

Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, combin'd. *Milton.*

He first inclos'd for Ithaca a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seem'd red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were view'd through it, the colour at its *circumference* would chbue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him call; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumference* by its surface; but diffus'd at indeterminate distances. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR. *n. f.* [from *circumfero*, Latin.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*CIRCUMFLEX. *n. f.* [*circumflexus*, Latin.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *u* in *unus* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCUMFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *circumfluent*.] An enclosure of waters.CIRCUMFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Latin.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Euphrat's race,

Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace;

A dutious people, and industrious isle. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Latin.] Enveloping with waters.

He the world

Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide

Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Laertes' son, girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Latin.] Wandering from house to house; as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one that plays at doors.To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Latin.] To pour round; to spread every way.

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfus'd* is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*

Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,

Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*

This nymph the God Cephirus had abus'd,

With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Aldisfon.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Latin.] That may be poured or spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands unfold

The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFUSION. *n. f.* [from *circumfuse*.]

The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Latin.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sort of vessels curl'd, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *n. f.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Cheyne.*

CIRCUMJACENT. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Latin.]

Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *circumeo*, *circumjunctum*, Latin.] The act of going round. *DiD.*CIRCUMLIGATION. *n. f.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocutions*. *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain *circumlocutio* way to calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMURED. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Latin.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circumwalled* with bricks.

Shakespeare.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate*.] That may be sail'd round.

The being of antipodes, the inhabiteness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Latin.] To sail round.CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *n. f.* [from *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Albath, on Coins.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR. *n. f.* One that sails round.CIRCUMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*circumplicio*, Latin.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.

2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.CIRCUMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. f.* [*circumra'sio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round.

DiD.

CIRCUMROTATION. *n. f.* [*circum* and *roto*, Latin.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.

2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Latin.]

1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus

With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumscrib'd* with his sword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*

Unto the voice and yielding of that body

Whereof he's head. *Shakespeare.*

He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n

Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;

The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme. *Dryden.*

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above

The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscriptio* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unbounded free condition

Put into *circumscriptio* and confine. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Enclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly call'd the figure. *Crus.*

CIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* [*circumspedus*, Latin.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,

That look into me with confid'rate eyes;

High teaching Backingham grows *circumspect*. *Shakespeare.*

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow,

but at the time discountenanced and discontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful

and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being un-

pos'd upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *circumspedus*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Charendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,

But with fly *circumspection*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspedus*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wise,
All fly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.

Pope.

CIRCUMSPEC'TIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspectivus*.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPEC'TLY. *adv.* [from *circumspectus*.] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the things so carefully and *circumspectly*.

Ray on the Creation.

CIRCUMSPEC'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *circumspectus*.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security.

Wotton.

CIRCUMST'ANCE. *n. f.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much.

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and persons.

South.

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave, By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself.

Shaksp.

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees;

Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view.

Davies.

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience.

Clarendon.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history.

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest.

Addison.

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumstances*.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*.

Bacon.

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world.

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations.

Addison.

To CIRCUMST'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings;
And such as they are *circumstance'd*, they be.

Donne.

CIRCUMST'ANT. *adj.* [*circumstantis*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies.

Digby on the Soul.

CIRCUMST'ANTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fence abridgment
Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Distinction would be rich in.

Shakspere.

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary.

South.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantials*, before one that differs from it in the essentials?

Addison.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*.

Donne.

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own.

Prior.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *circumstantialis*.] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALY. *adv.* [from *circumstantialis*.]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different.

Glanville's Sceptis.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*.

Broome.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstantia*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely.

Bramhall.

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superior, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover.

Swift.

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvallate*.]

1. The art or act of calling up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia.

Watts.

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up sea and land.

Howel.

CIRCUMVECTION. *n. f.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa.

Kneller.

As his malice is vigilant, he reth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived.

Brown.

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud.

Milton.

To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*.

Dryden.

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this heathen wisdom.

South.

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce.

Collier.

2. Prevention; preoccupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, that could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome had *circumvention*.

Shakspere.

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round.

Wotton.

CIRCUMVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOL'VE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical.

Glanville.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.

Arbutnot.

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument.

Wilkins.

CIRCUS. *n. f.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which in great cities somewhere doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses.

Sidney.

The one was about the *circus* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain.

Stillingfleet.

See the *circus* falls! in' unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods.

Pope.

CIST. *n. f.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case; a tegument: commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or enclosure of a tumour.

CISTED. *adj.* [from *cista*.] Enclosed in a cist or bag.

CISTERN. *n. f.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him.

South.

2. A reservoir; an enclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd,
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand.

Blackmore.

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made
A *cistern* for scald'd snakes.

Shakspere.

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my lust.

Shakspere.

CISTUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A plant; the same with *rockrose*.

CIT. *n. f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense; a pert low townsman; a pragmatistical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things

The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings.

Study your race, or the foil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen.

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth; But Bog and D—l, their honours, and so forth.

CITADEL. *n. f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty.

'Tis to my charge, the *citadel*, repair.

CITIAL. *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *citial* of himself, And clad his truant youth.

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. *n. f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying the cause of action commenced against him.

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author, or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced.

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confuse them.

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption endemick to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country.

CITATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*.

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not.

Forthwith the *cited* dead, Of all past ages, to the general doom Shall hasten.

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, sir *Thurio*;

For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it.

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture.

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before.

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I *cite* from his letter.

CITER. *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too.

CITE'SS. *n. f.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and *citeffes* raise a joyful strain; 'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.

CITHERN. *n. f.* [*citbara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals.

CITIZEN. *n. f.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen.

2. A townfman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*, You find him like a soldier.

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome secure he lives, And one more *citizen* to Sybil gives.

CITIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakespeare*.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well; But not to *citizen* a wanton, as To seem to die ere sick.

CITRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, hath its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots.

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the faltness of phlegm is known.

CITRINE. *n. f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes.

CITRON-TREE. *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Lat.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One foot with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each.

May the sun With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil.

CITRON-WATER. *n. f.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame.

CITRUL. *n. f.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. *n. f.* [*cié*, Fr. *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications, the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities*.

City in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs.

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church.

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people? — True, the people are the *city*.

I do suspect I have done some offence, That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye.

CITY. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives.

These parts by *civ*, with the order d. *Shaksp.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not *civ* the least of it, and let the most cool eye we can see upon the *civ* cat. *Shaksp.*

CIVET. *n. f.* [*civetta*, Fr. *schetta*, Arabic, signifying *jeant*.] A perfume from the civet-cat.

The *civet* or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Persia, Brazil, Guiana. The perfume is found like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and perineum. It is gotten out from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed.

Civet is of a softer bath than that of any me any *civet*, it a cat.

Some practitioners and experimenters find excellent effects; as *civet* and milk, a *civet* as some think, amber-grate.

CIVIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone: Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civil* crowns, And the great father of his country owns.

CIVIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonwealth to be governed by any other laws than his own.

Part such as appertain To *civil* justice; part, religious rites Of sacrifice.

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power.

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught, And *civil* life was by the muses taught.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others.

5. Not ecclesiastical: as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural: as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural, death.

7. Not military: as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal: as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*.

10. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back, Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath, That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song.

He was *civil* and well-natured, never refusing to teach another.

11. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

Thus night oft see me in thy pale *civets*, Till *civil* suited morn appear.

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government: as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor.

CIVILIAN. *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of the law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISATION. *n. f.* [from *civil*.] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVILITY. *n. f.* [from *civil*.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Darvies.*

Wherefoe'er her conquering eagles fled, Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread. *Denham.*

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?

Or else a rude despoiler of good manners,

That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shakf.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*

I should be kept from a publication, did not, what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame with love at strife,

Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

TO CIVILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth

To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Musæus first, then Orpheus, *civilize*

Mankind, and give the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*

Osiris or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbutnot.*

CIVILIZER. *n. f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers*—the disturbers say;

The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! *Philips' Briton.*

CIVILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing (for this is *civilly*, to live), or should manage consistency of life, it is not possible. *Hooker.*

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commended for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,

And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's Ne v Atlantis.*

CLZE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.]

The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *clze* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *clze* and figure which they have. *Græw's Cosmologia.*

CLACK. *n. f.* [*klutchen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,

And with his everlasting *clack*

Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Fancy drows in, and music thies high;

He knows not when my *clack* will be. *Prior.*

2. *The CLACK of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,

And mark the *clack* how justly it will found. *Betterton.*

TO CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

TO CLACK. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's marks, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowell.*

CLAD. part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kledon*, Dutch.]

Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes *clad*,

To crammed maws a spratt new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

He hath *clad* himself with a new garment. *1 Kings.*

Beyond

The flow'ry vale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Milt.*

Their prayers *clad*

With incense, where the golden altar stand

By their great intercessor. *Milton.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*,

In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;

For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad*. *Swift.*

TO CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.]

To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,

If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,

May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakspeare.*

Forso'rn thyself! The traitor's odious name I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryd.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty, as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowell.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God ordained. *Locke.*

CLAIMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT. *n. f.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. f.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

TO CLAMBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her recchy neck,

Clamber'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakf.*

When you hear the drum,

Clamber not you up to the casements then. *Shakf.*

The men there do, not without some difficulty,

clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Roy.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder.*

TO CLAMM. *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *clamm*; from *clæmian*, Sax. to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clamm'd* themselves till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

The spigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clamm'd* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

CLAMMINESS. *n. f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscidit; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glue. *Mevon.*

CLAMMY. *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion; the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanv.*

Aghast he wak'd, and starting from his bed,

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'er-spread. *Dryden.*

Joyful thou'lt see

The *clammy* surface all o'er-thrown with tribes

Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the stum of grapes, when they lie matted together in the vat, which puts out a light when dipt into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

CLAMOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] **Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.**

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as papists, and they whom papists suborn. *Hooker.*

He kits'd her lips

With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

At my birth

The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakespeare.*

With the *clamorous* report of war

Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shaksf.*

Then various elements against thee join'd, In one more various animal combin'd, And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*. *Swift.*

CLAMOUR. *n. f.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,

Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,

I'll tell thee thou do't evil. *Shakespeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid

Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd!

And weeping follow me, as thou do't now,

With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease, That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

To CLAMOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakespeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a multitudinous manner; for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Essay.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, actively, to stop from noise.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakespeare.*

CLAMP. *n. f.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals. *Mortimer.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preserve them from warping. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

CLAN. *n. f.* [probably of Scottish original; *klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag

Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,

Swarm populous, unnumber'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal defects and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryd.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fall in any single particular. *Swift.*

CLANULAR. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Latin.]

Clandelline; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion.

Deans of Piety.

CLANDESTINE. *adj.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and *clandestine* death, Fill'd the deep caves and num'rous vaults beneath. *Bis. Moore.*

CLANDESTINELY. *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid *clang*

As on mount Sinai rang,

While the red fire and sinould'ring clouds out-break. *Milton.*

An island salt and bare,

The haunt of seals and ores, and sea-mew's *clang*. *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar, Of arms and armies rushing to the war! *Dryd.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and toluam found

Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Ph'Pps.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clungo*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard,

Loud *clangs*, neighing steeds, and trumpets

clang? *Shaksf.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead

The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous

Their mytic dance, and *clang'd* their founding arms;

Industious with the warlike din to quell

Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLANGOUR. *n. f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,

Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far,

Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakespeare.*

With joy they view the waving ensigus fly,

And hear the trumpets *clangour* pierce the sky. *Dryden.*

CLANGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. f.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and clever. *Spe'ator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fliers,

With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,

Clapt to their gates. *Shakespeare.*

Men shall *clap* their hands at him, and shall lift him out of his place. *Joh.*

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning,

clapping his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryden.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call

To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

Each poet of the air her glory sings,

And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryden.*

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreathes the royal virgin dro' His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breast. *Addison.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door, Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Cicero.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers; *clap* on more sails; pursue. *Shakespeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the fun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perfection, like the northern wind, made her bold fast, and *clap* clef about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we thank him sufficiently lessened, if we *clap* his, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Es'range.*

His blood thrown by, to mitigate the smart,

He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fibres will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapp'd* spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad a system of features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd, And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,

And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakespeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling soldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion. *Wotton's Life of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spe'ator.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,

Lift'ning, and fearful of the storm

Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wifeman.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;

Who'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt*? *King.*

6. To CLAP UP. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands. To *clap* this royal bargain up of peace. *Shaksf.*

Was ever match *clapt up* so suddenly? *Shaksf.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howel.*

7. To *CLAP up*. To imprison with little formality or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapt him up* as his invigler. *Sandys.*

To *CLAP*. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind rose, that with a violent blast
Shook all the doom: the doors around me *clapt*.
Dryden.

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.—
—Shall we *clap* into 't roundly, without saying
we are hoarse? *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*. *Shaksf.*

CLAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as
will shake the whole room, and make every
thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the south-sea
should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and
flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes.
Hawerill on Providence.

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old
play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected
claps or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune.

Obsolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*,
French.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of
the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER. *n. f.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an ap-
plauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as loud as a bell, and his
tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks
his tongue speaks. *Shakespeare.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day,
and she much resembled an overturned bell
without a *clapper*. *Addison.*

3. *CLAPPER of a Mill*. A piece of wood
shaking the hopper.

To *CLAPPERCRAW*. *v. a.* [from *clap* and
craw.] To tonguebeat; to scold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll lock
em. *Shakespeare.*

And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLARENCEUX, or *CLARENCEUX*. *n. f.*

The second king at arms: so named
from the duchy of *Clarence*.

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. f.* [from *clarus*,
bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and
shade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLARET. *n. f.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine,
of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a tvice confounded
into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl.
Thomson.

CLARICHORD. *n. f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*,
Latin.] A musical instrument in form
of a spinet, but more ancient. It has
forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy
strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *clarify*.]

The act of making any thing clear from
impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick
and troubled; as muste; and wot: to know the
means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know
the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon.*

To *CLARIFY*. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to se-
parate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites
of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would
clarify; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs
and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after,
the syrup being fet on the fire, the whites of eggs
themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This
sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the
motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a
clarified understanding half way. *South.*

The christian religion is the only means that
God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his
legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify
his will. *South.*

To *CLARIFY*. *v. n.* To clear up; to
grow bright.

Whoever hath his mind fraught with many
thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify*
and break up in the discoursing with another;
he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he
seeth how they look when they are turned into
words. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLARION. *n. f.* [*clarin*, Spanish; from
clarus, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind
instrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,
With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions*
sweet;

And all the way the joyous people sings. *Spensf.*
Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be appear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLARITY. *n. f.* [*clarté*, French; *claritas*,
Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an un-
derstanding which itself can only comprehend.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity,
but the angels of light in all their *clarity*. *Brown.*

CLARY. *n. f.* [*herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound
with moisture. The weakest kind of cutting is
roughness; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon.*

To *CLASH*. *v. n.* [*klatsen*, Dutch, to
make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision;
to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might
rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light,
without *clashing* upon one another! which argues
the smallness of the parts of light, and the large-
ness of the interstices between particles of air and
other bodies. *Chyene.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary
direction.

Neither was their any queen-mother who
might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is
to magistracy, would find it, if they should
chance to *clash*. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing*
some time or other; and a knock, or a contell,
spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and
yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put
together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

To *CLASH*. *v. a.* To strike one thing
against another, so as to produce a
noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a fullen sound, and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounc'd the word of
victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
Denham.

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms.
Pope.

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs,
Denham.

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers
and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt
them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *n. f.* [*cheespe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a
book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crab's in lesser *clasps* are bent.
Adkison.

He took me aside, opening the *clasps* of the
parchment cover. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace; in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksf.*

To *CLASP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of hea-
ven, and do open the scriptures; which being
but read, remain, in comparison, still *clasp'd*.
Hooker.

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side;
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow hide.
Pope.

2. To catch and hold by twining.

The *clashing* ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to
enclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first
to be received; and after the belly, which is
hard to *clasp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clapt*, but bred a dog. *Shaksf.*

I beg, and *clasp* thy knees, *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He stoop'd below

The flying spear, and shann'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and
pray'd. *Dryden.*

Now, now, he *clasps* her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To enclose.

Boys, with women's voices
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shaksf.*

CLASPER. *n. f.* [from *clasp*.] The ten-
dril or thread of a creeping plant, by

which it clings to some other thing for support.

The tendrils or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and thin stalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLASP-KNIFE. *n. f.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison.*

Whatever of mongrel, no one *class* admits a wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pepe.*

TO CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLASSICAL. } *adj.* [classicus, Latin.]

CLASSICK. } Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around, And still I seem to treat on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton.*

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLASSICK. *n. f.* [classicus, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pepe.*

CLASSIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

TO CLATTER. *v. n.* [clattrunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpeter from afar Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields, While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Knotley's History.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and prest'd the ground;

His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body found. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks re-found;

Helmets and broken lances spread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter

Loft for lack of telling; Now, sicer, I see thou do'st but *clatter*; He may come of melling. *Spenser.*

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

TO CLATTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it found and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee, And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron, That thou out thalt with thyself at Garb. *Milton.*

When all the bees are gone to settle, You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour: a low word. *Martin.*

CLATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note Seems bruted. *Shakspeare.*

Grow to be short, Throw by your *clatter*, And handle the matter. *Ben Jonson.*

O Rourk's jolly boys Ne'er dreamt of the matter, Till rous'd by the noise And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLAVATED. *adj.* [clavatus, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward.*

CLAUDENT. *adj.* [claudens, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing; confining. *Diö.*

TO CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [claudico, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Diö.*

CLAUDICATION. *n. f.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting. *Diö.*

CLAVE. The preterit of *cleave*.

CLAVELLATED. *adj.* [clavellatus, low Latin.] Made with burnt tatar: a chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* alhes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLAVER. *n. f.* [clæpær þýtt, Sax.] This is now universally written *clover*, though not so properly. See **CLOVER**.

CLAVICLE. *n. f.* [clavicula, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wifeman.*

CLAUSE. *n. f.* [clausula, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop. *Hoker.*

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLAUSTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as prebue over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governeur in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

CLAUSURE. *n. f.* [clausura, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *n. f.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shellfish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food, T'embrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenser.*

What's justice to a man, or laws, That never comes within their *claw*? *Hudibras.*

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws, Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their barry *claws*. *Guth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

TO CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws. Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakspeare.*

2. To pull, as with the nails. I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name. *South.*

3. To tear or scratch in general. But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*

They for their own opinions stand fast, Only to have them *claw'd* and cauvast. *Hudibras.*

4. To scratch or tickle. I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakspeare.*

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See **CLAWBACK**.

6. **TO CLAW OFF**, or **arway**. To scold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade fortune is to be *claw'd arway* for't, if you should lose it. *L'Étranger.*

CLAWBACK. *n. f.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a syrophant; a wheedler. The pope's *clawback*. *Jewel.*

CLAWED. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest. *Grew's Cosmology.*

CLAY. *n. f.* [clai, Welsh; kley, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths finely coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it. *Hill on Fossils.*

Deep Acheron, Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*, Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden.*

Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the bricks may be more durable. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The fen, which softens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*

Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where manure is scarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay* Over our spirits so much sway? *Derris.*

TO CLAY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clay'd* again. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay and cold.*] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth.

I wadh'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rosce.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. f.* [*clay and pit.*] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit.* *Woodward.*

CLAYES. *n. f.* [*claye, Fr.* In fortification.] Wattle made with stakes interwove with osiers, to cover lodgments.

Chambers.

CLAYEY. *adj.* [*from clay.*] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

CLAYISH. *adj.* [*from clay.*] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddy, and *clayish* water, which the brewers covet.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CLAYMARE. *n. f.* [*clay and marl.*] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalkstones. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan, Welsh; clæne, Sax.*]

1. Free from dirt or filth: as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, most filthy seculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *clemer* were for such intent,
But rather smler. *Fairy Queen.*

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Matthew.*

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart. *Psal.*
Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Psalms.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guileless.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty. *Baron's Nat. Hist.*
Yet thy waist is straight and *clean*
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean.* *Leviticus.*

5. Dexterous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

CLEAN. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This sense is now little used.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto those before mentioned. *Hooker.*
Being seated, and domestick brois
clean overblown. *Shakespeare.*

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shipes an answer *clean* contrary. *Huterwill.*

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they say, Broome went before, and kindly swept the way. *Henley.*

TO CLEAN. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]

To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, *clean'd* their vigorous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thompson.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [*from cleanly.*] In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *n. f.* [*from cleanly.*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need, any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLEANLY. *adj.* [*from clean.*]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sporasus be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly
relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Gloucester.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling, and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*
We can secure ourselves are treat by some *cleanly* evasion. *L'Esfrange's Fables.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [*from clean.*] Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should. *Shakespeare.*

CLEANNESS. *n. f.* [*from clean.*]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff;
but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

TO CLEANSE. *v. a.* [*clænſian, Saxon.*]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand
From the polluting weed and common fund. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleans* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryd.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that peevish stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* those things which Moses commanded. *Mark.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found. *Addison on Italy.*

CLEANSE. *n. f.* [*clænſene, Saxon.*]

That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digesting a sore; a detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*. *Arbutnot.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair, Fr. klaer, Dutch; clarus, Latin.*]

1. Bright; transparent; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*,
That, had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He tur the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Dent.*

2. Peripicacious; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit, that promis'd *clearer* sight,
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A tun about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirror thone not half so *clear*. *Dryd.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice
Not to incur; but soon his *clear* aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd. *Milton.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a *clear* day. *Amos.*
And the *clear* sun on his wide watery glass
Gaz'd hot. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perpicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*
Many men reason exceeding *clear* and rightly,
who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear Victory; to our part lots, and rout
Through all th' empyrean. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.

The hemisphere of earth, in *clearest* ken,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest. *Hooker.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater,
by how much the consequences are more *clear*,
and the chains of them more long. *Burnet.*

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of lightest agents, deem'd however wise. *Milton.*

10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office. *Shakespeare.*

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them honours

Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd the deed. *Shakespeare.*

Repentance so altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Whitgift.*

Though the peripatetic philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness for prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corporal whiper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear.
Gay.

13. Free from deductions or encumbrances.
Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear
gains as long as it lasts. *Collier against Dissipation.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here,
gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain
to the nation; for that money comes clear in,
without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*
I often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*

14. Unencumbered; without let or hin-
derance; vacant; unobstructed.
If I be so far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a clear way to the gods. *Shakespeare.*

A post-boy winding his horn at us, my com-
panion gave him two or three cuffs, and left
the way clear for him. *Addison.*
A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his
omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.
Pope's Essay on Homer.

15. Out of debt.

16. Unentangled; at a safe distance from
any danger or enemy.
Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on
a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded
them: on the instant they got clear of our ship.
Shakespeare.

It requires care for a man with a double design
to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings.
L'Estrange.

17. Canorous; founding distinctly, plainly,
articulately.

I much approved of my friend's insisting upon
the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear
voice. *Addison.*

Hark! the numbers soft and clear
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

18. Free; guiltless: with from.

I am clear from the blood of this woman.
Suffanna.

None is so fit to correct their faults, as he
who is clear from any in his own writings. *Dryden.*

19. Sometimes with of.

The air is clearer of gross and damp exhalations.
Temple.

20. Used of persons. Distinguishing;
judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely
used but in conversation.

CLEAR. *adv.*

1. Plainly; not obscurely.

Now clear I understand
What oft my steddier thoughts have search'd in
vain. *Milton.*

2. Clean; quite; completely. A low
word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pre-
text of a whisper, bit it clear off. *L'Estrange.*

CLEAR. *n. f.* A term used by builders for
the inside of a house; the space within
from wall to wall.

To CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous
bodies; to brighten.

Your eyes, that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and clear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North.
Dryden.

A favoury dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy forehead of the great. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or
ambiguity.

To clear up the several parts of this theory,
I was willing to lay aside a great many other
speculations. *Bunnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way
is left for the discovery, then let a god descend,
and clear the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases,
he darkens what he should clear up. *Boyle.*
Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear. *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of
guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to de-
fend: often with from before the thing.

Somerset was much cleared by the death of
those who were executed, to make him appear
faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*

To clear the Deity from the imputation of
tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none
do throw upon God with more presumption than
those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is
both comely and christian. *Bramhall.*

To clear herself,
For sending him no aid, the came from Egypt. *Dryden.*

I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will
clear me from partiality. *Dryden's Fables.*
How! wouldst thou clear rebellion? *Addison.*

Before you pray, clear your soul from all those
sins, which you know to be displeasing to God
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. To cleanse: with of or from.

My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white;
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare.*

5. To remove any encumbrance, or em-
barrassment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a
door, having a wall on each hand of it; from
which having cleared the earth, he forced open
the door. *Wilkins.*

This one mighty sum has clear'd the debt.
Dryden.

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and
the art of the statuary only clears away the super-
fluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison.*

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion
towards the clearing of that expence. *Addison.*

6. To free from any thing offensive or
noxious.

To clear the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden.*
It should be the skill and art of the teacher to
clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they
are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*
Augustus, to establish the dominion of the
seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of
the pirates of Malta. *Arabianus.*

7. To clarify: as, to clear liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.

He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a
year, after having defrayed all the charges of
working the salt. *Addison.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would clear up their un-
derstandings, and animate their minds with vir-
tue. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. To CLEAR a ship, at the customhouse,
is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of
selling a cargo, by satisfying the cus-
toms.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*

1. To grow bright; to recover transpa-
rency.

So soul a sky clears not without a storm. *Shak.*

2. Sometimes with up.

The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up.
Addison.
Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again.
Norris.

Advise him to stay till the weather clears up,
for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift.*

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances,
distress, or entanglements.

He that clears at once, will relapse; for, find-
ing himself out of straits, he will revert to his

customs: but he that clears by degrees, in-
duceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well
upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLEARANCE. *n. f.* [from clear.] A cer-
tificate that a ship has been cleared at
the customhouse.

CLEARER. *n. f.* [from clear.] Brightener;
purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understand-
ing: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an
instant. *Addison.*

CLEARLY. *adv.* [from clear.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were
but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us
more clearly shined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity
or ambiguity.

Christianity first clearly proved this noble and
important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without
embarrassment or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees clearer and
sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues.
Ben Jonson.

4. Without entanglement or distraction of
affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into
business; and he that divideth too much, will
never come out of it clearly. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Without by-ends; without sinister
views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do
not take into consideration any sensual or worldly
interest; but deal clearly and impartially with
yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion;
without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should clearly relinquish
unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Davies on Ireland.

CLEARNESS. *n. f.* [from clear.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause
clearness and splendour, but sweetness of flavour.
Bacon's Natural History.

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater mag-
nitude, and refines to a greater clearness, only as
the breath within is more powerful, and the heat
more intense. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the clear-
ness, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he changes to think right, he does not
know how to convey his thoughts to another
with clearness and perspicuity. *Addison.*

4. Sincerity; honesty; plaindealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they
used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of
their good faith and clearness of dealing, made
them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation of ill.

I require a clearness. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CLEAR-SIGHTED. *adj.* [clear and sight.]

Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.
Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.
Denham.

To CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from clear
and starch.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-
house of a tailor's widow, who washes, and car-
clears starch his bands. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. I cleave. [cleo-
pan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is ef-
fectuated when some clearing body is mixed with

the liquors, whereby the grosser part picks to that *cleansing* body. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods *cleave* fast together. *Job.*
 The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryden.*

- To unite aptly; to fit.
 New honours come upon him,
 Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
 But with the aid of use. *Shakespeare.*
- To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.
 The apostles did conform the christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.*
 The men of Judah *cleave* unto their king. *Samuel.*
 If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis, I shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare.*
 The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles.*

- To be concomitant to; to be united with.
 We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other. *Hooker.*

TO CLEAVE. *v. a. pret. I clove, I clove, I cleft;* *part. pass. cloven, or cleft,* [*cleoran, Sax. kloven, Dutch.*]

- To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.
 And at their passing *cleave* th' Assyrian flood. *Milton.*
 The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven,* or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 The blessed minister his wings display'd,
 And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*
 Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies *Dryden.*
 Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
 And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown *Dryden.*
 Or had the sun
 E'er led to the earth a nearer seat,
 His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*
 Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
 And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickel.*
 Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
 When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*

- To divide; to part naturally.
 And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut.*

TO CLEAVE. *v. n.*
 1. To part asunder.
 Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
 As if the world should *cleave,* and that slain men
 Should folder up the rift. *Shakespeare.*
 The ground *cleave* asunder that was under them. *Numbers.*
 He cut the *cleaving* sky,
 And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope.*

2. To suffer division.
I cleaves with a glossy polite substance, not ; me, but with some little unevenness. *Newton.*

CLEAVER. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]
 2. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.
 You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with buzzes and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers' *cleavers*. *Abbotnot.*
 Their arm'd with all thy *cleavers,* knives,
 And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A word. Improperly written **CLIVER**.

CLEEC. *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of

beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.*
 It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.
CLEF. *n. s.* [from *cleft, key, French.*] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. *part. pass.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder.
 Fat with incense strew'd
 On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream,
 Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden.*

CLEFT. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]
 1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; or a crevice.
 The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian.*
 The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*
 The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts,* crags, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.
Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. *Farrier's Dict.*
 His horse it is the heralds west;
 No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Ben Jonson.*

TO CLEFTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.]
 To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.
 Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLEMENCY. *n. s.* [*clemence, Fr. clementia, Latin.*]
 1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.
 I have stated the true notion of *clemency,* mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison.*

2. Mildness; softness.
 Then in the *clemency* of upward air
 We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder fear. *Dryden.*

CLEMENT. *adj.* [*clemens, Lat.*] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.
 You are more *clement* than vile men.
 Who of their broken debtors take a third,
 Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shakf.*

CLENCH. See **CLINCH**.
TO CLEPE. *v. a.* [*clēpian, Sax.*] To call. Obsolete.
 Three crabbed months had sow'd themselves to death,
 Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
 And *clepe* thyself my love. *Shakespeare.*

CLERGY. *n. s.* [*clergē, Fr. clerus, Lat. κληρική.*] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.
 We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subjected, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker.*

The convocation give a greater sum
 Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
 Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakf.*

CLERGYMAN. *n. s.* [*clergy and man.*] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergy men*.
 The fums I have collected shall express. *Shakf.*
 It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLERICAL. *adj.* [*clericus, Lat.*] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders.
 In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the table-men. *Bacon.*
 Unless we may more properly read *clarichords*.

CLERK. *n. s.* [*cleric, Sax. clericus, Latin.*]
 1. A clergyman.
 All persons were stiled *clerks,* that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Abpffe.*
 2. A scholar; a man of letters.
 They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more uneasy fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*
 The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest, men. *Swain.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.
 My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
 Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk,*
 That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakespeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in publick offices; an officer of various kinds.
 Take a just view, how many may remain
 Who's now a lord, his grandfire was a *clerk*. *Grainville.*

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbut.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.
CLERKSHIP. *n. s.* [from *clerk*.]
 1. Scholarship.
 2. The office of a clerk of any kind.
 He hold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

CLEVE. } In composition, at the beginning or end of the proper name
CLIF. } of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill: as, *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*
CLIVE. }

CLEVER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]
 1. Dexterous; skilful.
 It was the *clever's* mockery of the two. *L'Fhange.*
 I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison's Frecholar.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.
 I an't but think 'twould sound more *clever,*
 To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.
 She called him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbutnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.
CLEVERLY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.
 These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
 And sometimes catch them with a snare,
 As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner. *South.*

CLEVERNESS. *n. f.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. f.* [clýpe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dut.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.
Eitfoons untwisting his deceitful *clew*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*
While, guided by some *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roscommon.*
They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong. *Dryd.*
2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a *clew* of thread in a labyrinth.
This alphabet must be your own *clew* to guide you. *Haller.*
Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me through this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*
The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logic.*
3. *Clew of the sail of a ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that caring where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

To **CLEW.** *v. a.* [from *clew*, a sea term.]
To *clew the sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the *clew* of a sail, called the *clew-garnet*. *Harris.*

To **CLICK.** *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dutch; *cliqueler*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.
The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour the died;
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLICKER. *n. f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET. *n. f.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLIENT. *n. f.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.
There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon's Essays.*
Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case. *Taylor.*
2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.
I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.]
Supplied with clients.
This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *cliented* petivoguers do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew.*

CLIENTELE. *n. f.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used.
There's *Varus* holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.
Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended: the plebeian houses had re-

course to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *n. f.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clif*, chop, Sax.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]
The *Leucadians* did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon.*
Mountaineers, that from *Severus* came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of *Tetrica*. *Dryden.*
Wherever 'tis to found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*
2. A character in music. Properly **CLEF**.

CLIFF. *n. f.* The same with **CLIFF**. Now difused.
Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *cliff*. *Spenser.*

CLIMACTER. *n. f.* [*κλιμακτηριον*.] A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.
Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown.*

CLIMACTERICK. } *adj.* [from *climacter*.]
CLIMACTERICAL. } Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.
Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; and the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climactericks*.
The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgment and comprehension. *Dryden.*

My mother is something better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLIMATE. *n. f.* [*κλιμα*.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.
2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.
Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryd.*
On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryd.*
This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To **CLIMATE.** *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakspeare*.
The blessed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here. *Shakspeare.*

CLIMATURE. *n. f.* The same with **CLIMATE**. Not in use.
Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countymen. *Shakf.*

CLIMAX. *n. f.* [*κλιμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually: as Cicero says to Catiline, Thou dost nothing, movest nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one *climb* and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a *climb*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Jur. Dedicat.*
Some radiant *Richmond* every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climb*, till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be forst. *Granville.*

To **CLIMB.** *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [*climan*, Sax. *klimnen*, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean laming, quattering feet, and *climbi* me. *Shakspeare.*
When shall I come to th' top of that *climb* hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakspeare.*
Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. *I Sam.*
As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles.
So *clomb* the first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*
Thou son! of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; found his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*,
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
No rebel *Titan's* sacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thicken *climb*. *Roscommon.*
Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*
What controuling cause
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height? *Blackmore.*

To **CLIMB.** *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner? *Shakspeare.*
Thy arms pursue
Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*
Forlorn he must and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLIMBER. *n. f.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.
I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs. *Carew.*
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Where to the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shakspeare.*
2. A plant that creeps upon and other supports.
Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers* must be dur up. *Montaigne.*
3. The name of a particular herb.
The feeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Milton.*

To **CLIMBER.** *v. n.* [from *clamber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.
In leading the youngest to prick off his neck,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck. *Taylor.*

CLIME. *n. f.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.
He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*
They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Of beauty sing, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue. *Granville.*
We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a fairer shore. *Adelgen.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons in temperate climes, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clýnça, Saxon, to knock, *Junius*; clingo, in Festus, to encompass, *Minsbêw.*]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Sinois rowls the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and clinch the pointed spear. *Dryden.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist clinched. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, to clinch an argument.

CLINCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the other side, and doubled, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a different meaning, and doubled in sense, is likewise a clinch.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a clinch, luciferous; searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure clinches the suburban muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes. *Pope.*

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. f.* [from clinch.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n. pret.* I clung; part. I have clung. [*klynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakspeare.*

The fontanel in his neck was deserv'd by the clinging of his hair to the plaster. *Wifeman.*

When they united and together clung,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung. *Blackmore.*

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. *Pope.*

That they may the closer cling,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks!
How the rout cling to him! *Ben Jonson.*

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [αεclunçen τρεορ, a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLINGY. *adj.* [from cling.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINICAL. } *adj.* [κλίνω, to lie down.]

CLINICK. } Those that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A clinical lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A clinical convert, one that is converted on his deathbed. This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from clank, or corrupted from click.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the clinking of pewter. *Shakspeare.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The fever'd bars
Submissive clink against your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking. I heard the clink and fall of swords. *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems in Spenser to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door. Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's clink, Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenser.*

CLINQUANT. *adj.* [French.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All clinquants, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [chppan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms. He that before stunn'd her, to shun such harms,
Now runs and takes her in his clipping arms. *Sid.*

Here I clip
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nollly with thy love. *Shakspeare.*

O nation, that thou couldst remove
That Neptune's arms, who clippest thee about. *Shakspeare.*

Enter the city; clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your fears. *Shakspeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare.*

The male resteth on the back of the female,
clipping and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by enclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to clip the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*

He clips hope's wings, whose airy blifs
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had clipp'd his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryd.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheists may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to clip them. *Bentley.*

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew. *Pope.*

He spent every day ten hours dozing, clipping papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with off.

We should then have as much feeling upon the clipping off a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of clipping. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor clip, but so. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Mayorels clipped the king's English. *Addison.*

Even in London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain. Where is he living, clipped in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLIPPER. *n. f.* [from clip.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut French crowns, and to-morrow the king himself will be a clipper. *Shakspeare.*

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman clipper. *Addison.*

CLIPPING. *n. f.* [from clip.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense or thought, as the clippings of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLIVER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly written cleaver.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *n. f.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may hear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*

Their cokes were cloth of silver, mix'd with gold. *Dryden.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cloak, which he held only the faster. *Locke.*

Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his cloak I wrapt me round. *Pope.*

2. A concealment; a cover. Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness. *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal. Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till she did fall;
Thenceforth the sought for helps to cloak her comes withal. *Spenser.*

CLOAKBAG. *n. f.* [from cloak and bag.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours,
that stuffed cloakbag of guts? *Shakspeare.*

I have already hit
(Tis in my cloakbag) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them. *Shakspeare.*

CLOCK. *n. f.* [clocck, Welsh, from clóck, a bell, Welsh and Armorick; cloche, French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a clock hanging by. *Brown.*

I told the clocks, and watch'd the washing light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the clock, for What hour is it? Or ten o'clock, for the tenth hour.

What is 't' o'clock?—

Upon the stroke of four. *Shakspeare.*
Maucicus set forward about ten o'clock in the night. *Kneller.*

About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*

3. The clock of a flocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver clocks were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle. *Diél.*

CLOCKMAKER. *n. f.* [clock and maker.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakers, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLOCKWORK. *n. f.* [from clock and work.]

Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you fear

The goings of this clockwork, man;

You find a hundred movements made

By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,

That tells this being what's o'clock. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and clockwork. *Addison.*

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD. *n. f.* [club, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows

Do barren lands, and strike together flints

And clods, th' ungrateful fenate and the people. *Ben Jonson.*

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds

with rakes; *Dryden.*

The crumbling clods.

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the clod,

Where once their Sultan's horse has trod,

Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing conercted together in a cluster.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance: and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth restoreth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump, a mass of metal.

One at the forge

Labouring, two mally clods of iron and brass

Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man compared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,

In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,

Do burn, that to us, wretched earthily clods,

In dreadful darkness lend desired light. *Spenser.*

The spirit of man,

Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish

With this corporeal clod. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanville.*

In moral reflections there must be heat, as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold clod of clay which we carry about with us. *Burart.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a fierce animated clod,

Ne'er pleas'd with aught above'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into conerctions; to coagulate: for this we sometimes use clod.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,

With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off

The clotted gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *adj.* [from clod.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,

Turning with splendour of his precious eye

The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shak.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow

about Michaelmas, and leave it as cloddy as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLODPATE. *n. f.* [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODPATED. *adj.* [from clodpate.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanic. *Arbutnot.*

CLODPOLL. *n. f.* [from clod and poll.] A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a clodpoll. *Shakspeare.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by

Skinner to come from *log*; by *Casaubon*

derived from *κλῶσις*, a dog's collar, being

thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder

motion; to encumber with shackles; to

impede, by fastening to the neck or leg

a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will

clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shakspeare.*

Let a man wean himself from these worldly

impediments, that here clog his sight. *Digby on the Soul.*

The wings of birds were clogg'd with ice and

snow. *Dryden.*

Fleehy lusts do debase men's minds, and clog

their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless

and unactive. *Tillotson.*

Gums and pomatums shall his sight restrain,

While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,

Traitors entlepp'd to clog the guiltless keel. *Shak.*

His majesty's ships were over-pestered and

clogged with great ordinance, whereof there is superfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burden; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along

The clogging burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakspeare.*

You'll see the time

That clog me with this aniver. *Shakspeare.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning

breath;

It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are clogg'd with imposi-

tions. *Addison.*

4. In the following passage it is improper,

for its meaning always includes hin-

derance.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth

of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet,

if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though

you clog them with never so much weight. *Fay.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense,

perhaps, only corruptly used for clod or

clot.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the

seeds clog not together. *Ferlyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some

extrinsic matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the

saw will begin to clog. *Sharp, Surg. y.*

CLOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion

I'm glad at soul I have no other child;

For thy cleape would teach me tyranny,

To hang clogs on them. *Shakspeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,

By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton.*

As a dog, committed close

For some offence, by chance breaks loose,

And quits his leg; but all in vain,

He still draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hinderance; an obstruction; an impediment.

Weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our clogs, not their own; if a man be

Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Downe.*

Their prince made no other step than rejecting

the pope's supremacy, as a clog upon his own

power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and

obstacle to speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe, worn by

women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and

the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom,

makes use of wooden clogs. *Harvey.*

CLOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from cloggy.] The

state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *adj.* [from clog.] That has

the power of clogging up.

By additaments of some such nature, some

grosser and cloggy parts are retained; or else much

fertilized, and otherwise altered. *Boyle.*

CLOISTER. *n. f.* [clás, Welsh; claufter, Sax.

closter, Germ. klooster, Dut. clau-

stro, Ital. cloistre, Fr. claustrum, Latin.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a

nunnery.

Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep

These virgin spirits until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some solitary cloister will I choose,

And there with holy virgins live immurd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retichecks

of the cloister, to perform those acts of devotion? *Atterbury.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To shut up in a religious house; to confine;

to immure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religioushouse. *Shakspeare.*

They have by commandment, though in form

of courtesy, cloistered us within these walls for

three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to cloister the

queen dowager in the nunnery of Beuonidsey. *Bacon.*

Nature afford plenty of beauties, that no man

used complain it the deformed are cloistered up. *Rymon's Tragedies.*

CLOISTERAL. *adj.* [from cloister.] Soli-

tary; retired; religiously reclude.

Upon this ground many cloisteral men, of

great learning and devotion, prefer contempla-

tion before action. *Walton's Ang. r.*

CLOISTERED. *participial adj.* [from cloister.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the bat hath down

His cloister'd flight, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two

cloistered open courts, one serving for the wo-

men's side, and the other for the men. *Watson.*

CLOISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *cloister.*] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-opening baine. *Shakespeare.*

CLOKE. *n. f.* See **CLOAK.**

CLOMB. The pret. of *To climb.*

Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height.
Spenser.

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *clean*, *claman*, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom*
up the ikirts, all out the door. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clōsa*, Armorick; *klusy*, Dutch; *clōs*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clōs'd* mine eyes. *Milton.*
When the sad wife has *clōs'd* her husband's
eyes;

Lies the pale corps, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*
I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. Cephisa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *close* thy miltress' eyes.
Philips.

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies *close.* *Dryd.*
I *close* this with my earnest desire, that you
will seriously consider your estate. *Wake.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alived, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Close their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind. *Pope.*

3. To enclose; to confine; to repose.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clōs'd.* *Shakespeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.

The armours accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers *clojng* rivets up. *Shakespeare.*
There bang no winter yet to *close* up and unite
its parts, and restore the earth to its former com-
pactness. *Burnet.*

As soon as any public rupture happens, it is
immediately *clōs'd* up by moderation and good
advice. *Aulifon on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately
clōs'd up, as though you wrote them with your
finger on the surface of a river. *Watts.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went
down alive into the pit, and the earth *clōs'd* upon
them. *Numbers.*

In plants, you may try the force of imagination
upon the lighter motions, as upon their *clōjng*
and opening. *Bacon.*

2. To CLOSE upon. To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us would in-
duce France and Spain and to *close* upon some mea-
sures between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. To CLOSE with. } To come to an a-
To CLOSE in with. } greement with;
to comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes the wrong this virtu-
ous gentleman, to *close* with us. *Shakespeare.*
It would become me better, than to *close*
in terms of friendship with thine enemies. *Shak.*

There was no such defect in man's under-
standing, but that it would *close* with the evi-
dence. *South.*
He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low with lappy Harry *clōs'd*.
Dryden.

Pride is so unfociable a vice, that there is no
clōjng with it. *Collier of Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the wa-
ter; the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed
body, and lets go the water, to *close* with the
fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *clōs'd* with
certainty at the first, shall be set aside easily af-
terwards. *Atterbury.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and ap-
plications to *close* in with the people, now the
stronger party. *Swift.*

4. To CLOSE with. To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut, without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in
close, which is like the wombs and matrices of
living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field enclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down,
And shortly must I fell it. *Shakespeare.*

Certain hengers dividing a *close*, chanced upon
a great chest. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting: in this and
the following sense it is pronounced as
close.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up.

In the *close* of night
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North,
laying an open side unto Perkin to make him
come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels,
having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third
close they had made,
Had not Achilles' self stood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pause; cessation; rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly
close. *Milton.*

At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryd.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries and the balm.
Milton.

Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece, she goes;
And takes the Romans in the *close.* *Prior*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast, so as to leave no part open:
as, a *close* box, a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, to-
wards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret;
private; not to be seen through.

Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to
fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventila-
tion.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of win-
dows and doors; the one maketh the air *close*,
and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceed-
ing unequal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Compact; solid; dense; without in-
terstices or vacancies.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself
an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet.*
The golden globe being put into a press,
which was driven by the extreme force of
screws, the water made itself way thro' the pores
of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed
of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may
scarcely evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without
exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts to *close* together, that,
were they *clōser*, they would be crowded, and
even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryd.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can
reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire
Fresboy's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire.
Pope.

7. Joined without any intervening distance
or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonson.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious
method of confuring by the lump, and must
bring things *close* to the test of true or false.
Burnet.

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall.
Mortimer.

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to
another.

Now fit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shaksp.*

9. Narrow: as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked swords in *clōser* fight they wear.
Dryden.

11. Undiscovered; without any token by
which one may be found.

Close observe him for the sake of mockery.
Close, in the name of jesting! lie you there.
Shakespeare.

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A *close* intent at last to shew me grace.
Spenser.

Some spagyrist, that keep their best things *clōse*,
will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their
antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or bene-
fit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and for secrecy,
No lady *clōser.* *Shakespeare.*

14. Having an appearance of conceal-
ment; cloudy; sly.

That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast.
Shakespeare.

15. Without wandering; without devia-
tion; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close*
to their business, but, by frequent attention, get-
ting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the ar-
guments are not like to reach *close* on either side.
Dryden.

17. Retired; solitary.

He kept himself *close* because of Saul. *Chron.*

18. Secluded from communication: as, a
close prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark;
cloudy; not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It has the same meanings
with *close*, and is not always easily
distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.

He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* th' approach of morn.
Milton.

Behind her death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse. *Milton.*

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by
itself, but more frequently in compo-
sition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Not in the house, which chamber ambushes
Close-banded, durst attack me. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Byss.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galbi was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbutnot on oins.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence led. *Dryd.*

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted. *Boyle.*

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow *Fluellen* *closely* at the heels. *Shaksp.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *closely*, we shall find
Mort have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; sily.

A Spaniard, sailing on the bay, sent some
closely into the village, in the dark of the night.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLOSENESS. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *closefness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half-sufficed by the *closefness* of the room. *Swift.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *closefness* of texture? *Bentley.*
The hale of the spirit to put forth, and the *closefness* of the bark, cause prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *closefness*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakspere.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such his *closefness*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great *closefness*, like a business of love than state. *Wotton.*

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closefness* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this *closefness* did a little perish his understanding. *Collier of Friendship.*

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Irus judg'd, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *closefness* and covetousness. *Adelison's Spectator.*

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closefness* and conscience with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. *South.*

CLOSER. *n. f.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL. *n. f.* [from *close* and *stool*.] A chamber implement.

A pestle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan. *Garth.*

CLOSET. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *closet*. *Shakspere.*
He would make a step into his *closet*, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the *closet* of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Desires.*

He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. *Dryden's Fables.*

TO CLOSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal, in a closet.

The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Doth *closet* up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately caught by his majesty. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *n. f.* A ditemper in the feet of cattle; called also the *founder*. *Diab.*

CLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully closed up: upon which *closure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts enclosing; enclosure.

O thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was back'd to death. *Shakspere.*

4. Conclusion; end. Not in use.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,
And make a mutual *closure* of our house. *Shaksp.*

CLOT. *n. f.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*, but now always applied to different uses; or rather *klotte*, Dutch, a mass.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth lake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon.*

The opening itself was stop't with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones lolling remains
Of that gigantic race; which, as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concreate; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as, *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*

3. To become gross.

CLOTH. *n. f.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clad, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for drefs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A costly *cloth* of gold. *Du Ron.*
The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swijt.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table. Nor let, like *Nævius*, every error pass; The misty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you 't'ight painted *cloth*, from whence you have studied your quibbles. *Shakspere.*

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's faw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shaksp.*

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden.*

4. Any texture put to a particular use.

The king stood up under his *cloth* of state,
Took the sword from the protector, and dub'd
The lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

I'll make the very green *clot* to look blue. *Ben Jonson.*

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread,
While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth*, taken absolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments: including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*, pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought *Pryene*, rich array'd
In *Chriabelle's* *clothes*. *Spenser.*

Take up these *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundress in *Datchet-mead*. *Shaksp.*
Strength grows more from the warmth of exercises than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head;
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Frier.*

TO CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; part. *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with drefs, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of *Nova Zembla* having lived in *Denmark*, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into *Nakedness*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The Britons, in *Cæsar's* time, painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

2. To adorn with drefs.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies; indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*
Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I put on righteousness, and it *clothed* me. *Job.*
Hast thou *clothed* his neck with t'under? *Job.*
I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. *Psalms.*

If thou best he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd

From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, didst it outshine

Myriads though bright! *Milton.*

They leave the shady realms of night,
And, *clath'd* in bodies, breath you upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*

4. To furnish or provide with clothes. Drowiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.*
TO CLOTHE. *v. n.* To wear clothes. Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakespeare*
CLO'THIER. *n. f.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain The many to them 'longing, have put off The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksf.*
 His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the present spinners, at best. *Grant.*

CLO'THING. *n. f.* [from *To clothe.*] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright, And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dress, Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *cloth* and *shear.*] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothshearer.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

CLOTPOLL. *n. f.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]

1. Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakespeare.*

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream, In embassy to his mother. *Shaksf. Cymb.*

TO CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To congregate; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire, Slid'd ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot.*] Full of clods; concentered; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotted*, bluish streaks. *Harvey.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD. *n. f.* [The derivation is not known. *Minsheu* derives it from *claudo*, to shut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Casaubon* from *αυρος*, darkness; *Skinner* from *klaude*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds*, that lower'd upon our hoofs,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shaksf.*
 As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watery *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist; or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain.

Grew's Cosmologia.
Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke.*
 How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky; And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs, And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addif.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains, in stones or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. Tho' poets may of inspiration boast, Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*

How can I see the brave and young Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall undone. *Addif.*

4. Any thing that spreads wide: as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that, amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

TO CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make of fullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not dishearten'd then, nor *cloud* those looks, That wou'd to be more cheerful and serene. *Mit.*
 What fallen fury *clouds* his scornful brow! *Pope.*

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain, Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope.*

TO CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. *n. f.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamamorus.*] A plant, called also *knotberry.* *Miller.*

CLO'UDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap.*] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloud-capt* towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve. *Shaksf.*

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of *νεφελονεπιτις*, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar Of cannons, echo'd from th' affrighted shore With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove; Bacchus the seed of *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move Thy just complaint to *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser.*

He was commanded to write to *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. f.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face, So full of frost, of storm, and *cloudiness.* *Shaksf.*

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air colder, and in the winter warm. *Harvey.*

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness.* *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies, When next he looks through Gahilo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse. *Chyng.*

CLO'UDY. *adj.* [from *cloud.*]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; confining of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be! *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my form-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenser.*

Witness my son, now in the shade of death, Whole bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakespeare.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright; wanting lustre.

I saw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOVE. The preterit of *To cleave.*

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone, That quite it *cleve* his plumed crest in twain. *Fairy Queen.*

CLOVE. *n. f.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from *clove*, the preterit of *cleave.*]

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour; Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred power. *Tate.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [from its smelling like *cloves.*]

This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes.

The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second called bizars, have flowers striped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN. The part. pass. of *To cleave.*

There is Autidius, list you what work he makes Among your *cloven* army. *Shakespeare.*

Now heap'd high The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*

CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bifurcous.

CLO

There are the bifulous or *clowen-hoſed*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The *clowen-footed* fiend is baniſh'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *clowen-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray.*

CLOVER. } *n. f.* [more properly

CLOVER-GRASS. } *clawer*; *clæpeſ*, Sax.]

1. A ſpecies of trefoil.

The even mead, that eſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, burnet, and green *clowes*.
Shakſpeare.

Nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and fatt'ning *clower* for their fare.
Dryden.

Clower improves land, by the great quantity of
cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blitheſt laſt,
Than primroſe tweeter, or the *clower-graſs*. *Gay.*

2. To live in **CLOVER**, is to live luxuriously;
clower being extremely delicious and fat-
tening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clower* ſpent?
Ogle.

CLO'VERED. *adj.* [from *clower*.] Covered
with *clower*.

Flocks thick nibbling thro' the *clower'd* vale.
Thomſon.

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft
of a hill; a cliff. In compoſition, a
hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [In commerce.] An allow-
ance of two pounds in every hundred
weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the
commodity may hold out weight when
ſold by retail.

CLOUT. *n. f.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean uſe.
His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thoins together pinn'd and patched was.
Spencer.

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem ſtood. *Shakſpeare.*

In pow'r of ſpittle and a *clout*,
Whene'er he pleaſe, to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at
which archers ſhot.
He drew a good bow; he ſhot a fine ſhoot;
he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve ſcore.
Shakſpeare.

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from
wearing.

To **CLOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarſely.
I thought he ſlept, and put
My *clouted* biogues from off my feet, whoſe ruden-
neſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakſpeare.*

The dull ſwain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* ſhoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.
Milk ſome unhappy ewe,
Whoſe *clouted* leg her hurt doth ſhew. *Spencer.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarſely together.
Many ſentences of one meaning *clouted* up to-
gether. *Aſcham.*

CLO'UTED. *participial adj.* Congealed;
coagulated: corruptly uſed for *clotted*.

I've ſeen her ſkim the *clouted* cream,
And prefs from ſpongy curds the milky ſream.
Gay.

CLO'UTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corrup-
tion from *clouterly*.] Clumſy; awkward:

as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The ſingle wheel plough is a very *clouterly* ſort.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

CLOWN. *n. f.* [imagined by *Skinner* and
Junius to be contracted from *colonus*. It
ſeems rather a Saxon word, corrupted

CLO

from *loun*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of
the ſame import.]

1. A ruſtick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, horſed upon cart-
jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boiſt'rous, rude, ungovern'd
crew,
With furious haſte to the loud ſummons flew.
Dryden.

2. A coarſe, ill-bred mau.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*.
Speſtator.

A country ſquire, repreſented with no other
vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the
provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLO'WNERY. *n. f.* [from *clown*.] Ill-
breeding; churiſhneſs; rudeneſs; bruta-
lity.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-
nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns.
Young Silvia beats her breaſt, and cries aloud
For ſuccour from the *clowniſh* neighbourhood.
Dryden.

2. Coarſe; rough; rugged.

But with his *clowniſh* hands their tender wings
He bruſheth oft. *Spencer's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we eſſay'd to ſteal
The *clowniſh* fool out of your father's court?
Shakſpeare.

4. Clumſy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clowniſh* mimick traſverſes the ſtage. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clowniſh*.]

Coarſely; rudely; brutally.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *clowniſh*.]

1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs; unpoliſhed ruden-
neſs.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable
ſweetneſs in its *clowniſhneſs*. *Dryden.*

If the boy ſhould not make legs very grace-
fully, a dancing maſter will cure that defect, and
wipe off that plainneſs which the à-la-mode people
call *clowniſhneſs*. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. f.* An herb. *Diſc.*

To **CLOY.** *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up;
to ſtop up.]

1. To ſatiate; to fate; to fill beyond de-
ſire; to ſuſfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of thoſe ſpeeches had not *cloyed*
Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long
deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanaſius, and that ſacred
hymn of glory, are reckoned as ſuperfluities,
which we muſt in any caſe pare away, leit we
cloy God with too much ſervice. *Hooker.*

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feaſt? *Shakſpeare.*

Continually varying the ſame ſenſe, and tak-
ing up what he had more than enough incul-
cated before, he ſometimes *clays* his readers in-
ſtead of ſatiſfying them. *Dryden.*

Whoſe little ſore her well taught mind does
pleaſe,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton
caſe. *Roſcommon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, inſtead
of delighting and ſatiſfying nature, doth but load
and *cloy* it. *Tillotſon.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with cuſtard and with praiſe,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems to have, in the following paſ-
ſage, another ſenſe: perhaps to ſtrike
the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *clays* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike
into the touchhole.

CLU

CLO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of
which too much cannot be had; that
cannot cauſe ſatiety.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with *cloyleſs* ſauce his appetite. *Shakſp.*

CLO'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety;
repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That ſuffers ſuſfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Stak.*

CLUB. *n. f.* [from *cluppa*, Welch; *klup-
pel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy ſtick; a ſtaff intended for of-
fence.

He ſtrove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spencer's Fairy Queen.*

As he poſed off his helmet, a butcher ſlew
him with the ſtroke of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came.
Dryden.

2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards.

The *clubs* black tyrant firſt her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride.
Pope.

3. [from *cleopan*, to divide. *Skinner*.]

The ſhot or dividend of a reckoning paid
by the company in juſt proportions.

A fuddling couple ſold ale: their humour was
to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they
laid down their *club*, and this they call'd forcing
a trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows, meeting
under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious
clubs to vilify the government? *Dryden.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint
charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicate generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

To **CLUB.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in
ſettled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute
ſeparate powers to one end.

Till groſſer atoms, tumbling in the ſream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream.
Dryden.

Every part of the body ſeems to *club* and con-
tribute to the ſeed; elſe why ſhould parents,
born blind or deaf, ſometimes generate children
with the ſame imperfections? *Ray.*

Let ſugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, ſyllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubb'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To **CLUB.** *v. a.* To pay to a common
reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their teſters now to take your life.
Pope.

Fibres being diſtinct, and impregnated by
diſtinct ſpirits, how ſhould they *club* their parti-
cular informations into a common idea? *Collier.*

CLUBHEAD'ED. *adj.* [*club* and *head*.] Hav-
ing a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* arteriæ. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W. *n. f.* [*club* and *law*.] Regu-
lation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy eſtabliſhment ſeem
to have recourſe to the laudable method of *club-
law*, when they find all other means for enforcing
the abſurdity of their opinions to be ineffec-
tual. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CLUBROOM. *n. f.* [*club* and *room*.] The
room in which a club or company aſſem-
bles.

Theſe ladies reſolved to give the pictures of
their deceaſed husbands to the *clubroom*. *Addiſon.*

To **CLUCK.** *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welch; *clocbat*,

Armoric; cloccan, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens, as a hen.
 She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
 Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakespeare*.
 Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she
 brings them to a river, in they go, though the
 hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray*.
CLUMP. n. f. [formed from *lump*.]
 1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other
 matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.
 2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or
 shrubs: anciently a *plump*.
CLUMPS. n. f. A numskull. *Skinner*.
CLUMPSILY. adv. [from *clumpy*.] Awk-
 wardly; without readiness; without
 nimbleness; without grace.
 He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously. *Ray*.
 This lofty humour is *clumsily* and inartificially
 managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride*.
CLUMPSINESS. n. f. [from *clumpy*.] Awk-
 wardness; ungainliness; want of readi-
 ness, nimbleness, or dexterity.
 The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to
clumpsiness, and ignorance, which either wants
 proper tools, or skill to use them. *Collier*.
CLUMSY. adj. [This word, omitted in
 the other etymologists, is rightly de-
 rived by *Bailey* from *lumpisch*, Dutch,
 stupid. In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*,
clumpish, *clumpishly*, *clumsily*, *clumsy*.]
 Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy;
 without dexterity, readiness, or grace.
 It is used either of persons, or actions,
 or things.
 The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be
 moulded into such shapes and machines, even by
clumsy fingers. *Ray*.
 But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
 Hast shamefully desy'd. *Dryden*.
 That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
 How could it thus conceal a courier? *Swift*.
CLUNG. The pret. and part. of cling.
CLUNG. adj. [clungu, Sax.] Wasted
 with leanness; shrunk up with cold.
To CLUNG. v. n. [clungan, Sax.] To
 dry as wood does, when it is laid up
 after it is cut. See to **CLING**.
CLUSTER. n. f. [κλύστηρ, Saxon; *klif-
 ter*, Dutch.]
 1. A bunch; a number of things of the
 same kind growing or joined together.
 Grapes will continue fresh and moist all win-
 ter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof
 of a warm room. *Bacon*.
 A swelling knot is rais'd;
 Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows,
 And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-
 beams, grows. *Denham*.
 The saline corpuscles of one liquor do vari-
 ously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another,
 so as to make many of them associate into a
cluster, whereby two transparent liquors may
 compose a coloured one. *Newton*.
 An elm was near, to whose embraces led,
 The curling vine her twining *clusters* spread. *Pope*.
 2. A number of animals gathered together.
 As bees
 Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
 In *clusters*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 There with their clasping feet together *clung*,
 And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryd.*
 3. A body of people collected: used in
 contempt.
 We lov'd him; but like beasts,
 And toward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,
 Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakespeare*.
 My friend took his station among a *cluster* of
 nob, who were making themselves merry with
 their letters. *Adelphon*.

To CLUSTER. v. n. [from the noun.]
 To grow in bunches; to gather into
 bunches; to congregate.
 Faith-flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine. *Milt.*
 Great father Bacchus, to my song repair;
 For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd.*
 O! from the forest falls the *cluster'd* snow,
 Myriads of gems. *Thomson's Winter*.
To CLUSTER. v. a. To collect any thing
 into bodies.
CLUSTER-GRAPE. n. f. [from *cluster* and
grape.]
 The small black grape is by some called the
 currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the
 forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer*.
CLUSTERY. adj. [from *cluster*.] Grow-
 ing in clusters.
To CLUTCH. v. a. [of uncertain ety-
 mology.]
 1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to
 grasp.
 Is this a dagger I see before me,
 The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me
clutch thee. *Shakespeare*.
 They,
 Like moles within us, heave and cast about!
 And, fill they foot and *clutch* their prey,
 They never cool. *Herbert*.
 2. To comprise; to grasp.
 A man may set the poles together in his head,
 and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual
 grasp. *Collier on Thought*.
 3. To contract; to double the hand, fo
 as to seize and hold fast.
 Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
 When his fair angels would salute my palm.
Shakespeare's K. John.
CLUTCH. n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.
 2. Generally, in the plural, the paws,
 the talons.
 It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into
 the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange*.
 3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cru-
 elty.
 Your greedy slav'ring to devour,
 Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras*.
 Set up the covenant on crutches,
 'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*.
Hudibras.
 I must have great leisure, and little care of
 myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches*
 of such a giant. *Stillingfleet*.
CLUTTER. n. f. [See CLATTER.] A
 noise, a bustle; a busy tumult; a
 hurry; a clamour. A low word.
 He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge,
 over-flown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange*
 The favourite child, that just begins to prattle,
 Is very humourfome, and makes great *clutter*,
 Till he has windows on his bread and butter.
King.
 Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
 Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift*.
To CLUTTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To
 make a noise, a bustle.
CLYSTER. n. f. [κλύστηρ.] An injection
 into the anus.
 If nature relieves by a diarrhoea, without sink-
 ing the strength of the patient, it is not to be
 stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clusters*.
Abulshnot.
To COACERVATE. v. a. [coacervo,
 Latin.] To heap up together.
 The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether
 the spirits be coacervate or diffused. *Bacon*.
COACERVATION. n. f. [from coacervate.]
 The act of heaping, or state of being
 heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the
 tangible parts, and the close coacervation of
 them. *Bacon's Natural History*.
COACH. n. f. [*coche*, Fr. *kolczy*, among
 the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle
 is said to have been invented, *Minshew*.]
 A carriage of pleasure, or state, distin-
 guished from a chariot by having seats
 fronting each other.
 Basilus attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her
 abroad to see some sports. *Sidney*.
 A better would you fix?
 Then give humility a *coach* and fix. *Pope*.
 Suppose that last week my *coach* was within
 an inch of overturning in a smooth even way,
 and drawn by very gentle hoises. *Swift*.
To COACH. v. a. [from the noun.] To
 carry in a coach.
 The needy post sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,
 And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope*.
COACH-BOX. n. f. [*coach* and *box*.] The
 seat on which the driver of the coach sits.
 Her father had two coachmen: when one was
 in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least
 to one side, she used to shriek. *Arbutnot*.
COACH-HIRE. n. f. Money paid for the
 use of a hired coach.
 You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
 For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays.
Dryden.
 My expences in *coach-hire* make no small
 article. *Spectator*.
COACH-HOUSE. n. f. [*coach* and *house*.]
 The house in which the coach is kept
 from the weather.
 Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*.
Swift.
COACHMAKER. n. f. [*coach* and *maker*.]
 The artificer whose trade is to make
 coaches.
 Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
 Made by the joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,
 Time out of mind, the fainest *coach-makers*.
Shakespeare.
 Take care of your wheels; get a new set
 bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will contin-
 der you. *Swift*.
COACHMAN. n. f. [*coach* and *man*.] The
 driver of a coach.
 Thy nags, the leanest things alive,
 So very hard thou lov'st to drive;
 I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
 It cost thee more in whips than hay. *Prior*.
 She commanded her trembling *coachman* to
 drive her chariot near the body of her king.
South.
To COACT. v. n. [from *con* and *act*.]
 To act together; to act in concert.
 Not used.
 But if I tell how these two did *coact*,
 Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? *Shakespeare*.
COACTION. n. f. [*coactus*, Lat.] Com-
 pulsion; force, either restraining or
 impelling.
 It had the passions in perfect subjection; and
 though its command over them was persuasive
 and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*,
 and despotical. *South*.
COACTIVE. adj. [from *coact*.]
 1. Having the force of restraining or im-
 pelling; compulsory; restrictive.
 The Levitical priests, in the old law, never
 arrogated unto themselves any temporal or
coactive power. *Raleigh*.
 2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.
 Imagination
 With what's unequal thou *coactive* art. *Shaksp.*
COADJUMENT. n. f. [from *con* and *adju-
 mentum*, Lat.] Mutual assistance. *DiG.*

COADJUTANT. *adj.* [from *con* and *adju-tor*, Lat.] Helping; operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Eurocydon. *Philos.*

COADJUTOR. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adju-tor*, Lat.]

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the critics. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth*

A gownman of a different make.

Whom Pallas, once Venus's tator,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is impowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him. *Styliff.*

COADJUVANCY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crysal is a mineral body, in the difference of floes, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juice thereof; owing to the coldness of the earth some concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

COADUNITIO. *n. f.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunitio* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale.*

TO COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glarville.*

COAGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *coagment.*] Collection, or coacervation, into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet. *Ben Jonson.*

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

TO COAGULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,

And thus o'ezed with *coagulate* gore. *Shaksp.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.

Bacon's Natural History.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the rennet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbutnot.*

TO COAGULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulate* little, but mingleth; and the spirit swims out above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coa-*

Vol. I.

gulate into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULATION. *n. f.* [from *coagulate.*]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulation* is not merely fusing, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot.*

COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute excited the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *coagulate.*] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours, are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrustating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Arbutnot.*

COAL. *n. f.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossil fuel.

Coal is a black, sulphureous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for tewel, common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *candle* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out. *Graham.*

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy lue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes. *Hill on Fossils.*

But age, enforce'd, falls by her own consent;
As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent. *Denham.*

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteration major; as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Baron.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no furer, no,

Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice, *Shaksp.*

Or hailstones in the sun. *Shaksp.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shaksp.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryd.*

TO COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost in buying the wood for this service; selling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same, when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways. *Garett's Survey of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture. *London.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of coal.

As burning *Alina*, from his boiling stew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrap't in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smoke. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous effluences, and complexional structures. *Brown.*

Coal-black is colour, but like jet it shone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryd.*

COAL-BOX. *n. f.* [*coal* and *box.*] A box to carry coal to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unrightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH. *n. f.* [*asellus niger.*] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-MINE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coal is dug; a coal-pit.

Springs in ure land, that flow from *coal-mines*. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coal.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *stone.*] A sort of cannel coal. See **COAL.**

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *n. f.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coal is found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence miners may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

COALERY. *n. f.* [from *coal.*] A place where coal is dug.

Two fine stalactites were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell *coalery*. *Woodward.*

TO COALESCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *coalesce.*] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALITION. *n. f.* [from *coalesco*, *coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glarville.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great; they provide laws for their present exigence. *Hale.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses; without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

COALY. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

Or *coal* Tine, or ancient hollow'd Dec. *Mir.*

COAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock, the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the size, shape, bignets, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Brown.*

TO COARCT. } *v. a.* [*coarcto*,
TO COARCTATE. } Latin.]

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the stones of the window, like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man *coarctes* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself to far. *Locke.*

COARCTATION. *n. f.* [from *coarctate*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straiten the artery never to much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat, below or beyond the *coarctation*. *Key.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coercion, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramhall.*

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* tie of human law That binds their peace. *Thomson.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbuth.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

All comfort, and a *coarse* perfume, Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed, Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Orway.*

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts, Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden.*

COARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dryden.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleas'd to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated, but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

COARSENESS. *n. f.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or dardness. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

Friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as dogs in couples, should be of the same size. *L'Estrange.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains; The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgencies of pleasure. *Addison.*

COAST. *n. f.* [*cosse*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He fees in English ships the Holland *coast*. *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by Newton for side, like the French *cosse*. It was likewise so used by Bacon.

The fourth-east is found to be better for ripening of trees than the fourth-west; though the fourth-west be the hottest *coast*. *Bacon.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The COAST is clear. [a proverbial expression.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, Zelmene dismissed Mufidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear, Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand, And *coast* along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden.*

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it. *Adriano on Italy.*

CO'ASTER. *n. f.* [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far; We here but *coasters*, not discoverers are. *Dryden.*

COAT. *n. f.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass. *1 Samuel.*

The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's coat or no. *Genesis.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in coats, was not easily brought to his book. *L'Espe.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his coats, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Horwell's Vocal Pursuit.*

Men of his coat should be minding their prayers, And not among ladies, to give themselves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He clad Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain, Or, as the snake, with youthful coat repaid; And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat Against the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Any tegument, tunick, or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or skins. *Peachment.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the eye. *Derham.*

Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king, In whose coat armour richly are display'd All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring. *Spenser.*

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms; Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakspeare.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound, Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large Their matter's coat of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.

The nurse had changed her note; she was muzzling and *coating* the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*

I *coat*! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar.*

CO'AXER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopp*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. f.*

1. A sort of seaweed; called also *seacobb*.

In some provinces, and probably in old language, a spider; whence *cobweb*. *Phillips.*

CO'BALT. *n. f.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the fiores are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also *zaffir* and smalt. *H. H.*

To CO'BLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, *cobble* you. *Shakspeare.*

They'll hit by th' five, and put me to know What's done i' th' capitol, making parties strong, And feeble such as stand not in their liking Below their *cobbled* shoes. *Shakspeare.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times; Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favour'dly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal.

Addison on Italy.

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy

Of doing ill, by virtue of that race? As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base

Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryden*
CO'BIRONS. *n. f.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon.*

COB'SHOP. *n. f.* [*cob* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Aylfe.*

CO'BNUT. *n. f.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. f.* [*cob*, *head*, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan.

I am not taken

With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull, As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'BWEB. *n. f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider.

The luckless Clarion, With violent twist slight, forth carried Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept? *Shakspeare.*

The spider, in the house of a burgher, fell presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Fstrange.*

2. Any snare, or trap: implying insidiousness and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist As tough as learned Sorbonist; And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull That's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

COCCIPEROUS. *adj.* [from *coccis*, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. f.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.] An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreatly spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in *Allian*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COCK. *n. f.* [eocc, Sax. *coq*, Fr.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

True *cocks* o' th' game, That never ask for what, or whom, they fight; But turn 'em out, and then 'em but a foe, Cry liberty, and that 's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen

Calls all her chirping family around, Fed and defended by the fearless *cock*. *Thomson.*

2. The male of any small bird.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, *cock* sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanes, spout Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*! *Shakspeare.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.

When every room Hath bliz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelly,

I have retir'd me to a wasteful *cock*, And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakspeare.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock, Spirits in the gaidner's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [from *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner*. Perhaps from the action, like that of a *cock* pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd His gunthot, that in holsters watch'd; And bending *cock*, he level'd still Against th' outside of Talgul's skull. *Hudibras.*

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the farther end of the lock. *Greav.*

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left us. *Addison.*

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool; But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school. *Swift.*

8. Cockerowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing till the second *cock*. *Shak.*

He begins at cusew, and goes till the first *cock*. *Shakspeare.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all fixed *cocks*, barges, and sisherboats hovering on the coast. *Carew.*

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach, Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy, Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the *cock*.]

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison.*

12. The stile or gnomon of a dial. *Chamb.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop*. Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;

What should I do but set *cock on the hoop*? *Camden's Remains.*

You'll make a mutiny among my guests! You will set *cock a hoop*! *Shakspeare.*

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won The field as certain as a gun,

And having routed the whole troop, With victory was *cock a hoop*. *Hudibras.*

To *Cock*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a *cock* holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears; O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears. *Gay.*

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn, But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat, Here strok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the *cock* of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols, *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open. *Dryden's Delicacy, Æneid.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make, Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenser.*

To *Cock*. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ, The ladies would mistake him for a wit; And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,

I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryd.*

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting *cocks*.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet. *Ben Jonson.*

COCK, in composition, signifies small or little.

COCKADE. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A riband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE. *n. f.* [from *cock*, and *atzen*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a *cock's* egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakspeare.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not spy him first. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice*! *Congreve.*

COCKBOAT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

Did they think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet.*

COCKBROT. *n. f.* Broth made by boiling a *cock*.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cocks* broths prepared with French barley. *Harey.*

COCKCROWING. *n. f.* [*cock* and *crow*.]

The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cockerowing, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, French.]

To cede; to fondle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cockering and tenderness. *Locke on Education.*

He that will give his son sugar plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and cocker up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heirless,
Dress'd like any lady may'refs,
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

CO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The cockerel. *Shakespeare.*

What wilt thou be, young cockerel, when thy spurs

Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden.*

CO'CKET. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Cowell.*

The greatest profit did arise by the cocket of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks.

In cockfights, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

At the seasons of football and cockfighting, these little republics reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

CO'CKHORSE. *adj.* [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits cockhorse on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *n. f.* [*coecel*, Saxon; *lolium*, *zizania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the same with cornrose; a species of poppy.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shak.*

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The foil's disease, and into cockle strays. *Danne.*

CO'CKLE. *n. f.* [*coquille*, French.]

1. A small testaceous fish.

It is a cockle or a walnut shell. *Shakespeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster,
or cockle, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses as a man. *Locke.*

Three common cockle shells out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete.

They bearen the rag lo stiff and so state,
As cockle on his dungill crowing crank. *Spenser.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *n. f.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle.

Show'rs soon drench the camel's cockled grain. *Gay.*

CO'CKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of cockled snails. *Shakespeare.*

CO'CKLOFT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The

room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost; unless it be rather

corrupted from *coploft*, the *cop* or *top* of the house.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cockles and garrets soon will take their turn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

My garrets, or rather my cockles indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

CO'CKMASTER. *n. f.* [*cock* and *master*.]

One that breeds game cocks.

A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Esrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *n. f.* [*cock* and *match*.]

Cocklight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties prelove towards one another an outward show of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a cockmatch. *Adairson.*

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless cockmatches also. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CO'CKNEY. *n. f.* [A word of which the

original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *païs de coccagne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris est pour un riche un païs de coccagne.
Boileau.

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in fee by west Spaying,

Is a lond yhoze cocaying.

On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *coquin*, *coquine*: quæ olim apud Gallos, otio, gulæ, et ventri deditos, *ignavum, ignavum, desidiosum, desidiosam, segnem, significabant.* Hinc *urbanos*, utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam fedentariam et desidiosam avocatos, pagani nostri olim *cocaignes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et pœta hic nosler in monachos & moniales, ut segne genus hominum qui, desidie dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinae amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur; monasteria & monasticam vitam inde seripione terræ *cockaine* parabolicè perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' th' patty alive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

For who is such a cockney in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 'twas his countrymen that writ this play? *Dorset.*

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a cockney. *Shakespeare.*

CO'CKPIT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France? *Shakespeare.*

And now have I gained the cockpit of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howell's Vocal Foreij.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

CO'CKSCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant.

CO'CKSHEAD. *n. f.* A plant, named also *sainfoin*. *Miller.*

CO'CKSHUT. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *shut*.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,
Much about cockshut time, from troop to troop
Went through the army. *Shakespeare.*

CO'CKSPUR. *n. f.* [*cock* and *spur*.] Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

CO'CKSURE. *adv.* [from *cock* and *sure*.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We steal, as in a cattle, *cocksure*. *Shakespeare.*
I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope's Letters.*

CO'CKSWAIN. *n. f.* [*coxy*, *payne*, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

CO'CKWEED. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] A plant, called also *dittander* and *peppercwort*.

CO'COA. *n. f.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and there-

fore more properly written *cacao*.] A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure; is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fatshy to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this nut are lodged the *cocca* nuts, usually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Medicæ.*

Amid those orchards of the sun,

Give me to drain the *cocca's* milky bowl,

And from the palm to draw its freshening wine. *Thomson.*

CO'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

CO'CTION. *n. f.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coctio* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

COD. } *n. f.* [*afellus*.] A sea fish.

CO'DFISH. } *n. f.* [*afellus*.] A sea fish.

CO'D. *n. f.* [*codde*, Saxon.] Any case

or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou these may'it safely tow,

Where in full cools last year rich pease did grow. *Mary.*

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the lawm and cod dry. *Mestimer's H. Landy.*

To COD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mestimer.*

CO'DDERS. *n. f.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peas. *Ditt.*

CODE. *n. f.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for.

Abbatino on Coins.

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw, Large as the fields themselves; and larger far Than civil *code*s with all their plossies are. *Pope.*

CO'DICIL. *n. f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying

Was but to gain him to appoint her,

By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

CO'DILLE. *n. f.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.]

A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She sees and trembles at th' approaching ill;

Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope.*

TO CODLE. *v. a.* [*coquo*, *codulo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING. *n. f.* [from *To codle.*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gillitowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in trust, genniting, and *codlings*.

Bacon's Essays.

Their entertainment at the height,

In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight. *King.*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling* hedge.

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,

Would straight become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COEFFICACY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those illars, or *cofficacy* particular in medications.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COEFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits instrumental *cofficency*, requires that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation.

Glanville's Sceptis.

COEFFICIENT. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle or product with the letters; as, $4a$, $4b$, $4c$, $4x$; where 4 is the coefficient of a , b , c , and c of $4xx$. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The coefficient of any generating term is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

COELIACK Passion. [*καίλιος*, the belly.] A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

COEMPTION. *n. f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.

Bacon's Essays.

COE'QUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophesy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown.

Shakspeare's Henry VI

COEQUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *coequal.*] The state of being equal.

TO COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this prodigite sort.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

COE'RCEIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

COE'RSION. *n. f.* [from *coerce.*] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious. *Hale's Com. Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South.*

COE'RCEIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That has the power of laying restraint.

All things, on the surface spread, are bound By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That has the authority of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly confined. *Hooker's Preface.*

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden.*

COESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial Word, which is the Son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *coessential.*]

Participation of the same essence.

COETA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*con* and *etas*, Latin.] Of the same age with another: with *to*.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous* to the ad. *Government.*

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COETERNAL. *adj.* [*con* and *eternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton.*

COETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*]

In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker.*

COE'TERNITY. *n. f.* [from *coeternal.*]

Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

COE'VAL. *adj.* [*coevus*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock, *Coeval*, and new-thorn, from the clear brook Recent. *Evor.*

2. Of the same age with another: followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with man. *Hale.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the

very hypothesis, are *coeval* with the former.

Leathy.

Silence, *coeval* with eternity!

Thou wert, *coeval* first began to be:

'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee!

Keble.

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COE'VAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good-nature. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *adj.* [*coevus*, Lat.] Of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other thing *coevous* to it. *South.*

TO COE'XIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexisted*. *Locke.*

COE'XISTENCE. *n. f.* [from *coexist.*]

1. Existence at the same time with another. *Locke*, who in the preceding lines has *coexisted with*, has here *coexistence to*.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence with* him. *Greav.*

COE'XISTENT. *adj.* [from *coexist.*]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent* to the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *co-existent with* the act. *Bramhall.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is *coexistent with* the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley.*

TO COE'XTEND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Greav's Cosmologia.*

COE'XTENSION. *n. f.* [from *coextend.*]

The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

Though it be a spirit, I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. *Hale.*

CO'FFEE. *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cafeh* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick jasmine.

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in its native place of growth: but whether the *coffee* produced in the West Indies

will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. *Miller.*

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, first set up the profession of coffee-man, and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink cometh to the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* tulle with the spoon. *Pope.*

COFFEEHOUSE. n. f. [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with newspapers.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift.*

COFFEE-MAN. n. f. [*coffee* and *man*] One that keeps a coffeehouse.

Consider your enemies the Lacedaemonians; did you ever hear that they presented a *coffee-man* to Agemilus? *Adelph.*

COFFEE-POT. n. f. [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER. n. f. [*coffre*, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakspeare.*

If you destroy your governour that is wealthy,
you must chuse another, who will fill his *coffers*
out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to
the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To COFFER. v. a. [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a
peace succeeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon.*

COFFERER of the King's Household. n. f. A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household; for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowell.*

COFFIN. n. f. [*coffin*, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Stany.*

Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* laid there be srown. *Shakspeare.*

One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Waller.*

The joiner is fitting serews to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pie.
Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two patties of your shameful heads. *Shakspeare.*

3. A paper case, in form of a coue, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

COFFIN of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To COFFIN. v. a. [from the noun.] To enclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd had I come *coffin'd*
home,
That weep'd to see me triumph? *Shakspeare.*

In prison, and here he *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

COFFIN-MAKER. n. f. [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, *coffinmakers*, and plumbers? *Tatler.*

To COG. v. a. [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from *coqueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home
below'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

2. **To COG a die.** To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky dice. *Dryd.*
For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will cog. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or cogging of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration
by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillot.*
I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stillinger.*

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have,
by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the
town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

To COG. v. n. To lie; to wheedle.

Now ilealth he, now will he crave;
And now will he cozen and cog. *Tuffer.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prate, Mrs.
Ford: now shall I sin in my wish. *Shakspeare.*

COG. n. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. v. a. [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. n. f. [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. adj. [*cogens*, Lat.] Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. adv. [from *cogent*.] With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer to clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. n. f. [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE. n. f. [*cugolo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. adj. [from *cogito*, Latin.] That may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To COGITATE. v. n. [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Ditt.*

COGITATION. n. f. [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind, in seeing, is carried to the object represented; which is no more than simple *cogitation*, or apprehension of the person. *Stillinger.*

This Descartes proves that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs. *Ray on the Creation.*

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon.*

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE. adj. [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If these powers of *cogitation* and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloier and more reserved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. n. f. [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognition* to ingratitude; pride, and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South.*

Let the critics tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere *cognition* with each other. *Watts.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognition*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNISEE'. n. f. [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

CO'GNISOUR. n. f. [In law.] He that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNITION. n. f. [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shakspeare.*

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all; not only in power, as under his subjection; or in his presence, as in his *cognition*;

But in their very essence, as in the foul of their casualties. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South's Sermons.*

COGNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognosibile*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined. Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts. *Styliff's Parergon.*

COGNIZANCE. *n. f.* [*connoissance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority. It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no cognizance of. *L'Esrange.*

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no cognizance of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the cognizance of the law. *Addison.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with cognizances, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon.*

These were the proper cognizances and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his cognominal or name-fake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNOSCENCE. *n. f.* [*cognosco*, Lat.]

Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *DiD.*

COGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [*cognosco*, Latin.]

That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The same that is said for the renundance of matters intelligible and cognoscible in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale.*

TE COHABIT. *v. n.* [*cohabitio*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to cohabit with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to cohabit with her as such. *Fichte.*

COHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.] An inhabitant of the same place.

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their cohabitants. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.
2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years *cohabitation*. *Tutler.*

COHEIR. *n. f.* [*coheres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows, and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Taylor.*

COHEIRESS. *n. f.* [from *coheir*.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

To COHERE. *v. n.* [*cohereo*, Latin.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, pulite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Philos. Prin.*

None want a place; for all, their centre found, Hung to the goddess, and *coher'd* around; Not closer, oth in orb conglomb'd, are seen The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing. *Shakspeare.*

4. To agree.

COHERENCE. } *n. f.* [*coherentia*, Latin.]

COHERENCY. } *n. f.* [*coherentia*, Latin.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist division and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting-place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooter, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

COHERENT. *adj.* [*coherens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *coherent*. *Arbutnot.*

Where all must fall, or not *coherent*, be; And all that rises, rise in due degree. *Pope*

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next, and is *coherent* to it, and so on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter, That time and place, with this deceit so lawful, May prove *coherent*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts.*

COHESION. *n. f.* [from *cohere*.]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles heaped together touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cohesion* can you find? What props support, what chains the fabrick bind? *Blackmore.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion* come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHESIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHESIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *cohesive*.] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

To COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To refrain; to hinder. *DiD.*

To COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohabated*, being excreted, and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbutnot.*

COHOBATION. *n. f.* [from *cohabate*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohabation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grow's Museum.*

COHORT. *n. f.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *coheres*, companies, and ensigns, from hence, as from any of their provinces. *Camer.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriors.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd For swift descent with him the cohort bright Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

Here Churchill, not so prompt To vaunt as fight, his hardy cohorts join'd With Eugene. *Phillips' Blenheim.*

COHORTATION. *n. f.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.]

Encouragement by words; incitement. *DiD.*

COIF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French; from *cofia*, for *caufa*, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the sergeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple.

Spekator.

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen Good pinners edg'd with *coif* ermine.

Swift.

COIFFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a *coif*.

COIFFURE. *n. f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Headdress.

I am pleas'd with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shows the good taste of the valuable part of the sex.

Addison.

COIGNE. *n. f.* [An Irish term, as it seems.]

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horse meat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure.

Darvies on Ireland.

COIGNE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,

Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant bed.

Shakspeare.

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To

gather into a narrow compass: as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air, so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again.

Boyle.

COIL. *n. f.* [*kolleren*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil* Would not infect his reason.

Shakspeare's Tempst.

You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you.

Shakspeare.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come, When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*, Must give us pause.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. f.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally: called often *quin*, or *quaine*.

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner stone?

Shakspeare.

COIN. *n. f.* [by some imagined to come from *cuens*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Demetrius a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menelaus had bequeathed.

Sidney.

You have made

Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*.

Shakspeare's Hen. VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great strangers.

Addison.

She now contracts her vast design, And all her triumphs sink into a *coin*.

Pope.

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*.

Hanmond.

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king.

Shakspeare.

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coin* a money is.

Peacham of Antiquities.

Tents cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees.

Locke.

Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by a artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken?

Bentley.

2. To make or invent.

My lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those measles Which we disdain should tetter us.

Shakspeare.

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never *coin* a formal lye on 't,

To sooth the knight o'ercome the giant.

Hudib.

Those motives induc'd Virgil to *coin* his fable.

Dryden.

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coined*,

To sooth his fillet, and delude her mind.

Dryden.

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy.

Atterbury.

COINAGE. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial, as we solemnly practise in this country.

Asbathnot.

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of some Jews, in derision of christians, who first began that portrait.

Brown.

Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him.

Swift.

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unnecessary *coinage*, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand.

Dryden.

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain; This bodiless creation ecstacy Is very cunning in.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless.

Chyene.

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other.

Watts's Logic.

COINCIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the *coincidence* of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired.

Bentley.

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight.

Hale.

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth.

Chyene.

COINCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent: followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man.

South.

These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident with* that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians.

Bentley.

COINDICATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *indicio*, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamp-er of coin.

My father was I know not where When I was stamp'd: some *coiner* with his tools Made me a counterfeit.

Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*.

Addison on Metals.

There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood.

Swift.

2. A counterfeit of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus.

Garden's Remains.

To COJOIN. *v. n.* [*cojunctio*, Lat.] To

join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost,

And that beyond commission.

Shakspeare.

COISTRIL. *n. f.* A coward; a runaway; corrupted from *kefrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

COIT. *n. f.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing

thrown at a certain mark. See **QUOIT**.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

COITION. *n. f.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles, and frogs.

Ruy on the Creation.

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female.

Greav's Cosmologia.

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concourse of each.

Brown.

COKE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner*.] Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COLANDER. *n. f.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.]

A sieve either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a thick wove of *colander*,

Thro' which the pressed wines are strained clear.

Mary.

All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood.

Ruy on the Creation.

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear, came issuing forth, as through a *colander*.

The cuddled milk.

Dryden.

COLATION. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The act of filtering or straining.

COLATURE. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of straining; filtration.

2. The matter strained.

COLBERTINE. *n. f.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old fishoner gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again.

Congreve.

Did'rence role between Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine*.

Young.

COICOTHAR. *n. f.* A term in chymistry.

Coicothar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol.

Quincy.

Colosthar, or vitriol burnt, though unto 2 redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD. *adj.* [cold, Saxon; kalt, Germ.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be fold; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

The aggregated soil

Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

2. Causing sense of cold.

Rids us feck

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to
cherish

Our limbs benumb'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter fere foment. *Milton.*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And led another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for action. *Shakspere.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the
heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a cold
hand will sooner find a little warmth than an
hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion;
wanting zeal; without concern; unac-
tative; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose
zeal and forwardness the rest being compared,
were thought to be marvellous cold and dull.

Hooker's Preface.

Infinite shall be made cold in religion, by
your example, that never were hurt by reading
books. *Afcham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.—Sir, these cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous.

Shakspere.

New dated letters these,

Their cold intent, tenour, and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspere.*

We should not, when the blood was cold, have
threatened our prisoners with the sword. *Shakspere.*

To see a world in flames, and an host of
angels in the clouds, one must be much of a
stoick to be a cold and unconcerned spectator.

Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

No drum or trumpet needs

T' inspire the coward, or to warm the cold;
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my cold heart is kindled at thy flame. *Roscoe.*

A man must be of a very cold or degenerate
temper, whose heart doth not burn within him
in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison.*

6. Unaffecting; unable to move the pas-
sions.

What a deal of cold business doth a man mis-
pend the better part of life in? In scattering
compliments, tendering visits, following feasts
and plays. *Ben Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a
digress; but the jest grows cold even with them
too, when it comes on in a second scene

Addison on Italy.

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not
cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks
Among you. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved, and
colder towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appe-
tite.

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You may

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold, the time you may so hoodwink;
We've willing dames enough. *Shakspere.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kind-
ness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but cold,
Since she respects my mistress' love. *Shakspere.*

10. Not hally; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good

At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault. *Shakspere.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as cold

As is a dead man's nose. *Shakspere.*

COLD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the
privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined slippers for the cold. *Shakspere.*

Heat and cold are nature's two hands, where-
by the chiefly worketh: and heat we have in rea-
diness, in respect of the fire; but for cold, we
must stay till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves,
or high mountains: and, when all is done, we
cannot attain it in any great degree. *Bacon.*

The sun

Had first his precept to move, to shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepid winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chil-
dness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly cold ran thiv'ring to her heart. *Dryden.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruc-
tion of perspiration.

What disease hast thou?—

A whoreson cold, sir; a cough. *Shakspere.*

Let no ungentle cold delroy

All taste we have of heavenly joy. *Roscoe.*

Those rains, to covering the earth, might pro-
videntially contribute to the disruption of it, by
stopping all the pores and all evaporation, which
would make the vapours within struggle vio-
lently, as we get a fever by a cold. *Burnet.*

COLDLY. *adv.* [from cold.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; neg-
ligently; without warmth of temper or
expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;

We coldly pause for thee. *Shakspere.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,

Nor would believe my lord had sent;

So never offer'd once to it,

But coldly said, Your servant, sir. *Swift.*

COLDNESS. *n. f.* [from cold.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the
sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water
they met with in summer in that icy region,
where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Exp.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, coldness heat resist;
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denh.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want
of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest
spread, because in religion all men presume
themselves interested; but they are also, for the
most part, hottest persecuted: so much as
coldness, which, in other contentions, may be
thought to proceed from moderation, is not in
these so favourably confirmed. *Huet.*

If, upon reading admired passages in authors,
he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts,
he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the
faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and

carelessness in all her actions, and coldness to her
best friends. *Arbutnot*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of
passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom!

Addison's Cato.

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chide,
Absolve with coldness, or with spite accuse. *Pope.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement
desire.

The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope.*

COLE. *n. f.* [capl, Saxon.] A general
name for all sorts of cabbage.

CO'LESEED. *n. f.* [from cole and seed.]
Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow
wheat after a fallow; but coleseed or barley, and
then wheat. *Mortimer.*

CO'LEWORT. *n. f.* [caplwort, Sax.] A
species of cabbage.

The decoction of coleworts is also commended
to bathe them. *Wise man of an Erysipela.*

She took the coleworts, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot),
She strupp'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cut'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below;
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. *Cy.*

CO'LUCK. *n. f.* [colicus, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loose-
ly, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is
attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A
bilious colick, which proceeds from an abun-
dance of acrimony or choleric irritating the bowels,
so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally
with a looseness; and this is best managed with
lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent colick,
which is pain in the bowels from flatules and
wind, which distend them into unequal and un-
natural capacities; and this is managed with
carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical
colick, which arises from disorders of the
womb, and is communicated by consent of parts
to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordi-
nary hystericks. 4. A nervous colick, which
is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the
guts themselves, from some disorders of the spir-
its, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres;
whereby their capacities are in many places
strengthened, and sometimes so as to occasion
obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by
brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emol-
lient diluters. There is also a species of this
distemper which is commonly called the stone
colick, by consent of parts, from the irritation of
the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys;
and this is most commonly to be treated by
nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly
assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters.

Quincy.

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the
air in the aliment expanding itself, while the
aliment ferments. *Arbutnot.*

CO'LUCK. *ali.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, colick pangs. *Milt.*

TO COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [collabor, collapsus,
Latin.] To fall together; to close so
as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are
exhausted, and the sides of the canals collapse;
their tone the attrition is increased, and conse-
quently the heat. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. f.* [from collapse.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR. *n. f.* [collare, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, say the dogs, but the fretting
of my collar: nay, says the wolf, if there be a collar

In the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty.
L'Esfrange.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds;
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And collars of the same their necks surround. *Dryd.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The collars of the moonshine's waty beams.
Shakespeare.

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipt the collar* handfomely.
Hubberd's Tale.

5. A COLLAR of Bracon, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. f.* [from *collar* and *bone*.]
The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down,
bruised his face, and broke his right collar-bone.
Wiseeman's Surgery.

To COLLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. To COLLAR beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLATE. *v. a.* [*confero, collatum, Latin.*]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there conferred, exhibited, and collated. *Taylor's Communicant.*

4. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and collated Amford to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration. *Aberbury.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may collate the cure. *Byliffe.*

COLLATERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus, Latin.*]

1. Side by side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shakf.*
This saying, from his radiant seat he rose
Of his collateral glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But men by number is to manifest
His high impetuosity; and yet
Like of his face, his huge mortality'd
In every defective, which requires
Collateral love and dearest amity. *Milton.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to

him *ex latere*, commonly styled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itself:
it receives no collateral strength from external considerations. *Aberbury.*

COLLATERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.

These pallies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLATION. *n. f.* [*collatio, Latin.*]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first collation of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disposition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office. *Grevel's Oculologia.*

I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowell.*

Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing. *Heyward.*

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLATIONIOUS. *adj.* [*collatiivus, Latin.*]

Done by the contribution of many. *Diél.*

COLLATOR. *n. f.* [from *collato*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Abisson.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Byliffe.*

To COLLATE. *v. a.* [*collando, Latin.*] To join in praising. *Diél.*

COLLEAGUE. *v. f.* [*collega, Latin.*]

A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy colleague with justice fencing thee. *Milton.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without colleagues. *Sanct.*

To COLLEAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To unite with.

Collegued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to prefer us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakf.*
To COLLECT. *v. a.* [*colligo, collectum, Latin.*]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily collect. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me collect the dangers in the duke. *Shakf.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous premises, we may collect from our Saviour's preaching to his disciples. *Locke.*

They conclude they can have no more infinite space, because they can have no more infinite matter; which consequence, I think, is very ill collected. *Locke.*

5. To COLLECT himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be calm, my lord, my lord, my lord,
No more amazement. *Shakf. Tempest.*

I did in time collect myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collect themselves. *Hayward.*

As when of old some orator renew'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,

Stood in himself collected, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his zeal of right. *Milton.*

COLLECT. *n. f.* [*collecta, low Latin.*] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper collects. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTANEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus, Latin.*] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected*.]
Gather'd in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is to *collectively* and presentatively repented to God. *Mre.*

COLLECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not collectible from the following words. *Brown.*

COLLECTION. *n. f.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjurd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest collection of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a collection of pictures. *Adelphi.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable collections,
we are then in the territory where free and arbi-

any denominations, the territory whereof
they take place.

Thou shalt not creep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' the labyrinth of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collection to discern.

4. A corollary; a confectionary deduced
from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak collection, if whereas we
saw, that when Christ had overcome the sharp-
ness of death, he then opened the kingdom of
heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort
affirmed with circumstances, were taken as in-
sulting an opposite denial before that circum-
stance be accomplished.

This label

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it.

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth
draw;

Gathering, from divers flights, one act of war;
From many eates like, one rule of law;

These her collections, not the senses are.

COLLECTIVE. *adj.* [collectivus, Lat.]
Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE. *adj.* [from collect; collec-
tif, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated;
accumulative.

A body collective, it containeth a huge mul-
titude.

The three forms of government differ only by
the civil administration being in the hands of one
or two, called kings; in a senate, called the
nobles; or in the people collective or representa-
tive, who may be called the commons.

The difference between a compound and a col-
lective idea is, that a compound idea unites things
of a different nature, but a collective idea, things
of the same.

2. Laid together in following consequences;
aggregative.

It is a faculty controulable not
by reason, and collective reason, but con-
trolled by passion.

A collective noun is a
word which expresses a multitude,
but itself be singular: as, a company;

COLLECTIVELY. *adv.* [from collective.]

In a general mass; in a body; not
high; not numbered by individuals;
in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken
together; in a state of combination or
union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin col-
lectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be
found in us, yet distributively all great actual of-
fences, as they offer themselves one by one, both
may and ought to be by all means avoided.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to
exception, yet collectively they make up a good
moral evidence.

The other part of the water was condensed at
the surface of the earth, and sent forth collectively
into standing springs and rivers.

COLLECTOR. *n. f.* [collector, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered
things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers scattered
pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first collector of
them into a body.

Volumes without the collector's own reflections.

The best English historian, when his stile
grows antiquated, will be only considered as a
redundant relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to
furnish materials for some future collector.

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in
levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled,

law by a, and sealed away by collectors, and others
other.

The commissioners of the revenue are disposed
of, and the collectors are appointed by the com-
missioners.

COLLEGATARY. *n. f.* [from con and lega-
tum, a legacy, Lat.] In the civil law,

a person to whom is left a legacy in com-
mon with one or more other persons.

COLLEGE. *n. f.* [collegium, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons
living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they ride in proud array,
Trick as the dance of the bees in May.

2. A society of men set apart for learning,
or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges
Almost in Chauldondom.

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome

This order of society is sometimes called So-
lomon's house, and sometimes the college of the
six days work.

3. The house in which the collegians
reside.

Huldah the prophets dwell in Jerusalem in
the college.

4. A college, in foreign universities, is a
lecture read in publick.

COLLEGIAL. *adj.* [from college.] Relating
to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLEGIAN. *n. f.* [from college.] An
inhabitant of a college; a member of a
college.

COLLEGIATE. *adj.* [collegiatus, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after
the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how
opposite certain of your positions are unto the
state of collegiate societies, wherein the two uni-
versities consist.

2. A collegiate church was such as was
built at a convenient distance from a
cathedral church, wherein a number of
presbyters were settled, and lived to-
gether in one congregation.

COLLEGIATE. *n. f.* [from college.] A
member of a college; a man bred in a
college; an university man.

There are a kind of en-picks in poetry, who
have got a receipt to please; and no collegiate like
them, for purging the passions.

COLLET. *n. f.* [Fr. from collum, Latin,
the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about
the neck; sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone
is set.

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLIDE. *v. a.* [collido, Lat.] To
strike against each other; to beat, to
dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon
collision, but inflammable effluencies from the
bodies collided.

COLLIER. *n. f.* [from coal.]

1. A digger of coal; one that works in
the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coal.

I knew a nobleman a great grafter, a great
timberman, a great collier, and a great hindman.

3. A ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY. *n. f.* [from collier.]

1. The place where coal is dug.

2. The coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER. *n. f.* [flos brassica; from
collis, Sax. cabbage, and flower; pro-
perly earlyflower.] A species of cab-
bage.

COLLIGATION. *n. f.* [colligatio, Lat.] A
binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot,
whereas that torquosity or nodosity in the navel,
occasioned by the colligation of vessels.

COLLIMATION. *n. f.* [from collimo, Lat.]
The act of aiming at a mark; aim.

COLLINEATION. *n. f.* [collinatio, Latin.]
The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from colliquate.]
Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender confidence renders it the more colli-
quable and consumptive.

COLLIQUAMENT. *n. f.* [from colliquate.]
The substance to which any thing is re-
duced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. *adj.* [from colliquate.]
That has the power of melting or dissolv-
ing.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [colliquo,
Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn
from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great
shew, after what was colligated had been removed
from the fire.

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colliquated
through a great heat from within, and an ardent
colliquative fever.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. u.* To melt; to be
dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and colliquate in water
or warm oils.

COLLIQUATION. *n. f.* [colligatio, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare colliquation of
the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a
burnt plant.

2. Such a temperament or disposition of
the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax
compages, and wherein they flow off
through the secretory glands faster than
they ought.

Any kind of universal diminution and colli-
quation of the body.

COLLIQUATIVE. *adj.* [from colliquate.]
Melting; dissolvent.

A colliquative fever is such as is attended with
a diarrhoea, or sweats, from too lax a contexture
of the fluids.

It is a consequent of a burning colliquative fe-
ver, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the
body are melted.

COLLIQUEFACTION. *n. f.* [colliquefacio,
Latin.] The act of melting together;
reduction to one mass by fusion in the
fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple
colliquefaction, for the better discovering of the
nature and contents and dissents of metals, it
would be tried by incorporating of their dissolu-
tions.

COLLISION. *n. f.* [from colliso, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies to-
gether.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire.

The flint and the steel you may move apart as
long as you please; but it is the hitting and collision
of them that must make them strike fire.

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.
Denham.

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual collision of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox christians in a flame.
Decay of Piety.

To COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is collocate.
Bacon.

COLLOCATION. *n. f.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the collocation of the spirits in bodies, the collocation is equal or unequal; and the spirits conserve or diffused.
Bacon.

COLLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; conversation.

To COLLOQUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

COLLOP. *n. f.* [it is derived by *Minshew* from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon coal; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides.
Dryden's Fables.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:
What signifies Scotch collops to a feast?
King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy
that does not apply for a collop of him.
L'Esfrange.

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, fir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my collop.
Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

COLLOQUIAL. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] Whatever relates to common conversation.

COLLOQUY. *n. f.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly, by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that exceeds the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down.
Milton.

In retirement make frequent colloquies, or short discourses, between God and thy own soul.
Taylor.

COLLOW. *n. f.* [more properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood.
Woodward.

COLLUCTANCY. *n. f.* [*colluctor*; Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*collectatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermes, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any collectation or effervescence of the minerals in them.
Woodward.

To COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLUSION. *n. f.* [*collusio*, Lat.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right.

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the collusion of both, the waic was bad, and the price excessive.
Swift.

COLLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Latin.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COL'LY. *n. f.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old lirtute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with soot, *colly*, perturbed with opapanax.
Barton on Melancholy.

To COL'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the collid night,
That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say, behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.
Skaly.

COLLYRIUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CO'LOGN Earib. *n. f.* Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth.
Hill on Fossils.

COLON. *n. f.* [*κόλον*, a member.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed; nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the femicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction: as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.*

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long.

The colon begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place; then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum.
Quincy.

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my colon wound.
Swift.

The contents of the colon are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits.
Floyer on the Humours.

COLONEL. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minshew* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the

highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the colonel, that hath the government of all his garrison.
Spenser on Ireland.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,

If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.
Milton.

COLONELSHIP. *n. f.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him.
Swift.

To COLONIZE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and colonizing of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention.
Bacon's Holy War.

Droina hath advantage by acquet of islands, which she colonizeth and fortifieth daily.
Howel.

COLONNA'DE. *n. f.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure; or a series of columns disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict.*
Here circling colonnades the ground inclose,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows.
Addison.

2. Any series or range of pillars.
For you my colonnades extend their wings.
Pope.

COLONY. *n. f.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and colonies he gave the same law under which they were born and bred.
Spenser on Ireland.

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English colonies in their rooms. *Davies.*
Oiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting colonies, and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Oiris.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see,
Is Carthage, and a Tyrian colony.
Dryden.

COLOPHONY. *n. f.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine colophony.
Boyle.

Turpentine and oils leave a colophony, upon a separation of their thinner oil.
Floyer.

COLOQUINTEDA. *n. f.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. *κολοκυνθίς*.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicines.
Chambers.

CO'LORATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stop'd. *Ray.*

COLORATION. *n. f.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more deperatable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a great quantity of brazil. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COLORIFICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.]

That has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opticks.*

COLO'SSE. } *n. f.* [*colossus*, Lat.] A

COLO'SSUS. } statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colossus* rose, with trophies crown'd, And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSEAN. *adj.* [*colossus*, Latin.]

In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. f.* [*color*, Lat.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed. *Watts.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God. *Shakespeare.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see, Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of sight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton.*

2. The freshness, or appearance of blood, in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryden.*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head, And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live, The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray, And all the light creation slides away. *Pope.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; false show.

Under the *colour* of commending him, I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with coin; under the *colour* of the sale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and *standard* of the horse.

He at Venice gave His body to that pleasant country's earth, And his pure soul unto his captain Christ, Under whose *colours* he had fought so long. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners, I must advance the *colours* of my love, And not retire. *Shakespeare.*

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knolles.*

9. Colours is used singularly by Addison.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colour*. *Addison.*

TO CO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any sort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He forbore the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æneid.*

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. **TO COLOUR A STRANGER'S GOODS,** is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

TO COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army. *King Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some mitigation of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents to *colourable* expectations. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

COLOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly.

The prizes, howsoever *colourably* awarded, hit not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

COLOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour*.]

Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well and equally concocted. *Bacon.*

COLOURING. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd, Is by ill *colouring* but the more disgrac'd; So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

COLOURIST. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

COLOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thickness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. f.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as filly for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Like *colts* or unmanag'd horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know;

To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakespeare.*

TO COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolic.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentious than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO COLT. *v. a.* To besool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

COLE'S-FOOT. *n. f.* [*tuffilago*; from *colt* and *foot*.] A plant.

It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifold flowercup, which turns to duncery seeds fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

COLT'S-TOOTH. *n. f.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, Lord Sands;

Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet?—

—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shakespeare.*

COLTER. *n. f.* [*cultron*, Sax. *culter*, Lat.]

The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

CO'UBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY. *n. f.* [*columbarium*, Latin.]

A dovecot; a pigeon house.

The earth of *columbaries*, or dove-houses, is much desired in the artifice of salpeter. *Bacon.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Colubines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. *Mortimer.*

COLUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbinus*, Latin.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dist.*

COLUMN. *n. f.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peac'ham.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specific gravity of its basis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more *columns*, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A *column* is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more *columns*.

COLUMNAR. } *adj.* [from *column*.]

COLUMNARIAN. } Formed in *columns*.
White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit. *Westward on Fells's.*

COLURES. *n. f.* [*coluri*, Latin; *κολυρῆς*.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line

He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton*

COMA. *n. f.* [*κόμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

COMART. *n. f.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market*.

By the same *comart*,

And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

COMATE. *n. f.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.

My *comate* and brothers in exile. *Shakspeare*
COMATOSE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best editor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hytterical and comatose. *G. W.*

COMB in the end, and **COMP** in the beginning, of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gilson's Camden.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. f.* [comb, Saxon; *kam* Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair *Ligea's* golden *comb*,
Wherewith the fire on diamond rocks,
Seeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey: perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies hollow or deep.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prep the ruins, lest the fabrick fall. *Dryden.*

To **COMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied
Histender neck, and *comb'd* his filken hide. *Dryd.*

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Saiff.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices: as, to *comb* wool.

COMBRUSH. *n. f.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. f.* [*comb* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, the graver, carver, and *comb-maker*. *Mortimer's Herb. why*

To **COMBAT.** *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shak.*

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milton.*

To **COMBAT.** *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have charged the scene, and *combated* the opinions in their true shape. *Deacy of Piety.*

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride. *Graver.*

COMBAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition: generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *S. Juy.*

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated, that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakspeare.*

The *combat* now by courage most be tried. *Dry.*

COMBATANT. *n. f.* [*combattant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So brown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Argonestes.*

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Lie despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariofo, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants* for those opinions. *Locke.*

COMBER. *n. f.* [from *comb*.] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakspeare*.

She lost a nobler father; with him the siew of
Her fortune, her marriage dowry: with both, her
combine husband; this well-seeing Angelo. *Shak.*

COMBINATION. *n. f.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons; a confederacy, of states or foreigners.

This cunning cardinal

The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations*. *King Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; combination; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hooker.*

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Bej'.*

I gratitude is always in *combination* with pride and self-interest. *South.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. **COMBINATION** is used, in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288, 887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To **COMBINE.** *v. a.* [*combiner*, French; *linos jungere*, Latin.]

1. To join together.
Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or *combin'd*. *Milton.*

2. To link in union.
God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shakspeare.*

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, so he is set on mine,
And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakspeare.*

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to *analyse*.

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other.

Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unfever'd friends

I th' war, do grow together: giant that, and tell me

In peace what each of them by th' other loses, That they combine not there? *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

2. To unite in friendship, or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;

For these domestick and particular broils

Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

You with your foes combine,

And seem your own destruction to design. *Dryd.*

COMBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?—

—A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen. *Shakespeare.*

COMBUST. *adj.* [from *cumburo, combustum, Latin.*]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*.

Harris.

COMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*comburo, combustum, Lat.*] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphurous than of any other *combustible* substance.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter; it assimilates before it destroys it. *South.*

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;

Not, till the fuel perish, can decay,

By nature form'd on things *combustible* to prey. *Dryden.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *combustible.*] Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurlyburly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may entice them through very faintness, after the experience of two centuries' miseries. *Hooker.*

Prophesying, with accents terrible,

Of dire comb. p. and confus'd events,

New-batch'd to th' woful time. *Shakespeare.*

Those cruel wars between the houses of York

and Lancaster brought all England into a horrible *combustion*.

Raleigh.

How much more of power,

Army against army, numberless to raise

Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,

Though not destroy, their happy native seat! *Milton.*

But say, from whence this new *combustion*

springs? *Dryden.*

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury,

and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Adelphi's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n. pret. came*; participle *come*. [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch; *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*.

And trout led blood through his pale face was

seen

To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæsar will come forth to-day. Shakespeare.

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,

I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shakspeare.*

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,

Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shakspeare.*

The christians having stood almost all the day

in order of battle in the sight of the enemy,

vainly expecting when he should *come forth* to give

them battle, returned at night unto their camp. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,

They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This christian woman!

Ah! therè the mischief *comes*. *Roscoe.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward.

By the picking of my thumbs,

Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move in any manner toward another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending toward another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear

The galloping of horse: who was 't *came* by? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat,

and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad,

the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention,

or when they *come* to by fair reasoning. *Burnet.*

It is impossible to *come* near your lordship,

at any time, without receiving some favour. *Congreve.*

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lost; and resign it to the next that happens to come in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our hearts all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh thy life. *2 Samuel.*

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—

—Is it *come* to that? I had thought warlike's

durst not have attacked one of so high blood. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

Though he would after have tuned his teeth

upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before

it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ

no more but as brother and sister; if it *come* to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense and traduced. *Bacon.*

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Nomi-

dians, so that once the skirmish was like to

come to a just battle. *Kneller.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had

most flesh wished they had had less. *L'Esrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action,

except we conceive nothing action till the

players *come* to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much

greater when they *come* to immediate contact,

than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with *to*.

One said to Aristippus, 'tis a strange thing

why men should rather give to the poor than to

philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner *come* to be poor than to be philosophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His sons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Jeb.*

He being *come* to the estate, keeps a busy family. *Locke.*

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come* to some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,

Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

He wonder'd how she *came* to know

What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed,

comes to be so authentick, and so much to be relied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;

And never shall have length of life enough

To reign upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

When he returns from hunting,

I will not speak with him; say I am sick.

If you *come* slack of former services,

You shall do well. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer? *Disspa.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural

abhorrence for that which they found made

them slighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter *comes*, when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and prosper better. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then butter does refuse to *come*,

And love proves cross and lamourfome. *Hudibras.*

In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much. *Mortimer.*

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse

In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dry.*

12. To become present, and no longer absent.

That's my joy

Not to have been before; for nature now

Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryd.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan

throng,

Apollo *come*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope.*

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,

Thou master of the poet and the song! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess,

will be here with him this night.—

—How *comes* that?— *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

14. To befall, as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come*

on me what will. *Jeb.*

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick

their finger but they say, there is some of the

king's blood spilt. How *comes* that? says he,

that takes upon him not to conceive; the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir. *Shakspeare.*

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, *comest* thou not from thy journey? *2 Samuel.*

17. To *Come about*. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,

How these things *come about*. *Shakspeare.*

- That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will come about in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is. *Addison's Spectator.*
- I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*
- How comes it about, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*
18. **To COME about.** To change; to come round.
The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons, They are *come about*, and won to the true side. *Ben Jonson.*
19. **To COME again.** To return.
There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judges.*
20. **To COME after.** To follow.
If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. *Matthew.*
21. **To COME at.** To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.
Neither sword nor sceptre can come at conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Swetling.*
Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise. *Addison.*
Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. *Addison.*
22. **To COME by.** To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.
Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hooker.*
Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*. *Shakespeare.*
- Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Are you not ashamed to enforce a poor widow to so rough a course to *come by* her own? *Shaks.*
The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to *come by* is the mofs of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural History.*
And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty. *Denham.*
He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Triganus. *Stillingfleet.*
Amidst your train this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*
23. **To COME in.** To enter.
What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help. *Shakespeare.*
The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses. *Locke.*
24. **To COME in.** To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.
If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to *come in* and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received? *Spenser on Ireland.*
25. **To COME in.** To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.
At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*
There was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights last winter was abroad. *Dry.*
26. **To COME in.** To become modish; to be brought into use.
Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action in,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes. *Rojcomston.*
Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. *Ambrosius on Cloths.*
27. **To COME in.** To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.
A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*
28. **To COME in.** To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.
I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his; than with you that, when you have to much *coming in*, think you have nothing. *Swetling.*
29. **To COME in.** To be gained in abundance.
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If *comings* *come* thus plentifully in. *Shakespeare.*
30. **To COME in for.** To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.
Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share of such contracts. *Temple.*
If thinking is essential to matter, souls and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege. *Collier.*
One who had in the rear excluded bean,
And could not for a taste o' th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the solid earth. *Tate's Juvenal.*
The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereas they sunk considerable sums. *Swift.*
31. **To COME in to.** To join with; to bring help.
They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
32. **To COME in to.** To comply with; to agree to.
The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the publick good. *Atterbury.*
33. **To COME near.** To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.
Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*
The whole achieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it. *Temple.*
34. **To COME of.** To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.
Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryd.*
Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*
35. **To COME of.** To proceed, as effects from their causes.
Will you please, sir, be gone;
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakespeare.*
The hiccough *comes of* tubercles of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*
This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*
My young master, whatever *comes out*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*
36. **To COME off.** To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.
The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramid, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*
37. **To COME off.** To escape; to get free.
I knew the soul enchanter, though disguis'd;
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*. *Milton.*
How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milton.*
If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*
Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*
38. **To COME off.** To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.
Oh, bravely *came we off*,
When with a volley of our needles shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shaks.*
Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon.*
We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*
He oft, in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success. *Hudibras.*
39. **To COME off from.** To leave; to forbear.
To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Claphams.*
40. **To COME on.** To advance; to make progress.
Things seem to *come on* apace to their former state. *Bacon.*
There was in the camp both strength and vidual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on*. *Knolles' History.*
The tea *came on*, the south with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore. *Dryden.*
So travelers, who waste the day,
Noting at length the setting sun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on*. *Grave.*
41. **To COME on.** To advance to combat.
The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came fast on*, and joined battle. *Knolles.*
Rhymers, *come on*, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*
42. **To COME on.** To thrive; to grow big; to grow.
Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster *on* in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
43. **To COME over.** To repeat an act.
44. **To COME over.** To revolt.
They are perpetually teizing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison's Spectator.*
A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to. *Addison's Spectator.*
45. **To COME over.** To rise in distillation.
Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*
46. **To COME out.** To be made publick.
Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingfleet.*
I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*
47. **To COME out.** To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stirlingfleet.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Abbatini.*

48. To *COME out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

49. To *COME to.* To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to*. *Swift.*

50. To *COME to.* To amount to.

The emperor imposed so great a custom upon all coin to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the coin and the freight together. *Knolls.*

You faulcily pretend to know More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodw.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

51. To *COME to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he *comes to himself.* *Temple.*

52. To *COME to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

In *cometh*, we grant, many times *to pass*, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Hooker.*

How *comes it to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors. *Boyle.*

53. To *COME up.* To make appearance.

Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon.*

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. To *COME up.* To come into use: as, a fashion *comes up.*

55. To *COME up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward's Natural History.*

56. To *COME up to.* To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not *come up to* the truth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The vessels bylance, which some ladies wear, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Abbat.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. To *COME up with.* To overtake.

58. To *COME upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

59. To *COME.* In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon.*

In times *to come.*

My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. *COME* is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or *becoming nearer*; when we say *he went from a place*, we conceive simply *departure*, or *removal to a greater distance*. The butter *comes*; it is passing from its former state to that which is desired; it is advancing toward us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come to* thy words. *Daniel.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Genesis.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*: as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died. *Gay.*

COME. n. f. [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Motimes.*

COMEDIAN. n. f. [from *comedy*.]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A player in general; a stageplayer; an actress or actor.

Melissarian, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted Madam Putinas, or Prudence. *Comden's Remains.*

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Præface of Poets.*

COMEDY. n. f. [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*.

Your honour's players

Are come to play a pleasant *comedy.* *Shakespeare*

A large, exact, and serious *comedy*;

In every scene some moral let it teach.

And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

COMELINESS. n. f. [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *pretinings*.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness*, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the gaudy ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*.

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, if it, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Raou on the Great on.*

A horseman's coat shall hide, Thy taper shape, and *comeliness* of side. *Prior.*

COMELY. adj. [from *become*; or from *epeman*, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. *Comeliness* seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent mien, no marvel though perfect in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the *comeliness*. *Bacon.*

He that is *comely*, when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely* Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakespeare.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time, Than when their fellows ran about the streets, Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COMELY. adv. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Ascham's Schoolemaster.*

COM'ER. n. f. [from *come*.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand; But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*

Yourself, renowned prince, then sinod as fair, As any *comer*: I have look'd on yet, For my affection. *Shakespeare.*

Plants move upwards; but, if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*. *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*. *L'Estrange.*

Now leave those joys, unsuited to thy age, To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel; at our which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*. *Locke.*

Head and heart are open for a friend: the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer*. *South.*

COMET. n. f. [*cometa*, Lat. a hairy star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comes*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a popular division of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets*; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same *comet*, than to the phenomenon of the several. Thus, when the *comet* is outward of the sun, and moves from it, the *comet* is said to be bearded, *be-beared*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the *comet* is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the *comet* and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *comets*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by the neighbourhood to the sun; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtlest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years.

Devoux, Chambers.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument,
Some comet, or unusual prodigy? *Shakespeare.*

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of flaring comets. *Cassano.*

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And comets march with lawless horrors bright. *Phior.*

COMETARY. } *adj.* [from *comet.*] Relating to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne.*

COMFIT. *n. f.* [*bellaria arida*, Latin; *konst*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect.*] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,
He crams in nasty crevices,
And turns to comfits by his arts,
To make me relish for deserts. *Hudibras.*

TO COMFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou comfittest in sweets to make it last. *Cowley.*

COMFITURE. *n. f.* [from *comfit*, or *confection.*] Sweetmeat.

From country grafts to confections of court,
Or city's quelque-chose, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

TO COMFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Latin. *Salvia confortat nervos.* Schol. Sal.]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

Light excellet in comforting the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones comfort. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of comforting and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and comforted him, over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job.*

COMFORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the comfort that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the sining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or comfort of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her foul heaven's queen, whose name she bears,

In comfort of her mother's fears,
Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *Ben Jonson.*

As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good,
To make her heav'nly comforts of despair,
When it is least expected. *Shakespeare.*

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shaks.*

We need not fear

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*

COMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort.*]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be comfortable; hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shakespeare.*
My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;
His comfortable temper has forsok him;
He is much out of health. *Shaks. Timon.*

2. Admitting comfort: of condition.

What can promise him a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which, though it be comfortable for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a comfortable provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

COMFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable.*]

In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope comfortably and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

COMFORTER. *n. f.* [from *comfort.*]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as comforters in his agony. *Hooker.*
The heav'n's have blest you with a goodly son,
To be a comforter when he is gone. *Shakespeare.*
Ninveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her?
whence shall I seek comforters for thee? *Nehem.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

COMFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort.*]

Wanting comfort; being without any

thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be comfortless, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney.*

Where was the cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,

Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, comfortless. *Fairy Que.*
News fitting to the night;

Black, fearful, comfortless, and horrible. *Shaks.*

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though comfortless, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroy'd at once. *Milt.*

That unfociable comfortless deafness had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

COMFREY. *n. f.* [*consolida*, Lat. *comfrie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating comical adventures of that nature. *Dryd. Fab.*

Something so comical in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; besitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a comical conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*

COMICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical.*]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner besitting comedy.

COMICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *comical.*]

The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

COMICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deter'd by thy inimitable maid;
And when I venture at the comick stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*
A comick subject loves an humble verse;
Thyestes scorns a low and comick style;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice. *Resommon.*

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthly comick shows,
Such as best the pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

COMING. *n. f.* [from *To come.*]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet

My coming, seen far off? *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Sweet the coming on

Of grateful evening mild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The state of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our coming. *Shakespeare.*

Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

COMING-IN. *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives; eleven widows and nine maids is a simple coming-in for one man. *Shakespeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy coming-ins?

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!

What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakespeare.*

COMING. *participial adj.* [from *come.*]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more coming on disposition; and, ask me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakespeare.*

That very lapidary himself, with a coming

stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Esperance.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the coming dowager. *Dryd.*
On morning wings how active springs the mind!

How easy every labour it pursues,
How coming to the poet every muse! *Pope.*

2. Future; yet to come.

Praise of great acts he scatters, as a seed
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Ros.*

COM'ITAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

CO'MITY. *n. f.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courtesy; civility; good-breeding. *Did.*

CO'MMA. *n. f.* [*κόμμα*.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction, in the sentence; marked thus [,].

Commas and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theoretical musick, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obedience: correlative to *obey*.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gull;
Such is the lightness of you common men. *Shakf.*
Christ could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Decay of Piety.*

Should he, w. o. was thy lord, command thee now

With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To fertile duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

The queen commands, and we'll obey,
Over the hills, and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done: contrary to *prohibit*.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have
Commanded of me these most pois'nous compounds? *Shakpeare.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall command us. *Exodus.*

Whatever hypocrites austere talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence,
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Our maker bids increase: who bids abtain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command. *Gay.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose height commands as subjects all the vale,
To see the sight. *Shakpeare.*

His eye might there command wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire. *Milton.*

One side commands a view of the finest garden
in the world. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Those he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakpeare's Macbeth.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two commanding powers of the soul, the understanding and the will. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my command. *Shakf.*

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her command. *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute command over his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that command
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

As there is no prohibition of it, so no command for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking or surveying any place.

The sleepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide command. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. f.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee;
Love thee as our commander and our king. *Shakf.*
I have given him for a leader and commander to the people. *Isaiah.*

The Romans, when commanders in war, spake to their army, and styled them, My soldiers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as soldiers than as commanders. *Hayward.*

Sir Pheilm O'Neil appeared as their commander in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme commander both of sea and land. *Waller.*

The heroic action of some great commander, enterprised for the common good, and honour of the christian cause. *Dryden.*

Their great commanders by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with a handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glosocomum, commonly called the commander, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance. *W'seman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. f.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. f.* [*commandement*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special commandment for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker.*

Say, you chose him more after our commandment, Than guided by your own affections. *Shakf.*

By the easy commandment by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh.*

2. Authority; coercive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern commandment. *Shakf. As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten commandments. *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. f.* [from *commander*.] A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues. *Hooker.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princeess, queen
Of our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are commaterial with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not commaterial, but merely heterogeneal towards the body to be preserved. *Bacon.*

COMMATE'RIALITY. *n. f.* [from *commaterial*.] Participation of the same matter.

COMME'LINE. *n. f.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we now commemorate; and, if we commemorate it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily commemoration of that one sacrifice offered on the cross. *Taylor.*

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made, with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe's Perseus.*

COMME'MORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was commemorative of that first paschal lamb. *Atterb.*

The original use of sacrifice was commemorative of the original revelation; a sort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed. *Forbes.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? *Shakpeare.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to commence after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wilt so much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too commence its foe! *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as, to commence a suit.

Not shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakpeare.*

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the commencement of the creation. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To COMMEND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief bassa had commended him to Salyman. *Kneller's History.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially commend themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves. *Hales' Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I commend to no man. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me still! *Shakf.*
Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. *Luke.*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she,
That all our swains commend her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she. *Shakspere.*

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly,
Commending the days of their youth they scarce
remembered, at least well understood not. *Brown.*

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend. *Corvoly.*

Historians commend Alexander for weeping
when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryd. Vir.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you.—
—Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Shakspere.*

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies
an occasion of entertaining the French king with
vocal music, and of commending their own
voices. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

6. To fend.

These draw the chariot which Latinus fends,
And the rich present to the prince commends. *Dry.*

COMMEND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not in use.

Tell her I fend to her my kind commends:
Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shakf.*

COMMENDABLE. *adj.* [from commend.] Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shakspere.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church,
are not only comely, but commendable. *Bacon.*

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being
sufficiently commendable from true and un-
questionable merit, have received advancement
from falsehood. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries,
in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with
emblems that mark out the military genius of
her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only com-
mendable quality that the old poets have touched
upon in the description of our country. *Addison.*

COMMENDABLY. *adv.* [from commendable.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the hire holdeth a number, all
commendably labouring in their vocation. *Carew.*

COMMENDAM. [commenda, low Lat.]

A benefice, which, being void, is com-
mended to the charge and care of some
sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it
be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Coswell.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his
peace should be made, if he would resign his
bishoprick, and deanry of Westminster; for he
had trat in commendam. *Clarendon.*

COMMENDATARY. *n. f.* [from commendam.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION. *n. f.* [from commend.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.
This jewel and my gold are yours, provided
I have your commendation for my more free en-
tertainment. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

The choice of them should be by the commen-
dation of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an
air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you
find a fitter subject of commendation. *Sturmy.*

5. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation
of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendation to you
too. *Shakspere.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely commendations to my king! —
—Such commendations as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shakf.*

COMMENDATORY. *adj.* [from commend.] Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and
is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have
good forms; to attain them, it almost sufficeth
not to despise them. *Bacon's Essays.*

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those
commendatory conceits which popularly set forth
the eminency of this creature. *Brown.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise
me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if
all the house of lords writ commendatory verses
upon me. *Pope.*

COMMENDER. *n. f.* [from commend.] Praiser.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most
of the same commenders and disprovers. *Wotton.*

COMMENSALITY. *n. f.* [from commensalis, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain
foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gen-
tiles, upon promiscuous commensality. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from commensurable.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reducible to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the propor-
tion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely
commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and
the parts between themselves. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [con and mensura, Latin.] Reducible to some common measure: as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from commensurable.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no commensurableness between this ob-
ject and a created understanding, yet there is a
congruity and connaturality. *Hale.*

To COMMENSURATE. *v. a.* [con and mensura, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and
by agreement, as the aptest terms to commensu-
rate the longitude of places. *Brown.*

COMMENSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.
They permitted no intelligence between them,
other than by the mediation of some organ equally
commensurate to soul and body. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Equal; proportionable to each other.
Is our knowledge adequately commensurate
with the nature of things? *Glauville.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall con-
tinue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a
happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillot.*

Nothing commensurate to the desires of human
nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end,
without being carried on with any farther desire.
Rogers' Sermons.

Matter and gravity are always commensurate. *Bentley.*

COMMENSURATELY. *adv.* [from commensurate.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to
measure the year as well as we can, though not
commensurately to each year; but by collecting
the fraction of days in several years, till they
amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURATION. *n. f.* [from commensurate.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be
thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so
that, it seemeth, there must be a commensuration
or proportion between the body moved and the
force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration,
or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [commentor, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with upon before the thing explained.
Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good,
And comments on thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me understand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of
these poets, proceed to comment on him, and il-
lustrate him. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

They have contented themselves only to com-
ment upon those texts, and make the best copies
they could after those originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle,
while I must translate and comment. *Pope.*

2. To make remarks; to make observations.
Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps,
And comment then upon his sudden death. *Shakf.*

COMMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.
Adam came into the world a philosopher,
which appeared by his writing the nature of
things upon their names: he could view offences
in themselves, and read forms without the com-
ment of their respective properties. *South.*

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their comments, never could invent
So politic an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the
voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters.
Addison's Spectator.

Still, with itself compar'd, his text perute;
And let your comment be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

2. Remark; observation.
In such a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence should hear its comment. *Shakspere.*

Forgive the comment that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakspere's King John.*

All that is behind will be by way of comment
on that part of the church of England's charity.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

COMMENTARY. n. f. [*commentarius*, Lat.]
1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*.
King Charles.

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Very, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain.
Bacon.

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *Commentaries*.
Addison on Italy.

COMMENTATOR. n. f. [from *comment.*]

Expósito; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authrs, as no *commentator* will forgive me.
Dryden.

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Mariya was a lawyer who had lost his cause.
Addison.

Others *commentator* tells us, that bitter tubercles engender cholera, and burn the blood.
Abusnot on Aliments.

No *commentator* can more sily pass
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place.
Pope.

COMMENTER. n. f. [from *comment*]

One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Shily as any *commenter* goes by
Haid words or sense.
Donne.

COMMENTITIOUS. adj. [*commentitius*, Latin.]

Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity.
Glansville's Scepis.

COMMERCE. n. f. [*commercium*, Lat.]

It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us.
Hooker.

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable shores,
But by degrees stand in authentick place? *Shaksf.*

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd.
Dryden.

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world.
Tillotson.

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin.
Locke.

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life.
Addison.

TO COMMERCE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerce*, and also what commodities every country yielded.
Raleigh.

When they might not converse or *commerce* with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner.
Sir J. Davies.

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wanted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And look's *commerce* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton.

COMMERCE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

2. To hold intercourse with.

3. To hold intercourse with.

4. To hold intercourse with.

5. To hold intercourse with.

6. To hold intercourse with.

7. To hold intercourse with.

8. To hold intercourse with.

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11. To hold intercourse with.

12. To hold intercourse with.

13. To hold intercourse with.

14. To hold intercourse with.

15. To hold intercourse with.

16. To hold intercourse with.

17. To hold intercourse with.

COMMERCIAL. adj. [from *commerce*.]

Relating to commerce or traffick.

TO COMMIGRATE. v. n. [*con* and *migro*, Latin.]

To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION. n. f. [from *commigrate*.]

A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* hence.
Woodward's Natural History.

COMMINATION. n. f. [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities.
Decay of Piety.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY. adj. [from *commination*.]

Denunciatory; threatening.

TO COMMINGLE. v. a. [*commisceo*, Lat.]

To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To found what stop the please.
Shakspeare.

TO COMMINGLE. v. n. To unite one with another.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred.
Bacon.

COMMUNIBLE. adj. [from *communite*.]

Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverization.

The best diamonds are *communable*; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pefilation, and resist not any ordinary pebble.
Brown.

TO COMMUNITE. v. a. [*comminuo*, Latin.]

To grind; to pulverize; to break into small parts.

Parchment skins, and cloth, drink in liquors, though themselves be intire bodies, and not *communitate*, as sand and ashes.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

COMMUNITION. n. f. [from *communite*.]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization.

The jaw in men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *communion* of the meat.
Roy.

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a *communion*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us.
Bentley.

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneity or extreme *communion* of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable.
Bacon.

COMMISERABLE. adj. [from *commiserate*.]

Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the finestest thing in the world to destitute a plantain on once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons.
Bacon.

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward, eldest son to the duke of Clarence.
Bacon's Henry VII.

TO COMMISERATE. v. a. [*con* and *miseror*, Lat.]

To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*
We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it.
Locke.

COMMISERATION. n. f. [from *commiserate*.]

Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor reduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity.
Hooker.

Live, and hereafter say
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
—I do defy thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakspeare.*

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants.
King Charles.

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till peace, obtain'd from fault
Acknowledge'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*.
Spratt.

Now where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater charity.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity.
Swift.

COMMISSARISHIP. n. f. [from *commissary*.]

The office of a commissary.

A *commissaryship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter.
Atiffe.

COMMISSARY. n. f. [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects.
Corwell.

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission.
Lyffe.

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runic lays thus tag insipid prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a *commissary's* list in verse?
Prior.

COMMISSION. n. f. [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power.
Corwell.

Omission to do what is necessary, seals a *commission* to a blank of danger. *Shakspeare.*

The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;
Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*
We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it.
Locke.

COMMISERATION. n. f. [from *commiserate*.]

Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor reduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity.
Hooker.

Live, and hereafter say
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
—I do defy thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakspeare.*

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants.
King Charles.

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till peace, obtain'd from fault
Acknowledge'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*.
Spratt.

Now where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater charity.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity.
Swift.

COMMISSARISHIP. n. f. [from *commissary*.]

The office of a commissary.

A *commissaryship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter.
Atiffe.

COMMISSARY. n. f. [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects.
Corwell.

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission.
Lyffe.

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runic lays thus tag insipid prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a *commissary's* list in verse?
Prior.

COMMISSION. n. f. [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power.
Corwell.

Omission to do what is necessary, seals a *commission* to a blank of danger. *Shakspeare.*

The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;
Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*
We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it.
Locke.

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Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins

commission with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Kuelles' History of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton.*

At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his *commission* blow,
Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all his
spoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of *omission*.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin,
Whether *commission* of something which God hath
forbidden, or the omission of something com-
manded. *Rogers' Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers: as, *the great seal was put into commission.*

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To *COMMISSION*. *v. a.* [from *commission*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To send with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land,
In threaten'd embassy. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

To *COMMISSIONATE*. *v. a.* [from *commission*.] To commission; to empower. Not in use.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apollles solemnly *commissionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indetachable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMISSIONER. *n. f.* [from *commission*.]

One included in a warrant of authority. A *commissioner* is one who hath *commission*, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowell.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissions* have agreed upon. *Stevens.*

Their *commission* is come into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *H. v. a. d.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Sup. of itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share;
That shines a conf. l. his *commissioner*. *Pope.*

COMMISSURE. *n. f.* [*commissura*, Latin.]

Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjoining the *commissures* with so many strokes of the chisel. *Wotton.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To *COMMIT*. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health, thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw cold morning. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are desirous to *commit* to memory,
might have ease. *2 Macc.*

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free and not be hold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the
pince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

They two were *committed*, at least refrained of
their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So, though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and man-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; *commit* not
with man's sworn spouse. *Shakespeare.*

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the
inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multi-
tude of the protestants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony
with a brisk gamefome lais. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy
For son and father to take different sides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treason. *Dryden.*

5. To put together for a contest: a latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his
office, and seasonably *commit* the opponent with
the respondent, like a long practis'd moderator. *Mme's Divine Dial.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity: a latinism.

Hary, whose tuneful and well measur'd song
First taught our English music how to spin
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* that and long. *Milton.*

COMMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *commit*.]

1. Act of sending to prison, imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or
commitments, that any other person was dis-
covered or impeached. *Bacon.*

They were glad to compound for his bare *commit-
ment* to the Tower, whence he was within
few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *com-
mitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon
this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. *n. f.* [from *commit*.] Those
to whom the consideration or ordering
of any matter is referred, either by some
court to whom it belongs, or by consent
of parties.

In parliament, after a bill is read, it is either
agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or nei-
ther of these, but referred to the consideration of
some appointed by the house to examine it fur-
ther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowell.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, hav-
ing a *committee* of the parliament with him, as

there was another *committee* of the Scottish parli-
ament always in that army; there being also now
a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London,
for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, con-
fusion, *committee* men, and folders, serving each
other to their ends of revenges, or power, or pro-
fit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were
posst with this covenant. *Walton.*

COMMITTER. *n. f.* [from *commit*.] Per-
petrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker
of other men's sins, but a deliver of the whole
guilt to himself; yet so as to leave the *committer*
as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *commit*.] Lia-
ble to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committable* in the solay
compute, the difference of chronology disturbs
his computes. *Brown.*

To *COMMI'X*. *v. a.* [*commisco*, Lat.] To
mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite
with things in one mass.

A dram of gold dissolved in aqua regia, with
a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave
a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous
generation of frogs in the clouds; or on the earth, out
of dust and rain water *commixed*. *Ray.*

It is manifest, by this experiment, that the
commixed impressions of all the colours do stir
up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that
whiteness is compounded of all the colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

COMMI'XION. } *n. f.* [from *commix*.]
COMMI'XION. } Mixture; incorporation
of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

Some species there be of middle and partici-
pating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as
batts, and some few others, to be confirmed and set
together, that we cannot define the beginning or
end of either; there being a *commixion* of both in
the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the
one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMMI'XTURE. *n. f.* [from *commix*.]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being
mingled; incorporation; union in one
mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more
oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy,
the air working little upon them. *Bacon.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different
things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dis-mask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn. *Shakespeare.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning misprond York. *Shakespeare.*

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commix-
ture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon.*

All the circumstances and respect of religion
and state intermixed together in their *commixtures*,
will better become a royal history, or a concilla-
ble than a single life. *Wotton.*

COMMODE. *n. f.* [French.] The head-
drefs of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected,
should they meet with a man on horseback, in
his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *com-
mode* and a night-trail. *Spectator.*

She has continued to shew her principles by the
setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impos-
sible for any woman that is disaffected to be in
the fashion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She, like fume pensive statesman, walks de-
mure,
And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;

Or under high *comnodes*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.

Clanville.

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hinderance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun
Raleigh's History.

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.
Hooker.

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things, else *commodious* for mankind.
Raleigh's History of the World.

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commodious* plague.
Dryden.

Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains.
Philips.

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.
Cowley.

2. Without uneasiness.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home.
Milton.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.
Hooker.

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously* placed for use or comeliness.
South's Sermons.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *commodius*.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requir'eth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with England.
Bacon.

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens.
Temple.

COMMO'DITY. *n. f.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.
Hosker.

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.
Shakespeare's King John.

After much debatement of the *commodities* or *discommodities* like to ensue, they concluded.
Hayward.

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other.
Sidney.

She demanded leave not to lose this long sought for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart.
Sidney.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields.
Ben Jonson.

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water.
Addison on Italy.

3. Wares; merchandize; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at sea;

Nor have I money nor *commodity*
To raise a present sum.
Shakespeare.

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure.
Locke.

Of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*.
Arbutnot on Coins.

COMMO'DORE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish *commandador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

COMMON. *adj.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute; and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation.
Luke.

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common*; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things *common* by nature.
Locke.

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man, whom princes do advance
Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance,
To the reports of *common* men commit.
Darvies.

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make some variation.
Walton.

I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town with the current and violence of an ordinary river.
Addison on Italy.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men.
Shaksp.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay.
Waller.

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men.
Eccles.

The papills were the most *common* place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed.
Clarendon.

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature.
Swift.

7. Prostitute.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame who herself was *common*.
L'Estrange.

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Philander upon the occasion.
Spectator.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*: as, *aspurnor, I despise, or am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parents*.

COMMON. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,

Like to the empty ale, to shake his ear,
And graze in *common*.
Shaksp. are.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endea ment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden?
South.

COMMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

Commonly; ordinarily.
I am more than *common* tall.
Shaksp. are.

In COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicate consent of every commoner necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given in *common*, children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them in *common*, without assigning to every one his peculiar part.
Locke.

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities; it having that in *common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities.
Arbutnot.

To COMMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

Gray observes, that till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common pleas*, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king.
Cowell.

COMMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common*.] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury.
Baron to Villiers.

COMMONAGE. *n. f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COMMONALTY. *n. f.* [*communauté*, Fr.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Let him strive
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England.
Shaksp. are.

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles, and the *commonalty*.
Bacon.

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in brave actions.
Dryden.

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will ut the secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty*, bearing record of the God of gods.
Hooker.

COMMONER. *n. f.* [from *common*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank, of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shaksp.*
His great men durst not pay their court to
him, till he had fatiated his thirst of blood by
the death of some of his loyal *commoners*.
Addison's Freeholder.

3. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts;
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is blest'd that is not great? *Prior.*

5. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between
two things, than there is between a representing
commoner in his publick calling, and the same
person in *common* life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gain'd from *commonable*
places, so as there be care taken that the poor
commoners have no injury. *Bacon.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel; yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shaksp.*

COMMONITION. n. f. [communio, Lat.]

Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMONLY. adv. [from common.]

Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the
most part.
This hand of yours requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here's a strong and sweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shaksp. Othello.*
A great disease may change the frame of the
body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it
commonly returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

COMMONNESS. n. f. [from common.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate
the censure, there being nothing more frequent
than for men to accuse their own faults in other
persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolant diu male admi-*
nistrari in the *commonness* makes me not know who
is the author; but sure he must be some modern. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLACE. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting
and *commonplacing* an universal history from the
historians. *Fulton.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. n. f. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his
case under the word *coquette*. *Tatler.*

COMMONS. n. f.

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those
who inherit no honours.
Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shaksp.*
Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons*?
Shaksp. Lear.

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes
display.
The rest before th' ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden.*
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court.
Dryden.

2. The lower house of parliament, by
which the people are represented, and

of which the members are chosen by the
people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shaksp. Henry vi.*
In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, un-
satisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him.
King Charles.

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself of a dove colour, and
took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*
Mean while she queen'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten sallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing
scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.
Dryden.

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

COMMONWEAL. } n. f. [from *communis*
COMMONWEALTH. } and *well*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies;
the one inclination whereby all men desire sociable
life; the other an order agreed upon, touching
the manner of their union in living together: the
latter is that which we call the law of a *common-*
weal. *Hobbes.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in
Ireland, without settling of all the estates and
possessions throughout the kingdom. *Darwin.*

A continual parliament would but keep the
commonweal in tune, by preserving laws in their
vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonweal* of learn-
ing who does not profess himself a lover of truth.
Locke.

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a
good member of the *commonweal*. *Shaksp. Lear.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
Against that *commonweal* which they have
founded? *Jonson.*

*Commonweal*ths were nothing more, in their origi-
nal, but free cities, though sometimes, by force
of order and discipline, they have extended them-
selves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

COMMORANCE. } n. f. [from *commorant*.]

COMMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *com-*
morance, of witnesses is plainly and evidently set
forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes
subject to the archbishop of the province where
he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe.*

COMMORANT. adj. [commorans, Lat.]

Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.
The abbot may demand and recover his monk,
that is *commorant* and residing in another monas-
tery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMOTION. n. f. [commotio, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; commotion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the *commo-*
mons hearts;
And, when he'll please to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shaksp.*
Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, he not
terrified. *Luke.*

The *Iliad* consists of battles, and a continual
commotion; the *Odyssey* in patience and wisdom.
Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips and starts. *Shaksp.*
He could not debate any thing without some
commotion, when the argument was not of mo-
ment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake
happend, that he would allay the *commotions* of
the water, and put an end to the earthquake.
Woodward's Natural History.

COMMOTIONER. n. f. [from *commotio*.]

One that causes *commotions*; a disturber
of the peace. A word not in use.
The people, more regarding *commotioners* than
commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster
against a storm. *Heward.*

To COMMOVE. v. a. [commoveo, Latin.]

To disturb; to agitate; to put into a
violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.
Straight the sands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play.
Thomson's Summer.

To COMMUNE. v. n. [communio, Lat.]

To converse; to talk together; to im-
part sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Fairy Queen.

I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours. *Shaksp. Lear.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort
unto him peaceably, that they might *commune*
together as friends. *Heward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they left may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that,
for the most part, men reason of within themselves,
and always note which they *commune* about with
others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABILITY. n. f. [from *communicabile*.]

The quality of being *communi-*
icable; capability to be imparted.

COMMUNICABLE. adj. [from *communi-*

cate.]

1. That may become the common pos-
session of more than one: with to.
Sith eternal life is *communicable* unto all, it be-
hooveth that the word of God be so like wife. *Hobbes.*

2. That may be recounted; that of which
another may share the knowledge: with
to.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton.*

3. That may be imparted.
The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable*. *Milton.*

COMMUNICANT. n. f. [from *communicate*.]

One who is present, as a worshipper,
at the celebration of the Lord's Sup-
per; one who participates of the blessed
sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by
the form of the very utterance, do shew we use
it as *communicants*. *Hedder.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never
failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury.*

To COMMUNICATE. v. a. [communi-

co, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our
own power; to give to others as par-
takers; to confer a joint possession, to
bestow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs comforts with thee? But Diomedes desires my company, And still *communicates* his praise with me. *Dryd.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wisdom.*

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would *communicate* his secrets *with* none; and, least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor. *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to the w strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated* with any other. *Wolton.*

4. Now it has only *to*: *Clarendon* uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate* unto him that teacheth. *Galatians.*

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate* to any person the matter; before he had taken and *communicated* to them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in publick are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate* to their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive christians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another: as, *the houses communicate*; there is a passage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbutnot.*

COMMUNICATION. *n. f.* [from *communicate*.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Hobler.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Addison on Italy.*

The Luxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbutnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye fought for David in times past to be king over you; now then do it. *2 Samuel.*

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

COMMUNICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*. *Swift and Pope.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *communicative*.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMUNION. *n. f.* [from *communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communio* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof angels have not disdain'd to profess themselves our fellow-servants. *Hooker.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induc'd to seek *communio* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

The Israelites had never any *communio* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, so pleas'd, Canst raise thy creator to what height thou wilt Of union, or *communio*, desired. *Milton.*

We maintain *communio* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolv'd, that the standing of the *communio* table in all churches should be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communio* cop. *Peachment on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communio*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Be re *communio* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenious men have lived and died in the *communio* of that church. *Stillington.*

COMMUNITY. *n. f.* [from *communitas*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body polittick.

How could *communities*, Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities, But by degree stand in authentick place? *Shaksp.*

Not in a single person only; but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hawensind.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that fence a civil *community*. *L'Esrange.*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*. *Addison.*

The love of our country is impress'd on our mind for the preservation of the *community*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel, Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames Of Freedom about thee, and begin a fashion Of freedom and *community*. *Ben Jonson.*

The undistinction of many in the *community* of name, or misapplication of the act of one onto the other, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness. Not in use.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June, Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes, As, sick and blotted with *community*, Aford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakspere.*

COMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commutabile*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *commute*.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the fool then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* sin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The use of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbutnot.*

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown.*

COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute*.]

Relative to exchange: as, *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMUTE. *v. a.* [from *commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our tasks; exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Esrange.*

To COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMUTUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands, Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands. *Shaksp.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove

In acts of dear benevolence and love; Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope.*

COMPACT. *n. f.* [from *paſſum*, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the compact is firm and true in me. *Shaksp.*
In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit compact, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. *South.*
To COMPACT. *v. a.* [*compingo, compactum, Latin.*]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears:
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may compact it more. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unfinew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's compacted sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns,
To hear. *Rescommon.*

This disease is more dangerous, as the solids
are more strict and compacted, and consequently
more so as people are advanced in age. *Arbutn.*

Now the bright fun compact's the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own. *Blackmore.*

2. To make out of something.

If he, compact of jars, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. *Shaksp.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think't thou thy
oaths,

Tho' they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies? *Shaksp.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so compacted, that each thing
preferreth other things, and also itself. *Hooker.*

COMPACT. *adj.* [*compactus, Lat.*]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open
spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than
within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems,
and other compact bodies? *Newton's Opticks.*

Without attraction, the dissevered particles of
the chaos could never convene into such great
compact masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Composed; consulting.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet.
Are of imagination all compact. *Shaksp.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs around condenses,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds,
compact with wax together. *Peasham.*

4. Brief, and well connected: as, a compact discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive,
close, and compact, we must study the utmost
force of our language. *Felton.*

COMPACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *compacted.*]

Firmness; density.
Sticking or compactedness, being natural to
density, requires some excess of gravity in pro-
portion to the density, or some other outward
violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely
compact and hard; which compactedness and
hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be
produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPACTLY. *adv.* [from *compact.*]

1. Closely; densely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. *n. f.* [from *compact.*]

Firmness; closeness; density.
Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems,
is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of
their compactness and durability. *Brown.*

The best lime mortar will not have attained its
utmost compactness, till fourscore years after it
has been employed in building. This is one
reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it
is easier to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

The rest, by reason of the compactness of ter-
restrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward.*

COMPACTURE. *n. f.* [from *compact.*]

Structure; manner in which any thing
is joined together; compagination. A
good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair porticulis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compacts, and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long. *Fairy Queen.*

COMPAGES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A system
of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular
compages of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to
pass through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINATION. *n. f.* [*compago, Lat.*]

Union; structure; junction; connexion;
contexture.

The intire or broken compagination of the
magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown.*

COMPANABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *company.*]

The quality of being a good compan-
ion; sociableness. Not in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words
of hearty companableness. *Sidney.*

COMPANIBLE. *adj.* [from *company.*]

Social; having the qualities of a compan-
ion; sociable; maintaining friendly
intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious,
but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*

COMPANION. *n. f.* [*compagnon, Fr.*]

1. One with whom a man frequently con-
verses, or with whom he shares his hours
of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as
acquaintance from *confidence*.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of sorrick fancies your companions make? *Shaksp.*
Some friend is a companion at the table, and
will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Eccles.*

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet companion near with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in
labour, and fellow soldier. *Philippians.*
Bereav'd of happiness, thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery;
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvey companion! What? you
poor, base, rascally, cheating, hack-linnen mate!
away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shaksp.*
It gives boldness to every petty companion to
spread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot
be present. *Raleigh.*

COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [from *compan-*

nion.] Fit for good fellowship; social;
agreeable.

He had a more companionable wit, and swayed
more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [from *compan-*

nionable.] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *companien.*]

1. Company; train.

Aleibades, and some twenty horse,
All of companionship. *Shaksp.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars to seek
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is't less, or worse,

That it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war? *Shaksp.*

COMPANY. *n. f.* [*compagnie, French;*

either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the
same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that
eats of the same meats.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of
men.

Go, carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shaksp.*
Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shaksp.*

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment
of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not company; and faces are but a
gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Persons considered as assembled for con-
versation; or as capable of conversation
and mutual entertainment.

Monseur Zulichem came to me among the
rest of the good company of the town. *Temple.*
Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom
of habitudes, and conversation with the best
company of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of
accompanying; conversation; fellow-
ship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the company of him
that can speak such words, than by such words
to be persuaded to follow solitariness. *Sidney.*
Nor will I wretched thee

In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dryden.*
Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of
her conversation, that he did not think he lived
when he was not in company with his beloved
Balfora. *Guardian.*

5. A number of persons united for the
execution or performance of any thing;
a band.

Shakspere was an actor, when there were
seven companies of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or part-
nership.

7. A number of some particular rank or
profession, united by some charter; a
body corporate; a subordinate corpora-
tion.

This emperor seems to have been the first
who incorporated the several trades of Rome
into companies, with their particular privileges. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so
many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so
many in his company as was expected. *Knolles.*

{ To bear COMPANY. } To accom-
{ To keep COMPANY. } pany; to as-
sociate with; to be companion to.

I do desire thee
To bear me company, and go with me. *Shaksp.*

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may
do well to keep company with the Arris and
Portius of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal thy,
His faithful dog shall bear him company. *Pope.*

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her
company? *Shaksp.*

10. To keep COMPANY. To frequent houses
of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

To COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To accompany; to attend; to be com-
panion to; to be associated with.

I am
The soldier that did company these three. *Shaksp.*

Thus, through what path so'er of life we rove,
Rage compares our hate, and grief our love.
Prior.

To COMPANY. *v. n.*

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators.
1 Cor.

2. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.

For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to feoff, to *company*. Spenser.

COMPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare*.]

Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion.
Hooker.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land.
Knollys' History of the Turks.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend.
Addison's Spectator.

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable*.]

In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be *comparably* imagined, like that of the forswaid nation.
Wotton's Architecture.

COMPARATES. *n. s.* [from *compare*.]

In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. *adj.* [comparativus, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be filed
The under hangman of his realm. Shakespeare.

There resteth the *comparative*, that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extripation of heresies.
Bacon.

The blossom is a positive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good.
Bacon.

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top.
Bentley.

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose; it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.
Glanville.

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the stronger*.

COMPARATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative*.]

In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.
Bacon.

In this world, whatever is called good, is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its composition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad.
Temple.

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last.
Woodward.

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances of this wife application!
Rogers.

To COMPARE. *v. a.* [comparo, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of

any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.—

I will hear Cassius, and *compare* their reasons.
Shakespeare.

They measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise.
2 Cor.

No man can think it grievous, who considers the pleasure and sweetnets of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* these with the restless torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful spirit.
Milton.

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three, to six, cannot chuse but know they are equal.
Locke.

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present and future pleasure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and so the absent considered as future.
Locke.

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only similitude or illustration by likeness, we use *to* before the thing brought for illustration: as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it.
Bacon's Apophthegms.

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is used before the thing used as a measure.

Black Macbeth

Will seem as pure as snow, being *compared*
With my conscienceless harnis. Shakespeare.

To compare

Small things *with* greater. Milton.
He carv'd in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. Dryden.

If he *compares* this translation *with* the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word.
Addison.

4. To *compare* is in Spenser used after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*.
Fairy Queen.

COMPARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without *compare*! Suckling.

As their small galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. Waller.

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

True swains in love shall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their
- times,
Full of protest, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want similes. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

COMPARISON. *n. s.* [comparaison, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like those of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the *comparison* too far to make it good.
Grew's Museum.

Our author saves me the *comparison* with tragedy; for he says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet.
Dryden.

2. The state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison*.
Locke.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the *comparison*.
Locke.

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in *comparison* of what now it is. Hutcheson.

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in *comparison* of what it once was.
Addison.

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *comparison*, had been something too fair and too good for any lady.
Shakespeare.

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification: as, *strong, stronger, strongest*.

To COMPART. *v. a.* [compartir, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole work.
Wotton's Architecture.

COMPARTIMENT. *n. s.* [compartiment, French.] A division of a picture, or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture.
Pope.

COMPARTITION. *n. s.* [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole groundplot, both for rooms of office and entertainment.
Wotton.

2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*.
Wotton's Architecture.

COMPARTMENT. *n. s.* [compartiment, Fr.] Division; separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings.
Peacham on Drawing.

To COMPASS. *v. a.* [compasser, Fr. *compassare*, Ital. *passibus metiri*, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to enclose: it has sometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A darksome way,
That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dead and horour *compassed* around.
Fairy Queen.

I see thee *compass'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds. Shakspeare.

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about! Shakspeare.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow;
The willows of the brook *compass* him about. Job.
Observe the crowds that *com* ass him around.
Dryden's Virgil.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus wert thou *compass'd* with circling fire. Dryden.

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Choniceus *compass'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round. Dryden.

3. To beleaguer; to besiege; to block.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee,
and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side.
Lute.

4. To grasp; to enclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom compassed.
Hooker's Preface.

His master being one of great regard, In court to compass any suit not hard.
Hub. Tale.

If I can check my erring love, I will; If not, to compass her I'll use my skill.
Shakf.

How can you hope to compass your designs, And not discernible them?
Denham.

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he could compass it without engaging his army before it.
Clarendon.

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constatinople and Alexandria; so loth is the pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he hath once compassed.
Brewster.

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to compass it.
Dryden.

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be compassed; and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, pains and contemplation.
South.

In every work regard the writer's end, Since none can compass more than they intend.
Pope.

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing: as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round; And where I did begin, there shall I end: My life is run its compass.
Shakspere.

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief; It strains me past the compass of my wits.
Shakf.

That which is out of the compass of any man's power, is to that man impossible.
South.

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the compass of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus.
Temple.

Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow compass.
Addison's Spectator.

This author hath tried the force and compass of our language with much success.
Swift.

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.

No less than the compass of twelve books is taken up in these.
Pope.

The English are good confederates in an enterprise which may be dispatched in a short compass of time.
Addison.

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the compass of one year, and towards the end of a long expensive war.
Atterbury.

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine, Th' imperial palace, compass huge, and high The structure.
Milt. Par. Regained.

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth, Which now on seven high hills triumphant reigns, And in that compass all the world contains.
Dryd.

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance: as, to fetch a compass round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission had been executed in either of these provinces.
Davies on Ireland.

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass, than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account.
Locke.

The power of the voice to express the notes of musick.

You would found me from my lowest note to the top of my compass.
Shakspere.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony, This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony Through all the compass of the notes it ran, The diapason closing full in man.
Dryden.

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two fo As stiff twin compasses are two: Thy soul, the first foot, makes no show To move; but doth, if th' other do.
Donne.

In his hand He took the golden compasses, prepar'd In God's eternal store, to circumscribe This universe, and all created things.

To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without descending any circumference at all, is to leave us and ourselves in a very uncertain state.
Swift.

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails; profit is the compass by which factious men steer their course.
King Charles.

Rude as their ships was navigation then, No useful compass or meridian known: Coasting they kept the land within their ken, And knew no north but when the pole-star shone.
Dryden.

With equal force the tempest blows by turns From every corner of the seaman's compass.
Rowe.

He that first discovered the use of the compass, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities, than those who built workhouses.
Locke.

10. In old language there was a phrase, to come in compass, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. f.*

The compass-saw should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in.
Mason.

COMPASSION. *n. f.* [compassion, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had compassion of me in my bonds.
Hebrews.

Their angry hands, My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact; This pleads compassion, and repents the fact.
Dryden's Fables.

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with compassion for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule.
Addison's Spectator.

COMPASSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan, And not relent, or not compassion him?
Shakf.

COMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from compassion.] Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate.
South's Sermons.

TO COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to compassionate themselves.
Raleigh.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me! What is compassion, when 'tis void of love?
Addison's Cato.

COMPASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less compassionately reduced and excused.
Clarendon.

COMPATERNITY. *n. f.* [*con* and *pater-nitas*, Latin.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers.

Gossiped, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossiped to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law.
Davies' State of Ireland.

COMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *comptible*, from *compto*, Latin, *to suit, to agree*. *Comptible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature.
Hale.

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible: valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation.
Broome.

COMPATIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Diä.*

COMPATRIOT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Diä.*

The governor knew he was so circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his compatriots.
Drummond.

COMPATER. *n. f.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd Base servitude, and his dethron'd compeers Lash'd furiously.
Philips.

TO COMPEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself More than in your advancement. — In my right, By me invested, he compeers the best.
Shakspere.

TO COMPELL. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will compel me then to read the will?
Shakspere.

The spinners, carders, fullers, compell'd by hunger, And lack of other means, in desolate manner During th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar.
Shakspere.

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, compell'd him.
1 Samuel.

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies To know their God, or message to regard, Must be compell'd by signs and judgments dire.
Milton.

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel*, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

1. Whole droves of minds are by the diving god *Compell'd* to drink the deep Luthcan flood. *Dryd.*
2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied Without delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latinism, *compellere gregem.*

He to the town return'd, Attended by the chiefs who fought the field, Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd.* *Dryden.*

4. To seize; to overpower. Our men secure nor guards nor centries held, But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd.* *Dryd.*

COMPELLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible.*

COMPELLATION. *n. f.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

The stile best fitted for all persons, on all occasions, to use, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught. *Duppa.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *sire*, which is nothing else but *father.* *Temple.*

COMPELLER. *n. f.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

COMPEND. *n. f.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; brieve.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compendis.* *Watts.*

COMPENDIARIOUS. *adj.* [*compendarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *compendiosus.*] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Dist.*

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium.*] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuitous cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendiosus.*] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *compendiosus.*] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; brieve; ab-breviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; and the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts of the Mind.*

COMPENSABLE. *adj.* [from *compensate.*] That may be recompensed.

To COMPENSATE. *v. a.* [*compensato*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to counter-vail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind, The proper organs, proper pow'rs, assign'd; Each seeming want *compensated* of course, Here with degrees of sweetness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSATION. *n. f.* [from *compensate.*] Recompense; something equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find; But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden.*

COMPENSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate.*] Such as compensates or countervails.

To COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*compensio*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The joys of two marriages were *compens'd* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMPERENDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINATION. *n. f.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPETENCY. *n. f.* [from *competent.*]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniences of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you, That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shak.*

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakespeare.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.* *Pope.*

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

COMPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*; the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army, to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent.* *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to. That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent.*]

1. Adequately; properly. I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want. Some places require men *competently* endowed: but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert. *Watson.*

COMPETIBLE. *adj.* [from *competo*, Lat.] For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible.* Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hannond.*

Those are properties not at all *compatible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity à parte ante is such as is only *compatible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir Mat. Hale.*

COMPETIBleness. *n. f.* [from *compatible.*] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition.* *Dryden's Dufresney.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not cast it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain, have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition.* *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with *eo.*

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for.*

The prize of beauty was disputed till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR. *n. f.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be, And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakespeare.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor.* *Bacon.*

Cicereus and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of prætor. *Talfer.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor.* *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom. *Kneller's History.*

3. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guilfoirds are in arms, And every hour more competitors Flock to the rebels. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

COMPILATION. *n. f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation. There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To COMPILER. *v. a.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose. In poetry they compile the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satires against vice. *Temple.* By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were compiled. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to compile a dissertation concerning it. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise. Not used.

After so long a race as I have run Through fairy land, which those six books compile, Give leave to rest me. *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. Not used.

Lion like, uplandish and more wild, Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally compil'd

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a filly sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COMPLIMENT. *n. f.* [from *compile*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial complement, and of better materials.

COMPLIER. *n. f.* [from *compile*.] A collector; or one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables: those we call compilers. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful compiler, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLACENCE. } *n. f.* [from *complacencia*, low
COMPLACENCY. } Latin.]
Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conveying cannot these erect From prone, nor in their ways complacence find. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the complacence we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterb.* Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and complacency, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth, the only peace Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou, My sole complacence? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of complacency. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the complacency of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison.*

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness, Dwelt never on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust, Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope.*

COMPLACENT. *adj.* [from *complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

To COMPLAIN. *v. n.* [from *complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cause of sorrow; sometimes with *on*.

Lord Hastings, Humbly complaining to her deity, Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakspeare.*

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will complain in the bitterness of my soul. *Job.*

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night complain? For on that day was Cœn de Leon slain. *Dryden.*

Do not all men complain, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind? *Bumet's Preface to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accurs'd, In midst of water I complain of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins? *Lamentations.*

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll complain of me to the council? *Shakspeare.*

To COMPLAINT. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd, Come wreak his loss whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

Gaufrid, who couldst so well in rhyme complain The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryden's Fables.*

They might the grievance inwardly complain, But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Dan. Civil War.*

COMPLAINANT. *n. f.* [from *complain*.]

One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager complainants of the dispute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLAINER. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and complainers are the same who speak swelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a complainer; and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that complainers never succeed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLAINTE. *n. f.* [from *complainte*, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker's Dedicacion.*

As for me, is my complaint to man. *Job.*

Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade, To throw abandon'd, but worst felt within, And in a troubled sea of passion toss'd, Thus to disburthen sought with sad complaint. *Milton.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbutnot.*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with complaint Against my child. *Shakspeare.*

In evil strait this day I stand Before my judge, either to undergo

Myself the total crime, or to accuse My other self, the partner of my life; Whose falling, while her faith to me remains, I should conceal, and not expose to blame By my complaint; but strict necessity Subdues me, and calamitous constraint. *Milton.* Against the goddess these complaints he made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMPLAISANCE. *n. f.* [from *complaisance*, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaisance to her. *Dryden.* You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden's Doves.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster Of having lost her favourite dove: In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd; His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [from *complaisant*, French.] Civil; desirous to please.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold; Scarce to wife Peter complaisant enough, And something said of Chantres much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant*.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, rantaliz'd in state, And complaisantly help'd to all I hate; Treated, careles'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance. *Ditt.*

To COMPLAINE. } *v. a.* [from *plannus*.]

To COMPLAINE. } Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are made short and complanated, and firmly braced with muscles. *Dehaem.*

COMPLETE. See COMPLETE.

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; complement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a complement which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker.*

They as they feasted had their fill, For a full complement of all their ill. *Hub. Tales.*

For a complement of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its complement and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there, With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care; His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adcitious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental: whence ceremony was called complement, now corrupted to complement.

If the case permiteth not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hooker.*

These, which have lastly sprung up, for complements, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hecker.*

A doleful case deserves a doleful song, Without vain art or curious complements. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye.

Shakspeare.

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been re-trenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. **COMPLEMENT** of the curtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. **ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT** of a Logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

Chambers.

COMPLET'E. *adj.* [complexus, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies. With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete.

Hosker.

And ye are complete in him which is the head of all principality and power.

Colossians.

Then marvel not, thou great and complete man, That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax.

Shakspeare.

2. Complete, having no degrees, cannot properly admit more and less.

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more complete.

Swift.

3. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost complete, Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat.

Prior.

TO COMPLET'E. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To perfect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderfon was completed master of arts.

Walton.

Bred only and completed to the taste

Of laudal appetence.

Milton.

To town he comes, complete, the nation's hope, And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.

Pope.

COMPLET'ELY. *adv.* [from complete.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll Through space of matter so completely full?

Blackmore.

Whatever person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous, and polite, must be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work.

Swift.

COMPLET'EMENT. *n. f.* [from *plément*, French.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the complement of future among the Romans.

Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.

COMPLET'ENESS. *n. f.* [from complete.]

Perfection; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and invariability as to exclude myself.

King Charles.

These parts go to make up the completeness of any subject.

Watts' Logic.

COMPLET'ION. *n. f.* [from complete.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ.

South.

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men.

Pope.

COMPLEX. } *adj.* [complexus, Latin.]

COMPLEX'ED. } Composite; of many

parts; not simple; including many particulars.

To express complexed significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures incoherent.

Brown.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which, though complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one.

Locke.

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a complex being.

Watts.

With such perfection fram'd Is this complex stupendous scheme of things.

Thomson's Spring.

COMPLEX. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole complex of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel.

South.

COMPLEX'EDNESS. *n. f.* [from complex.]

Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the complexedness of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations.

Locke.

COMPLEX'ION. *n. f.* [complexio, Latin.]

1. The enclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexio does not belong to the syllogistick form of it.

Watts.

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the complexion of the sky.

The site and inclination of the day.

Shaks.

What see you in those papers, that you lose

So much complexion?

Shakspeare's Henry v.

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what complexion soever.

Shakspeare.

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit, And good complexion rectify the will?

Darvies.

Nicecens, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their complexion, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous.

Callier on Pride.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that complexion.

Spectator.

3. The temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your complexions are,

The family of heav'n for men should war.

Dryd.

For from all tempers he could service draw;

The worth of each, with its ally, he knew;

And, as the content of nature, saw

How the complexions did divide and brew.

Dryden.

The methods of providence, men of this complexion must be unfit for the contemplation of

Burner's Theory of the Earth.

Let melancholy role supreme,

Choler preside, or blood, or phlegm,

It makes no difference in the case,

Nor is complexion honour's place.

Swift.

COMPLEXIONAL. *adj.* [from complexion.]

Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from complexional effluences, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours.

Brown.

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or complexional prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God.

Fiddes.

COMPLEX'IONALLY. *adv.* [from complexion.] By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him.

Brown.

COMPLEX'ELY. *adv.* [from complex.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEX'ENESS. *n. f.* [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEX'URE. *n. f.* [from complex.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [from comply.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that compliance, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction.

King Charles.

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good.

Locke.

Let the king meet compliance in your looks, A free and ready yielding to his wishes.

Rowe.

The actions to which the world solicits our compliance are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations.

Rogers.

What compliances will remove dissension, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please?

Swift.

2. A disposition to yield to others; compliance.

He was a man of few words, and of great compliance, and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king.

Clarendon.

COMPLI'ANT. *adj.* [from comply.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The compliant boughs Yielded them.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Civil; complaisant.

TO COMPLICATE. *v. a.* [complice, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.

Boer.

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, we should make restitution.

Tilley.

When the disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous.

Arbutnot on Diet.

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many complicated circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances.

Watts.

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or complicate and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick.

Boyle's Hypothesis of Fineness.

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din

Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail.

Mit.

A man, an army, the universe, are complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones.

Locke.

COMPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey, as a painter runs over a *complicated* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael.

Watts on the Mind.

COMPLICATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

COMPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both.

L'Esfrange.

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order.

Wilkins.

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered.

Watts.

COMPLICE. *n. f.* [Fr. from *complot*, an associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,

To quell the rebels and their *compliers*.

Shaksp.

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *compliers* executed in divers parts of the realm.

Huyward.

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *compliers*.

Clarendon.

COMPLI'ER. *n. f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers*, an insupportable difficulty would remain.

Swift.

COMPLIMENT. *n. f.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *complement*, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did invite to him.

Shaksp.

My servant, sir? "I was never merry world since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:"

Y' are servant to the duke Orsino, youth.

Shaksp.

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue doth ravish, like enchanting harmony:

A man of *compliment*, whom sight and wrong have chose as umpire of their meeting.

Shaksp.

What honour that,

But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear so many hollow *compliments* and lyes,

Outlandish flatteries?

Milton's Par. Reg.

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or sacrificed to a jest.

Rogers.

To COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery, and the regardless air of common applauses.

Garrick.

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise, Dissemble and command, be false and wise;

By ignominious arts, for servile ends, Should *compliment* their foes, and thun their friends.

Prior.

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation.

Taylor.

To COMPLIMENT. *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another.

Boyle.

She *compliments* Menclaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body.

Pope.

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment*.]

Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him.

Shakspere's Troil. and Cress.

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth.

Wotton.

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely *complimental* and officious.

Broome.

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*.

Broome.

COMPLIMENT'ER. *n. f.* [from *compliment*.]

One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *n. f.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At mora and eve, besides their anthems sweet, Their penny masses, and their *complies* meet.

Hubbard's Tale.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time.

Taylor's Holy Living.

To COMPLORE. *v. n.* [*comprolo*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLET. *n. f.* [Fr. from *completum*, for *complexum*, low Latin. *Menage*.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well the purpose of the *complot* which ye tell.

Hub. T.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.

Shaksp.

To COMPLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet

To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill.

Shakspere.

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans.

Pope.

COMPLETTER. *n. f.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister, Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed.

Dryden.

To COMPLY. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to.

Plier is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies* with our weak sight, First gilds the clouds, then shows his globe on light.

Waller.

They did fervently *comply* with the people in worshipping God by senseless images and representations.

Johnson.

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits, and bend itself to our interests.

Tillot.

Remember I am she who sav'd you: life, Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife.

Dryd.

He made his will *with* his estate *comply*; joyful to live, yet not afraid to die.

Prior.

COMPONENT. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.] That constitutes a compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours.

Newton's Optick.

To COMPOR'T. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to suit: followed by *with*.

Some piety's not good there, some vain disposition

On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport*.

Dante.

Such does not *comport* with the nature of time.

Waller.

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aught how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence.

L'Esfrange.

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference, so they may be doing.

Locke.

To COMPOR'T. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented fort, That never can the present state *comport*, But would as often change as they change will.

Daniel.

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion, and *comport* yourself at this ranting rate!

Congreve.

COMPOR'T. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it.

Taylor.

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;

In times of tempest they command alone, And lie but sits precarious on the throne.

Dryden's Fables.

COMPOR'TABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not contradictory.

We cast the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.

Wotton's Architecture.

COMPOR'TANCE. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear, And entertain themselves with court'ries meet.

Fairy Queen.

COMPOR'TMENT. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitudes of this rule.

Hale.

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted.

Adison.

To COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*composere*, French; *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections.

Spurr.

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my cups *compose*.

Dryd.

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one spherical roundness.

Ray.

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.

Clarendon.

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame.

Hooker.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyrics, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape

Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The east in Oreb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill the memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *composed*. *Clarendon.*
You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,

Could order, teach, and their high spirits *compose*.
Waller.

Compose thy mind;

Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd.
Dryden.

He, having a full command over the water, had power to still and *compose* it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet, to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely search where'er you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind, being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to *compose* and settle itself to prayer.

DuPuy's Rules for Devotion.

We beseech thee to *compose* our thoughts, and preserve her reason, during her sickness. *Swift.*

8. To adjust; to settle: as, to *compose* a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the composing stick.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and *composed* in the manner of the inhabitants.

Addison on Italy.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph fate,
Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPOSEDLY. *adv.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very *composedly* without a hat. One crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke; every body asked, which is he? The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *composed*.] Sedateness, calmness; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fixedness and *composedness* of humour, as well as smartness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and *composers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry, and a good intention in the *composer*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the musick to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned, the *composer* of it must look to that.

Woodward.

For composition, I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet *composer*. *Peacham.*

The *composer* has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the *composer*. *Dryden.*

COMPOSITE. *adj.* [*compositus*, Latin.]

VOL. I.

The *composite* order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italic order. *Huot.*

Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addison.*

COMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication: opposed to *analysis*, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of *analysis*, ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon's Essays.*

Vain pillars of stone, cas'd over with a *composition* that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addison.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,

Then call'd the happy *composition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts; is also called the *composition*, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass in his name. *L'Esrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Addison.*

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a *composition*. *Addison.*

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and *composition* between men, judging it convenient and behoeful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;

I crave our *composition* may be written
And seal'd between us. *Shakspeare.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeles now,
they wish

For *composition* with th' unconquer'd sith. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

10. Confiscancy; congruity.

There is no *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit.

—Indeed they are disproportion'd. *Shakspeare.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident; on definitions, postulates, and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements.

Harris.

COMPOSITIVE. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compounded; or, having the power of pounding. *Ditt.*

COMPOSITOR. *n. f.* [from *compose*.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. f.* [Fr. *compostum*, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,

And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

We also have great variety of *composts* and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful.

Bacon's Atlantis.

Water young planted shrubs, amomum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant *compost*. *Evelyn.*

There, as his dreams foretold, a cart he found,
That carried *compost* forth to dung the ground.

Dryden.

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with softer earth;
But when the alien *compost* is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

TO COMPOST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon.*

As for earth, it *composeth* itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon.*

COMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [from *compost*.] Soil; manure. Not used.

The earth's a thief,

That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stol'n
From general excrements. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

COMPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so found, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *composure*. *K. Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise, when, by institution and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing. *Haller on Elements of Speech.*

From the various *composures* and combinations of these corpules together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Wheate.*

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace. *Crahan.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To rest the fibres at noon, and thund' the fibres
With waves that smell of sweat; say this becoms
him:

As his *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakspeare.*
The duke of Buckingham sprung, without
any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to
the likenesses of our late sovereign and matter. *Wotton.*

5. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of
the mind, than to the outward form and *com-*
posure of the body. *Duppa.*

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the
productions of leisure, and should be read with
these favourable allowances that are made to
lately *composures*. *Attobury.*

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a
man as well as they; and it is not their reason,
but your own, that is given to guide you.
Watts on the Mind.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere *composure* thus replied. *Milt.*

The calmest and serene hours of life, when
the passions of nature are all silent, and the
mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes
of an happy *composure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Things were not brought to an extremity:
there seems yet to be room left for a *composure*;
hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*computatio*, Latin.]

The act of drinking or tipping together.

Secrecy to words spoke under the rose, only
mean, in *computation*, from the ancient custom
in synophack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

If thou wilt prolong
Dire computation, forthwith reason quits

Her empire to confusion and misuse,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Philips.*

TO COMPOUND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

Whosoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be
cut off. *Exodus.*

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does
not make decomposed bodies; I mean, mingle
together such bodies as are already *compounded*
of elementary, or rather of simple ones. *Boyle.*

The ideas, being each but one single percep-
tion, are easier got than the more complex ones;
and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty
which attends those *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not
enter through the sight; but we have the power
of siting and *compounding* those images into all
the varieties of picture. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

We are in a Tristram encounter each other under
the city of Apollonia, the e do they agree of a
joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Per-*
Toris. *Kent's History of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of splendour?

To have his pomp, and all what state *componds*,
but only painted, like his virtuous friends!

Shakspeare's Troilus.

6. To adjust a difference by some recel-
lion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well *com-*
ponded! *Shakspeare.*

If there be any discord or suits between any
of the family, they are *compounded* and appeas'd.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

7. To discharge a debt by paying only
part.

Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound?*
Gey.

TO COMPOUND. *v. n.*1. To come to terms of agreement, by
abating something of the first demand.
It has for before the thing accepted or
remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his
bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the rest, with longer life. *Dryd.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow;
compound with him by the year. *Shakspeare.*

3. To come to terms, by granting some-
thing on each side.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after
Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carow.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king
Harry,

If for thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy most assured overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

But useless all, when he despairing found
Caiullus then did with the winds *compound*.
Dryden's Jivernal.

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded*
with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of
chymical medicines into the present practice.
Temple.

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal o' the senate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

COMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]1. Formed out of many ingredients; not
simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver
to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit
for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound substances are made up of two or
more simple substances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or
more words; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem
pleas'd with them as beauties; I speak of his
compound epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND or aggregated Flower, in
botany, is such as consists of many little
flowers, concurring together to make
up one whole one; each of which has
its style and stamina, and adhering
seed, and are all contained within one
and the same calyx: such are the fun-
flower and dandelion. *Harris.*
COMPOUND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The
mass formed by the union of many in-
gredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: con-
sider the price of the two simple bodies; con-
sider again the dignity of the one above the other
in use; then see if you can make a *compound*,
that will save more in price than it will lose in
dignity of the use. *Bacon's Physical Mon.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh
as well as spirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love why do we one passion call,
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;

Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet? *Swift.*

COMPOUNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound*.]
Capable of being compounded.COMPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *To compound*.]1. One who endeavours to bring parties
to terms of agreement.

Those softeners, sweetness, *compounders*, and
expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so
strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

TO COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*,
Latin.]1. To comprise; to include; to contain;
to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is
briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely,
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the
study of every necessary thing, in an art which
comprehends to many several parts. *Dryden.*

2. To contain in the mind; to under-
stand; to conceive.

Rome was not letter by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought.
Waller.

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least
notion of heroic writing, should therefore con-
demn the pleasure which others receive from it,
because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensibilis*,
French; *comprehensibilis*, Latin.]1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind;
conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the en-
lightened and dark parts of things, between
what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us.
Locke.

2. Possible to be comprised.

Left this part of knowledge should seem to
any not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will set
down some heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *compre-*
hensibilis.] With great power of signifi-
cation or understanding; significantly;
with great extent of sense. Tillotson
seems to have used *comprehensibly* for
comprehensively.

The words wisdom and righteousness are com-
monly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify
all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*comprehensio*,
Latin.]1. The act or quality of comprising or
containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *compre-*
hension of the New, in the New an open dis-
covery of the Old. *Hooker.*

The *comprehension* of an idea, regards all essen-
tial modes and properties of it; so body, in its
comprehension, takes in solidity, figure, quantity,
mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium;
abstract; abridgment in which much
is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human
happiness, bring together all the various ingre-
dients of it, and digest them into one prescrip-
tion, we must at last fix on this wise and religio-
us aphorism in my text, as the sum and *compre-*
hension of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the
mind to admit and contain many ideas
at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment,
and *comprehension* of all things, within the
compass of a human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by
which the name of a whole is put
for a part, or that of a part for the

whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPRESHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head; all interests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.

Pope's Epistles.

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spratt's Sermons.*

COMPRESHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive.*] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPRESHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *comprehensive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

To COMPRESS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty blest,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress*

Pope's Odyssey.

There was in the island of Io a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose.

Quincy

I applied an intercept about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compresses* and bandage dress'd it up. *Wise man.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compress.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

COMPRESSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close.

Dit.

COMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whenever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression*, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Merry Michael, the Cornish poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mucking *compression* for Normandy.

Camden's Remains.

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newton.*

COMPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *compress.*]

The act or force of one body pressing against another

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.]

To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's World of Words.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprendre*, *compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.

Roscommon.

COMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony, which receives *comprobatation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

COMPROMISE. *n. f.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]

1. A mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Coxwell.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it, for war'd he hath not;

But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,
That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

To COMPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, *they compromised the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,

Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Mer. of Venice.*

COMPROMISSORIAL. *adj.* [from *compromisse.*] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROMOVINCIAL. *n. f.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *compromovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Julius's Parergon.*

COMPT. *n. f.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever
Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compte*,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use *To COUNT*, which see.

COMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage.

Shakespeare.

To COMPTROLL. *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTROLLER. *n. f.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor; superiour intendant; governor.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:

I was spoke to, with sir Henry Guildford,
This night to be *comptroller*.

Shakespeare.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions, pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of bauboos. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden.*

COMPTROLLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendance.

The gayle for stannery-causes is annex'd to the *comptrollership*. *Caveau's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPULSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory.*] With force; by constraint.

COMPULSATORY. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other,

But to recover from us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory*, those forsaid lands
So by his father lost. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COMPULSION. *n. f.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shaks.*
Thoughts, whether have ye led me? with that sweet

Compulsion thus transported! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in musick lie,
To lull the daughters of necessity. *Mitox.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulsion* and laborious flight
We sunk thus low! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assist'd Harold,
partly out of fear and *compulsion*. *Hale.*

COMPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Fr. *compulsus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,
Supreme of rivers! to the frightful brine,
Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Phillips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

COMPULSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *compulsive.*] Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.
 To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

COMPULSORY. *adj.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.
 He ereth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated. *Bramhall against Nobles.*
 Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

COMPUNCTION. *n. f.* [*compunctio*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Lat.]
 1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.
 This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.
 He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPUNCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.
 Stop up th' access and passage to remorse, That no *compunctious* visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

COMPUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION. *n. f.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
 The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.
 If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

COMPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *compute*.]
 1. The act of reckoning; calculation.
 My princely father Then, by just *computation* of the time, Found that the issue was not his. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.
 We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Milford's Guardian.*

TO COMPUTE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.
 Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet.*
 Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder.*
 Alas! not dazzled with their moon-tide ray, Compute the moon and evening to the day;
 The whole amount of that enormous fame, A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope.*

COMPUTE. *n. f.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.
 Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just *compute*; and

calling that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMPUTER. *n. f.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.
 The kalendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown.*
 I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

COMPUTIST. *n. f.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.
 The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton.*
 We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

COMRADE. *n. f.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber; one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio fruitur*.]
 1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.
 Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse To be a *comrade* with a wolf and owl. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.
 He permitted them To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee Into the common prison, there to grind Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*, As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes.*
 A footman being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as, *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question: as, the *pros* and *cons*.

TO CON. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know: as, in *Chaucer*, *Old wymen connen mochil ibinge*; that is, old women have much knowledge.]
 1. To know.
 Of muses, Hobbinol, I *conne* no skill Enough to me to paint out my unest. *Spenser.*
 2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.
 Pretty answers I have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *connd* them out of things? *Shakspeare.*
 Here are your parts; and I am to entreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakspeare.*
 Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*
 Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *connd* the first, and requir'd it of him. *Holzer's Elements of Speech.*
 The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such as you have whilom *connd*. *Prior.*
 All this while John had *connd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbutnot.*

3. **TO CON THANKS;** an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *scavoir grace*.
 I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakspeare.*

TO CONCAMERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Greav.*

CONCAMERATION. *n. f.* [from *concamerale*.] Arch; vault.
 What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs! *Glanville's Scepiss.*

TO CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATE'NATION. *n. f.* [from *concatenate*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted successive.

The stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching to the elicited acts of man's will. *South.*

CONCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]
 1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to *convex*.
 These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory.*
 2. Hollow.
 Have you not made an universal shout, That Tyber trembled underneath his banks, To hear the replication of your sounds Made in his *concave* shores? *Shakspeare.*
 For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

CONCA'VENESE. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Hollowness.

CONCA'VITY. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.
 Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Wotton.*
 They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.
 I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton.*
 A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entoculus. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VOUS. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.
 The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown.*

TO CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concello*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.
 He oft finds medicine, who his grief imparts; But double griefs assist *concealing* hearts. *F. Queen.*
 Come, Catechy, thou art sworn As deeply to effect what we intend, As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakspeare.*
 Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Brown.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCEALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

CONCEALEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCEALER. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

CONCEALMENT. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakspeare.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Few own such sentiments; yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glavinle.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

To CONCEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.]

To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a *concedal* list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheist, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCEIT. *n. f.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to lo high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning;
There's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakspeare.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *W. Islom.*

3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke.*

Mallbranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion, in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*?
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*

I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard:
there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Esfrange.*

6. Sentiment; striking thought.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glittering thoughts struck out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study, under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. Out of CONCEIT with. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of *conceit* with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. *Pillston, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me out of *conceit* with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift.*

To CONCEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shakspeare.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the subject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of. *L'Esfrange.*

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so. *South.*

CONCEITED. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Felton on the Classics.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I scribble myself. *Pope.*

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impudently *conceited* of his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vitious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCEITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited*.] Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dreis her, and be assign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel. *Dorne.*

CONCEITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *conceited*.] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness*, make them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCEITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'lt thou I am so stallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery. *Shakspeare.*

CONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power, with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subject to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

It is not *conceivable*, that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable*.]

In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me. *Psalms.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jeremiah.*

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds. *Watson.*

3. To comprehend; to understand; as, he conceives the *subtle system*.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCEIVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be rais'd.
Tha', through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

O what avails me now that honour high,
To have *conceiv'd* of God! or that fame.

Hail, highly favour'd, among women ok'd!
M. I. I.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things only as they are in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Whitt's Logic.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink. *Genesis.*

The beautiful maid, whom he beheld, possess'd a *conceiving* as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Race. *Addison.*

CONCEIVER. n. f. [from *conceive*.] One that underlands or comprehends.

Though hercof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCENT. n. f. [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducting to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antenumber than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the schoolmen, as subservient mediums, carry a music and *concent* to that which God hath said in his word. *Dr. Maim.*

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth, to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury.*

To CONCENTRATE. v. a. [*concentrere*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive toward the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *Abulnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRATION. n. f. [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To CONCENTRE. v. n. [*concentrere*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece. *Watton.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To CONCENTRE. v. a. To direct or contract toward one centre.

The having a part left to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams Of sacred influence! *Milton.*

CONCENTRICAL } adj. [*concentricus*,
CONCENTRICK. } Lat.] Having one common centre.

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be produc'd by one, love such additions take; Those, like so many spheres; but one hear's mistake; For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any substance, pitched ittedly upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrickal* to the sclerotics, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Rip.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to rise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its constitution is by *concentrick* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. *Abulnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCEPTACLE. n. f. [*conceptaculum*, Lat.]

That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Natural History, Preface.*

CONCEPTIBLE. adj. [from *conceptio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCEPTION. n. f. [*conceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow by thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Genesis.*

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes, And, at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Shakespeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden's Drafessy.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *Souch.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions*, were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *Souch's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things; and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Please your highness, note His dangerous *conception* in this point: Not friendly by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were, And that *conception* should distinctly show They should the name of reasonable bear; For, without reason, none could reason know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too stultent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

CONCEPTIOUS. adj. [*conceptum*, Latin.]

Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother, Enfear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb; Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

CONCEPTIVE. adj. [*conceptum*, Latin.]

Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple

they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CONCERN. v. a. [*concernere*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gracious things Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern* Just Abraham and his feed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakespeare.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Aldisjón.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Aldisjón.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear. *Concern'd* for each; here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden's Æn.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *Souch's Sermons.*

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird begin to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

5. To concern himself. To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned* myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

CONCERN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair: considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concern* secure, Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those heinous practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Aldisjón.*

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concerns*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' learn to his retirements give; 'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Rescinnor.*

The mind is stummed and dazzled amidst that
variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to
those things which are of the utmost *concern* to
her. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did I toth your souls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love denied.

Dryden.

O Maecia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle. *Addison.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want
them not, as the country is now managed;
where the plough has no work, one family can
do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCERNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concern*.]

With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wed-
ded his cause than they were before understood
to have done. *Clarendon.*

CONCERNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this
word, originally a participle, has before
a noun the force of a preposition.] Relat-
ing to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error,
than the true judgment *concerning* the power and
forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to
nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning*
this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an
island as Jamaica; yet, upon testimony, I am
free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson.*

CONCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *concern*.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned
or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I disdain
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own.

Milton.

This shows how useful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*
Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetch in
haste,

Leaving our great *concernment* to the last.

Denham.

When my *concernment* takes up no more room
or compass than myself, then, so long as I know
where to breathe and to exist, I know also where
to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments*
of other men, but careless and negligent of his
own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is
not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concern-
ments* of a future state, would doubtless recur
often. *Aterbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present
life, are small, compared with those that have
influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.

Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour. *Denham.*

He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one
amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of
great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without
any other approbation of her father, or *concern-
ment* in it, than suffering him and her to come
into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of
others, their ambition is manifest in their *con-
cernment*.

Dryden.

If it carry with it the notion of something ex-

traordinary, if apprehension and *concernment* ac-
company it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper.

Locke.

To CONCERT. *v. a.* [*concert*, Fr.
from *concertare*, Latin, to prepare them-
selves for some publick exhibition, or
performance, by private encounters
among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mu-
tual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.
Mark how, already, in his working brain,
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief.

Rowe.

CONCERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establish-
ment of measures among those who are
engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have
arisen from the want of a due communication
and *concert*.

Swift.

2. A symphony; many performers playing
to the same tune.

CONCERTATION. *n. f.* [*concertatio*, Lat.]
Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.]
Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminat-
ing. *Diſ.*

CONCESSION. *n. f.* [*concessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a par-
liamentary way. *Hale.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my
largest *concessions*, if by them I might gain the
love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small com-
pliances, without further pursuits, then expect to
find popular assemblies content with small *con-
cessions*.

Swift.

CONCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.]
Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIONELY. *adv.* [from *concession*.]
By way of concession: as, yielding;
not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessionely*;
not controverting, but assuming the question,
which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONCH. *n. f.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell; a
shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he
drew,

And all the sparkling stones of various hue.

Dryden's Fables.

CONCHOID. *n. f.* The name of a curve.

CONCILIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Relat-
ing to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive sim-
plicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any
ambitious regards. *Baker.*

To CONCILIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.]

To gain; to win; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *con-
ciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCILIATION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.]
The act of gaining or reconciling. *Diſ.*

CONCILIATOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] One
that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate*.]
Relating to reconciliation. *Diſ.*

CONCINNITY. *n. f.* [from *concinnitas*,
Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.]
Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionaterius*, *con-
cio*, Lat.] Used at preachings or pub-
lick assemblies.

Their *conclines* unbeguiled the vulgar of the
old opinion the loyalists had formerly mislead into
them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Horvel.*

CONCISE. *adj.* [*concisus*, Lat.]
Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough,
but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him;
where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little,
and set his notions in a fairer view. *Watts.*

CONCISELY. *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly;
shortly; in few words; in short sen-
tences.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may
seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Broome.*

CONCISENESS. *n. f.* [from *concise*.] Bre-
vity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus,
that vision, which has more of the majesty of
Virgil, has less of his *concisens*. *Dryden.*

CONCISION. *n. f.* [*concisum*, Lat.] Cut-
ting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITATION. *n. f.* [*concitatio*, Latin.]
The act of stirring up, or putting in
motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by
immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the
deceiving spirit, by *concentration* of humours, pro-
duces *conceded* phantasies. *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.]
An outcry or shout of many together.

Diſ.

CONCLAVE. *n. f.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet;
or, the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank thee, holy *conclave*, for their loves;
They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd
for. *Shakspere.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his ap-
parent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair,
that in two *conclaves* he went in pop, and came
out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A close assembly.

Worth with a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Jano in the shining senate sits. *Garth.*

To CONCLUDE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ, therefore, for ever
and the self-same, was on'y, touching bodily
substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hecker.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that
he might have mercy upon all. *Romans.*

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously
administered in this world; so that no man can
conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by
any thing that befalls him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to
shut or *close* the dispute.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best.

Dryden.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* best before he die. *Addison.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be professor?

It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shaksp.*

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a
councillor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determina-
tion.

The king would never endure that the late

multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and contents were concluded. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be concluded by it.

He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one legally summoned. *Asterbury.*

To CONCLUDE. v. n.

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe, When boldly the concludes of that and this;

When of herself she can no judgment give, Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what the is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of concluding, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will conclude I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we conclude upon Luther's infidelity as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Asterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I conclude of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. To determine finally.

They humbly sue unto your excellence, To have a goodly peace concluded of Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakespeare.*

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties Of love's assurance, and a train of lyes, That, made in lust, conclude in perjuries. *Dryden.*

We'll tell when 'tis enough, Or if it wants the nice concluding bout. *King.*

CONCLU'DENCY. n. f. [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and conclusiveness of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. adj. [from *conclude*.] Decisive ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and conclusive to my purpose. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DINGLY. adv. [from *conclude*.] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be conclusively demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLUSIBLE. adj. [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly conclusible from God's providence, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLUSION. n. f. [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision. Ways of peaceable conclusion there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hobbes.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The conclusion of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be found imperfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds, Out of their match a true conclusion brings. *Davies.*

Then doth the wit

Build fond conclusions on those idle grounds; Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art, Such as are lawful, and judge by Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a conclusion different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the conclusion. *Addison.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles.*

I have been reasoning, and in conclusion have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me, She has pursued conclusions infinite Of easy ways to die. *Shakespeare.*

We practise likewise all conclusions of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my conclusion. *Howel.*

6. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour, Demurring upon me. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLUSIVE. adj. [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason conclusive to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor conclusive to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity. *Branhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally conclusive for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and conclusive modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLUSIVELY. adv. [from *conclusive*.] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak preemtionally, or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLUSIVENESS. n. f. [from *conclusive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence. *Hale.*

To CONCOAGULATE. v. a. [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The same parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly congealed with them. *Boyle.*

They do but congealate themselves, without congealating with their own water. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULATION. n. f. [from *concoagulate*.] A congealation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT. v. a. [from *concoctio*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purgative medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can concoct them. *Bacon.*

Affuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to concoct any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne's Philos. Principles.*

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, concoct our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate, Whose high concocted venom through the veins A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still concocted by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in concocting, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTION. n. f. [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing toward purity and perfection.

This hard roasting is between concoction and a simple maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The constant notion of concoction is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, which is the ultimity of that action or process. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He, though he knew not which foul spake, Because both meant, both spake the same, Might therefore a new concoction take, And part far purer than he came. *Dryden.*

CONCOLOUR. adj. [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour; without variety.

In concolour animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE. } n. f. [from *concomi-*
CONCOMITANCY. } tor, Lat.] Substistence together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a concomitancy to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glanville.*

CONCOMITANT. adj. [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and is ever concomitant with potosity and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT. n. f. Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a concomitant of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions, the preternatural concomitants an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhoea, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hardheartedness, or want of compassion. *South.*

Honour flasks around, Wild faring, and his sad concomitant Despair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a concomitant to greatness, as flattery and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filly concomitant of claret! *Prior.*
Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCOMITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others. *Dict.*

To CONCOMITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another; to attend; to accompany.

This simple bloody expectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONCORD. *n. f.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitability of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the universal peace. *Shakespeare.*

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? *2 Cor.*

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milt.*

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung. *Milt.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful
reign

Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickel.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between
Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Davies*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.

The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakespeare.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have wit about declensions,
concordis, and syntaxes, lost their labour? *Locke.*

CONCORDANCE. *n. f.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you,
how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance*.
South's Sermons, Dedication.

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn. *Swoff.*
An old *concordance* found long since. *Swoff.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero. *Ascham.*

CONCORDANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.]

Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Brown.*

CONCORDATE. *n. f.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Latin.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swoff.*

CONCORPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporo*,

[Lat. to incorporate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit. *Taylor.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus.*] To unite into one body.

Thus we *concorporate* the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*. *Cleveland.*

CONCORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE. *n. f.* [*concurfus*, Latin.]
1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing? *Ben Jonson.*

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Hale.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart. *Dryd.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making with the lower glass an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCREMATION. *n. f.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrecence*, hath not been taught. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRETE. *v. n.* [*concreresco*, Lat.]

To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The plague of some who died of the plague could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction begun. *A bathurst.*

To CONCRETATE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute; we see it in the meteors. *Hale.*

CONCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burton.*

2. [In logic.] Not abstract: applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it killeth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save, the world. *Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logick.*

CONCRETE. *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

It gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin, considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependence of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRETENESS. *n. f.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRETION. *n. f.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea strictly lute. *Brown.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; nor too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Leibniz.*

CONCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete.*]

Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown.*

CONCRETURE. *n. f.* [from *concrete.*] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE. *n. f.* [*concupinage*, Fr. *concupinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: *concupinage* was permitted. *Brown.*

CONCUBINE. *n. f.* [*concupina*, Lat.]

A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concupine*. *Swift.*

When his great friend was tutor to him, to pardon an offender, he denied him; afterwards, when a *concupine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Brown.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concupiscences*,
 Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his af-
 fect on. *Dryden.*
 The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives
 place

To mortal *concupiscences* of flesh embrace. *Granville.*
CONCULCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*,
 Latin.] To tread, or trample, under
 foot. *Diſt.*

CONCULCATION. *n. f.* [*conculcatio*,
 Lat.] Trampling with the feet. *Diſt.*

CONCUPISCENCE. *n. f.* [*concupiscentia*,
 Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous
 wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscentie* to be sin;
 and are made fearful to offend, though it be but
 in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

In our faces the evident signs
 Of foul *concupiscentie*; whence evil store,
 Ev'n shame, the last of evils. *Milton.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate
 inclines one nation to *concupiscentie* and sensual
 pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would
 discover great ignorance not to know, that a
 people has been overrun with recently invented
 vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscentis*,
 Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
 To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
 Release my brother! *Shakespeare.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *concu-
 piscent.*] Relating to *concupiscentie*. *Diſt.*

CONCUPISCIBLE. *adj.* [*concupisibilis*,
 Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; de-
 siferous; inclining to the pursuit or at-
 tainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two
 heads, the *concupisibile* and irascible appetite.
South's Sermons.

TO CONCUR. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.
 Though reason favour them, yet sense can
 hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these
 must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or
 opinion.
 Acts which shall be done by the greater part
 of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual
 as if all my executors had *concurr'd* in the same.
Swift's Last Will.

3. It has *with* before the person with
 whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the hea-
 thens, either in opinion or action; and that con-
 formity with them is only then a disgrace, when
 we follow them in that they do amiss, or gene-
 rally in that they do without reason. *Hooker.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one
 contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the
 most desperate counsels. *Charendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
 Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true pro-
 fession, *concurring with* a bad life, is only to deny
 Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair pro-
 babilities of reason *concur with* it, this argument
 hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event
 with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle
 sennet seized by this infection. *Cather.*

CONCURRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *concur.*]
CONCURRENCE. }

1. Union; association; conjunction.
 We have no other measure but our own ideas,
 with the *concurrance* of other probable reasons, to
 persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any de-
 sign, or measures.

Their *concurrance* in persuasion, about some
 material points belonging to the same polity, is
 not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrance* of the peers in that fury, can
 be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in.
Charendon.

Taquin the proud was expelled by an univer-
 sal *concurrance* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. Combination of many agents or circum-
 stances.

Struck with these great *concurrances* of things.
Grayson.

He views our behaviour in every *concurrance* of
 affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibili-
 ties of action. *Addison.*

4. Assistance; help.
 From these sublime images we collect the
 greatness of the work, and the necessity of the
 divine *concurrance* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.
 A bishop might have officers, if there was a
concurrance of jurisdiction between him and the
 archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCURRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the
 same act; contributing to the same
 event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of
 the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this re-
 formation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For, without the *concurrent* consent of all these
 three parts of the legislature, no such law is or
 can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to ex-
 terminate noxious humours to the periphery,
 unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it,
 to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Hartley.*

All combin'd,
 Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
 And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
 For still our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent*
 echo and the iterant, but the quickness of slow-
 ness of the return. *Eugen.*

CONCURRENT. *n. f.* [from *concur.*] That
 which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three
 necessary *concurrants*, without which they can
 never be dispatched; time, industry, and facilities.
Decay of Piety.

CONCUSSION. *n. f.* [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tre-
 mefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in
 populous cities, hath dispersed pestilent air;
 which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide
 Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side. *Pope.*

2. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal
concussion of the whole globe, as must needs im-
 ply an agitation of the whole abyss. *Woodward.*

CONCUSSIVE. *adj.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing the power or quality of shaking.

TO CONDEMN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punish-
 ment: contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
 And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral tale,
 And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain. *Shaks.*

—Yes, truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon 't.
Shaks. Henry VIII.

Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it
 ought to absolve, and pronounces absolve
 where it ought to *condemn*. *Fidies.*

2. It has *to* before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the
 scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death.
Matt. xxv.

3. To censure; to blame; to declare cri-
 minal: contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame
 His peeter'd senses to recoil and start,
 When all that is within him does *condemn*
 itself for being there? *Shakespeare.*

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is
condemned in the ruelle. *Dryden.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an
 injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* him-
 self for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particu-
 lar, are much more numerous than those who
condemn it. *Spektor.*

4. To fine.
 And the king of Egypt put him down at Je-
 rusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred
 talents of silver. *2 Chronicles.*

5. To show guilt by contrast.
 The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the
 ungodly which are living. *Wisdom.*

CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*]
 Blamable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron
 in ashes: which strictly to observe, were *con-
 demnable* superstition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNATION. *n. f.* [*condemnatio*,
 Lat.] The sentence by which any one
 is doomed to punishment; the act of
 condemning; the state of being con-
 demned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to
 them. *Romans.*

CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*]
 Passing a sentence of condemnation, or
 of censure.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence,
 is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who
 is chargeable with all those disorders which he
 gave rise to. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDEMNER. *n. f.* [from *condemn.*] A
 blamer; a censorer; a censor.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners*
 of this catholic practice. *Taylor's Worth's Com.*

CONDENSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensate.*]
 Capable of condensation; that can be
 drawn or compressed into a narrower
 compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the move-
 able; and not being in the utmost extremity of
 density, but *condensable* yet further, every resist-
 ance works something upon the mover to con-
 dense it. *Light on the Soul.*

TO CONDENSATE. *v. n.* [*condensato*, Lat.]
 To condense; to make thicker.

TO CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE. *adj.* [*condensatus*, Lat.]
 Made thick; condensed; compressed
 into less space.

Water by nature is white; viz, thickened or
condensate, most white, as it appears by the
 ball and snow. *Peacocks.*

CONDENSATION. *n. f.* [from *condensate.*]
 The act of thickening any body, or
 making it more gross and weighty: op-
 posite to *rarefaction*.

If by natural arguments it may be proved,
 that water, by *condensation*, may become earth;
 the same reason teacher, that earth, rarefied,
 may become water. *Raleigh.*

By water-glasses the account was not regular;
 for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours
 were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown.*

The supply of its moisture is by rains and
 snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours,
 and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Beauley.*

CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condensio*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inspissate: opposed to *rarefy*.

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many exulting exhalations; which, condensed by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the bright merit.

Some lead their youth abroad, while some condense Their liquid store, and some in cells d' expense.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour at the surface of the earth, and collect and contain it there.

To CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there condense into little itones.

All vapours, when they begin to condense and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that ligness wherety azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours.

CONDENSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; close; maffy; weighty.

They colour, shape, and size Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.

They might be separated without confociating into the huge condense bodies of planets.

CONDENSER. *n. f.* [from *condense*.] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto.

CONDENSITY. *n. f.* [from *condense*.] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CONDERS. *n. f.* [*conduire*, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish cauleth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be likewise called *lurers*, by likelihood of the French *luyer*, exclaimare, and bakers.

To CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [*condescendere*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to looth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and condescending air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer.

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency does condescend, On these conditions, to become your friend.

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but condescended to it, as accommodate to their present state.

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd, With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Will condescend to such absurd commands?

Nor shall my resolution Dismarm itself, nor condescend to parly With foolish hopes.

CONDESCENDENCE. *n. f.* [*condescendencia*, Fr.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescendere*.]

scending.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

We must not haughtily made Luther's works umpires in the controversy.

CONDESCENSION. *n. f.* [from *condescend.*]

Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It rewards pride, and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility, and modesty, and condescension to others.

Courtesy and condescension is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart; and allays the envy which always attends a high station.

Respect, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and condescension in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superior nature.

CONDESCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *condescend.*]

Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDIGN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.]

Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murderer, I never gave them condict punishment.

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to condict punishment, or he that has saved him.

CONDIGNESS. *n. f.* [from *condign*.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY. *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit.

CONDIMENT. *n. f.* [*condimentum*, Lat.]

Seasoning; fauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste. As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment.

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for condiment, gnst, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment.

CONDISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.]

A school-fellow.

To CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromatics.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like. The most innocent of them are but like condicted or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good.

CONDITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *condite*.] A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary.

CONDITION. *n. f.* [*conditio*, French, *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this condition, That nothing can allay, nothing but blood.

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element flows to him as to me: all his senses have but hum in condition.

It seemed to us a condition and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others.

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light.

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperant; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination,

which are agreeable to the conditions of their mothers.

The best and foundest of his time hath been that rash: now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrained conditions, but the unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring with them.

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4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful; that is, giving these inclinations: and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these conditions, might be called thereafter Jupiter.

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill conditions, above all of that sex.

5. State; external circumstances.

To us all, That feel the bruises of the days before, And suffer the condition of these times To lay an heavy and unequal hand Upon our humours.

It was not agreeable unto the condition of Parricide, and state of innocence.

Eliminate the greatness of this mercy by the condition it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them.

Did we perfectly know the state of our own condition, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered.

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and condition of our life.

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no condition of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; Bliss is the same in subject as in king.

6. Rank.

I am, in my condition, A prince, Miranda.

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised till then by the persons of the best condition.

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

What condition can a treaty find I th' part that is in mercy?

I yield upon conditions.—We give none To traitors: strike him down.

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst conditions the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion.

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance.

Those barbarous pirates willingly receive Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give.

Make our conditions with your captive king.—Secure me but my solitary cell; 'Tis all I ask him.

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single bond: and in a merry sport, If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such sun or fums as are Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit Be nominated.

To CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To make terms; to stipulate.

It was confirmed between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children.

Small towns, which stand stiff till great force Enforce them, by war's law condition not to come 'Tis one thing, I must confess, to condition for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis.

CONDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *conditio*.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his conditional promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance.

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are conditional.

This strict necessity they simply call; Another sort there is conditional.

2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing some condition or supposition.

COND'ITIONAL. n. f. [from the adjective.] A limitation. Not in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the conditional, and in respect of the other words.

CONDITIONALITY. n. f. [from conditional.]

The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may in spirit our endeavour, so is the conditionality most efficacious to necessitate and engage them.

COND'ITIONALLY. adv. [from conditional.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here entail The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever; Conditionally, that here thou take an oath To cease this civil war.

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but conditionally expressed.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices: confidence shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest.

COND'ITIONAL. adj. [from condition.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditional, yet we could not be happy without it as a natural qualification for heaven.

COND'ITIONATE. v. a. [from condition.] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported, we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and conditionates its eruption.

COND'ITIONATE. adj. [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but conditionate; and belongs to none who shall perform the condition.

COND'ITIONED. adj. [from condition.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man, The best condition'd.

To CONDOLE. v. n. [condoleo, Lat.]

To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has wish before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to congratulate.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than console wish you.

I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must console wish us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our respects.

To CONDOLE. v. a. To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to console thy chance, As these perhaps; yet with it had not been, Though for no friendly intent.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards console her miscarriage?

CONDO'LEMENT. n. f. [from condole.]

Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere

In obstinate consolation, is a course Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief.

CONDO'LENCE. n. f. [condolance, Fr.]

The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of condolence to my worthy brethren.

CONDO'LER. n. f. [from condole.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONATION. n. f. [condonatio, Lat.]

A pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE. v. n. [conduco, Lat.]

To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose: followed by to.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to conduce to make it shine.

The means and preparations that may conduce unto the enterprise.

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradict it.

They may conduce to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light.

To CONDU'CE. v. a. To conduct; to accompany, in order to show the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to conduce hither the prince's Henrietta Maria.

CONDU'CIBLE. adj. [conducibilis, Latin.]

Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward: with to.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and conducive, is air.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the conduces thereto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contented by the rector of all things.

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most conducive unto it.

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves conducive to the temporal interest of them that observe them.

CONDU'CIBLENESS. n. f. [from conducive.] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. adj. [from conduce.] That may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with to.

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be repented as prejudicial to it.

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most conducive to our present felicity.

CONDU'CIVENESS. n. f. [from conducive.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the conduciveness of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity.

CONDU'CT. n. f. [conduit, Fr. con and ductus, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means.

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in the conduct of our life appears So well design'd, so luckily begun, But when we have our wish, we wish undone?

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art.

3. Convoy; escort; guard.

Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed This conduct to convey me to the Tower.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and conduct for safeguard against our adversaries.

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Some three or four of you, Go, give him courteous conduct to this place.

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and conduct of absolute necessity for preserving it.

To CONDU'CT. v. a. [conduire, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to show the way.

I shall strat conduct you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path.

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me, Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree, In this deep forest!

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence.

Aeneas bids them be conducted in.

3. To manage: as, to conduct an affair.

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

CONDU'CTIOUS. adj. [conducitius, Lat.]

Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but intirely conductitious, and removable at pleasure.

CONDU'CTOR. n. f. [from conduct.]

1. A leader; one who shows another the way by accompanying him.

Same of change, and fear of future ill; And zeal, the blind conductor of the will.

2. A chief; a general.

Who is conductor of his people?— As 'tis said, the ballad son of Gloucester.

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conductor in both.

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.

CONDU'CTRESS. n. f. [from conduct.] A woman that directs; directress.

CO'NDUIT. n. f. [conduit, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in conduit pipes, can rise no higher Than the well head from whence it first doth spring.

This face of mine is hid In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow, And all the conduits of my blood freeze up.

God is the fountain of honour; and the conduit, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices.

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wife nature likewise, they suppose, Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakspeare.*

CONDUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. f.* [*κων*. *Ἡς κωνος βασισ κύκλος ἐστίν, Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONEY. See **CONY.**

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. *n. f.* [*confabulatio*, Latin.] Eas, conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARRICATION. *n. f.* [*confarratio*, Lat. from *far*, corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarrication* joined to the husband.

To CONFE'CT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *confit*.

CONFE'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and canaway *confects*.

CONFE'CTION. *n. f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so, That our great king himself doth woo me oft For my *confections*? *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Tarky and the East certain *confections*, which they call *servets*, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, (swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Adlison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*

To liken her? *Shakspeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon.*

CONFE'CTIONARY. *n. f.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Who had the world as my *confectionary*, The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men

At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakspeare.*

CONFE'CTIONER. *n. f.* [from *confection*] One whose trade is to make *confections* or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner*, the bee, Whose suckers are moist alchemy, The still of his refining mold Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *n. f.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.] A league; a contract by

which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. *Mace.*

Vingil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft *Confederacies* in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Adlison.*

An avacious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependence; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles.*

With these the Piercys them *confederate*, And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*.

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFEDERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in a league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Isaiah.*

In Italy, and her *confederate* arms, Could not have made this peace. *Shakspeare.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFEDERATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more *confederates*, are in arms, *Shakspeare's Richard 1. 111.*

We still have fresh recruits in store, If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERATION. *n. f.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFER. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shaksp.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts.*

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Cole-

peper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The christian princess in her tent *confers* With fifty of your learn'd philosophers; Whom with such eloquence she does persuade, That they are captives to her reasons made. *Dryden Tyr. Love.*

To CONFER. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferred* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest. *Raleigh.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to justify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *confering* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer* On troubled minds. *Wallier.*

The *confering* this honour upon him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred* upon the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them: the first produces love, and the last magnanimity. *Arbutnot.*

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

CONFERENCE. *n. f.* [*conference*, Fr.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations, may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ziselum's Schoolinaper.*

CONFERRER. *n. f.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that confers.

2. He that bestows.

To CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, French; *confiteor*, *confissum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.—If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakspeare.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*; 'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess, thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.
Shakespeare's Angelo.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.
If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use. *Wake*

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated father. *Adly.*

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.
Whoever thou fore shouldst confess me before man, I am with I confess also before my Father which is in heaven; but whoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. *Matthew*

7. To grant; not to dispute.
If that the king have any way your good defects forgot, Which he confesseth to be manifold, He bids you name your griefs. *Shakespeare.*

They may have a clear view of good, great and confessed good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

8. To show; to prove; to attest.
Laid throwing it out, confess'd the fruitful mold; The redd'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.
I must confess I was most pleas'd with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONFESS. v. n. To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSEDLY. adv. [from *confessus*.] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.
Labour is confessedly a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great geniuses, like great ministers, though they are confessedly the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated. *Pope.*

CONFESSOR. n. f. [from *confess*.] 1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.
Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his confession, which is hard usage. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.
You will have little opportunity to practise such a confession, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.
Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession? *1 Tim.*
If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece, That loves his mistrets more than in confession, And dare avow her beauty and her woin In other arms than hers; to him this challenge. *Shakespeare.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSORIAL. n. f. [Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.
In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very finely inlaid with lapis lazuli. *Addison on Italy.*

CONFESSORIAL. n. f. [confessioinaire, French.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. *Diæ.*

CONFESSOR. n. f. [confesseur, French.] 1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.
The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors. *Bishop's Works on the Sacraments.*

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.
See true Claudio Be executed by nine to-morrow morning: Bring him his confession, let him be prepar'd; For 'tis the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shakspeare.*

It was the last piece of a man's constancy that gave patience to his confessor, and courage to the martyr. *Kingsley.*

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Diæ.*

CONFESSOR. adj. [a poetical word for confessed.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.
But wherefore should I seek, Since the perfidious author stands confess'd? This villain has traduc'd me. *Pope.*

CONFESSOR. adv. [from confessus.] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.
They address to that principle which is confessedly predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFIDENT. adj. [conficiens, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Diæ.*

CONFIDENT. n. f. [confident, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.
Martin compos'd his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his confident. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To CONFIDE. v. n. [confido, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.
He alone won't betray, in whom none will confide. *Compton.*

CONFIDENCE. n. f. [confidentia, Lat.] 1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.
Society is built upon trust, and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; feariness; opposed to dejection or timidity.
Alas, my lord, Your wisdom is consum'd in confidence: Do not go forth to-day. *Shakespeare.*

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies; opposed to modesty.
These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold spirited men; but their confidence, for the most part, is but from too much credit given to

their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.
Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God. *1 John.*
Be merciful unto them which have not the confidence of good works. *2 Ephesians.*
Just confidence, and native righteousness, And honour. *Mist. Par. Leg.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

CONFIDENT. adj. [from confide.] 1. Assured beyond doubt.
He is so sure and confident of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Hamlet.*
I am confident, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a confident talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.
Both valiant, as men despising death; both confident, as unwonted to be overcome. *Shakspeare.*
Douglas and the Hotspur, both together, Are confident against the world in arms. *Shakspeare.*
Be not confident in a pl in way. *Foster.*
People forget how little they know, when they grow confident upon any present state of things. *South.*

4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits.
He, true knight, No lesser of her honour confident, Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shakspeare.*
Rome, be as just and gracious unto me, As I am confident and kind to thee. *Shakspeare.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENT. n. f. [from confide.] One trusted with secrets.
If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his confident, he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end, But to become my confident and friend; As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden.*

CONFIDENTLY. adv. [from confident.] 1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.
We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too confidently. *Atterbury.*

2. With firm trust.
The maid becomes a youth; no more delay Your vows, but look, and confidently pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.
Many gentlemen of all know what they do mistakes in their confidence. *Denham.*
It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered confidently, is, that a vessel filled with air will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bayle.*
Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidently; but wise men will conclude humbly. *South.*

CONFIDENTNESS. n. f. [from confident.] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Diæ.*

CONFIGURATION. n. f. [configuration, French.] 1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.
The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their particles. *Glazville.*

No other account can be given of the different animal fecundities, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts.

There is no pluckic virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the parts, whereof they consist.

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time.

To **CONFIGURE**. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the bees, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made luffy men.

CONFINE. *n. f.* [*confinis*, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the last syllable. Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* slyly have I lurk'd To watch the waming of mine enemies.

Nature in you stands on the very verge Of her *confine*.

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night, And Pluiphon on the *confines* of the light.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from borders here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies.

CO'NINE. *adj.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To **CONFINE**. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories, or regions: it is *with or on*.

Half lost, I seek What ready path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heaven. Full in the midst of this created space, Betwixt heaven, earth, and seas, there stands a place

Confining on all three.

To **CONFINE**. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

—Fy, ye *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady.

As broad and general as the casing air: But now I'm cabb'd, cribb'd, *confine'd*, bound in.

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not with great difficulty restrained from it.

Make any man's fancies, or fancies, *confine* laws to others, and convey them as such to their successors.

Where honour or where confidence does not bind, No other tie shall shackle me; Slave to myself I will not be;

Nor shall my future actions be *confine'd* By my own present mind.

If the goat continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet.

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of number and the slavery of rhyme.

CONFINELESS. *adj.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

With my *confineless* arms, being compar'd

CONFINEMENT. *n. f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose Dryd. The mind hath a restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up.

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much sorrid at the *confinement* of some, as the liberty of others.

CONFINER. *n. f.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon *confines*; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The sonate hath stir'd up the *confiners*, Shaks. Happy *confiners* you of other lands, That shunt your folk.

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face.

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters.

CONFINITY. *n. f.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.

To **CONFIRM**. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirm'd* in you. So was his will Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath, Which hook'd heaven's whole circumference,

Whilst all the stars that round her turn, And all the planets in their turn, Confirm the tidings as they roll, And spread the truth from pole to pole.

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

Confirm thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. *Confirm* the crown to me and to mine heirs.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Ferulus never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. He only liv'd but till he was a man; Tie which no sooner had his powers *confirm'd*, But like a man he died.

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been *confirm'd* rather than *confirm'd*.

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. They in their state though firm, stood more *confirm'd*. B have and be *confirm'd*.

7. To admit to the full privileges of a christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirm'd*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.

CONFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm*.] Capable of incontellible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples.

CONFIRMATION. *n. f.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man. — With brother's love I do it — And let heav'n

Witness how dear I hold it is *confirmation*.

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertain'd; additional proof.

Honour'd with *confirmation* you, great indom'd: The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* of the cof, promised not to do any thing which he seem'd not valiant men.

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Writing frequent *confirmation* in a matter is comfortable, their affirmation cannot be *confirm'd*.

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transferred from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation.

CONFIRMATOR. *n. f.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the use of man.

CONFIRMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirmo*.] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFIRMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty.

CONFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy word? Then speak again.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster: they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings.

CONFISCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

To **CONFISCATE**. *v. a.* [*confiscare*, *confiscare*, i. e. in *publicum addicere*; from *seus*, which originally signifies a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. Cowell.] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judg'd that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down.

Whatever sith the vulgar fry excel, Belong to Cæsar, whersoever they swim, By their own worth *confiscated* to him.

CONFISCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. The accent in *Shakspeare* is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate* Unto the state of Venice.

CONFISCATION. *n. f.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONFITENT. *n. f.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults. A wide difference there is between a *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *n. f.* [French; from *confectura*, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

TO CONFIX. *v. a.* [*configo*, *confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakespeare.*

CONFLAGRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,

The running *conflagration* spreads below. *Addis.*
Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFIMATION. *n. f.* [*confitatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *confimation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *n. f.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

TO CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*configo*, Lat.]

To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by striking against one another.

Bare unhoufed trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd,
Answer meer nature. *Shakespeare.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lath'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson.*

CONFLICT. *n. f.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition, of two substances.

Pour dephlegm'd spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebul-

lition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her, they never meet out there's a skirmish of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakespeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it! *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson's Summer.*

CONFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Raleigh.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brevewood on Languages.*

In the veins, innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shakespeare.*

Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sorts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters to yourself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will concenter into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CONFLUENT. *adj.* [*conflucis*, Latin.]

Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one, The congregated floods together run:
These *confluent* streams make some great river's head,

By stores still melting and descending fed. *Blackmore.*

CONFLUX. *n. f.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concurrence.

Knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain. *Shakf.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, streighten'd his quarters. *Clarendon.*

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in. *Milton.*

CONFORM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Lat.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions *conform* unto them. *Bacon.*

TO CONFORM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.]

To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner, with something else: with to.

The *conform* that most natural effect of *conforming* one's self to that which the did like. *Stany.*

The apostles did *conform* the christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform*: not themselves unto the order of the church? *Hooker.*

TO CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield: with to.

Among mankind so few there are,
Who will *conform* to philosophick fare. *Dryden.*

CONFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform*.]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly to before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable* to the principles. *Arbushnot.*

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly; but *to* is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, peculiarly *conformable* with that character we find of her. *Addison.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable* to herself. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable* to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to you will *conformable*. *Shakespeare.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in what ever should be required, it was their duty. *Hooker.*

Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-temper'd zeal of the true christian spirit. *Spratt.*

CONFORMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable*.]

With conformity; agreeably; suitably: it has *to*.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably* to this definition. *Addison.*

CONFORMATION. *n. f.* [Fr. *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as, light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder.*

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The act of producing suitability, or conformity, to any thing: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. *Watts.*

CONFORMIST. *n. f.* [from *conform*.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissentor.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both conformists. *Danton.*

CONFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspreth to the greatest conformity with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is best

By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, conformity divine! *Milton.*

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some to.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the conformity of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuth.*

CONFORTATION. *n. f.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and confortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Genesis.*

Two planets rushing from aspect malign,
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milton.*

3. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be confounded. *Boyle.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they confound one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, confounded what to say. *Milton.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shaksp.*
The gods confound thee! dost thou hold there still? *Shakspere.*

Let them be confounded in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Daniel.*

So deep a malice to confound the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFOUNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hatful; detestable; enor- mous; odious; a low cant word.

A most confounded reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story:
He was a most confounded Tory;
And grew, or he is much belied,
Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatfully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squirting up and down, and clattering. *L'Estrange.*
Thy speculations begin to smell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONFOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destracts.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a confraternity established for that purpose, with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICTION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *frieco*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confriktion* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

TO CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*
Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows,
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakspere.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with self comparisons,
Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindness onto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison on Medals.*

CONFRONTATION. *n. f.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not separate.

At length an universal hub-bub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confus'd* and obscure. *Harris' Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and hastily the at length replies. *Pope.*

CONFUSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confused.*]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixed in the Scriptures, because they dwell *confusedly* together. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Indifferently; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arched vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;
A hideous ruin! *Addison on Italy.*

I viewed through a prison, and saw them most *confusedly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another. *Newton.*

Heroes and heroines shouts *confus'dly* use,
And base and treble voices strike the skies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

CONFUSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *confused.*]

Want of distinctness; want of clearness. Hitherto these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity. *Carew.*

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFUSION. *n. f.* [from *confuse.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds
did hit,
By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a God of fediton and *confusion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets
Crying *confusion*. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their heads with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him into his *confusion*. *Shakspere.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind;

hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercome the pilot's art. *Spectator.*

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*]

Possible to be disproved; possible to be shown false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFUTATION. *n. f.* [*confutatio*, Lat.]

The act of confuting; disproof. A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

TO CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.]

To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute;
Confute, change hands, and fill *confute*. *Hudibras.*
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell,
and thereupon to live as if there were none, but,

when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.
The captain salutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewell.
So courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will. *Fairy Queen.*

To **CONGE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *congeal'd* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest. *Shakespeare.*

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Corwell.*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To **CONGE'AL.** *v. a.* [*congelò*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with senseless cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*

In whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congeal'd*.
Thomson's Winter.

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

O, gentlemen, see! see! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.
Shakespeare.

To **CONGE'AL.** *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Pavon.*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.]

The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your fears, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

CONGE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal*.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard,

soft, *congealable*, not *congealable*, liquifiable, not liquifiable. *Bacon.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congealable* again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELATION. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids by cold.
The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without *congelation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONGENER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGENEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenerous*.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *DiE.*

CONGENIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial composition, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Watson.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Smit with the love of sister ants we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame.
Pope.

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift.*

CONGENIALITY. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.]

Participation of the same genius; cognition of mind, or nature.

CONGENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.] Cognition.

CONGENITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state? And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Glanville's Scrupis.*

CON'NGER. *n. f.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The sea eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Waltton's Angler.*

CONGERIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small, and for the most part of flexible, particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To **CONGEST.** *v. a.* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *congest*.] That may be heaped up. *DiE.*

CONGESTION. *n. f.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congestion is them said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Wiseinan.*

CONGIARY. *n. f.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterward in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Addison.*

TO CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatum*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water: for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown.*

CONGLACIATION. *n. f.* [from *conglaciate*.] The state of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit, and lapidical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

TO CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobated* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Greav.*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blond in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate*.] In a spherical form. *DiE.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. f.* [from *conglobate*.] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglutations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around;
Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen
The buzzing bees about their ducky queen. *Pope.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton.*

TO CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerato*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Greav's Cosmologia.*

CONGLOMERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne.*

2. Collected; twisted together.
The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, generate heat. *Bacon.*

CONGLOMERATION. *n. f.* [from *conglomerate*.]
1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.
The multiplication and conglomeration of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

To CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.
To CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *conglutinate*.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.
The cause is a temperate conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and doth bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon.*
To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate*.] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *conglutinate*.] That which has the power of uniting wounds.
The osteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.
Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers, Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy *Congratulant* approach'd him. *Milton.*

To CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]
1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.
I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts' Logick.*
2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and to before the person.
An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to congratulate to you. *Spratt.*
The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, secure us. *Dryd.*

To CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.
I cannot but congratulate with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *congratulate*.]
1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.
2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.

CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in use.
For government, Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, *Congreing* in a full and natural close. *Shakf.*

To CONGRUET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet*.] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have congregated. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

To CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.
Any multitude of christian men congregated, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*
These waters were afterwards congregated, and called the sea. *Raleigh*
Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakspere's Othello.*
The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of congregated waters, he call'd seas;
And saw that it was good. *Milton.*
Heat congregates homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneal ones. *Newton's Opticks*
Light, congregated by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.
He rails,
Ev'n there where merchants most do congregated,
On me, my bargains. *Shakspere.*
'Tis true (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often congregated. *Denham.*

CONGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
Collected; compact.
Where the matter is most congregated, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *congregate*.]
1. The act of collecting.
The means of reduction by the fire, is but by congregation of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*
2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.
This brave o'changing firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours. *Shakspere.*
3. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.
The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him. *Hooker.*
The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the congregation. *South.*
If those preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation*.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or assembly. It is a word used of such christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

CONGRESS. *n. f.* [*congressus*, Latin.]
1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.
Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their congress in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congresses and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the congresses of Cambray.

CONGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *congress*.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.
If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.
Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters congruing to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Shakspere.*

CONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; suitability of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRUENT. *adj.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; corresponding.
These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

CONGRUITY. *n. f.* [from *congrue*.]
1. Suitableness; agreeableness.
Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*
2. Fitness; pertinence.
A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*
3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.
With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CONGRUMENT. *n. f.* [from *congrue*.] Fitness; adaptation. Not in use.
The congrument and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the falling and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonson.*

CONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]
1. Agreeable to; consistent with.
The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*
2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.
The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely congruous to one another. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

3. Rational; fit.
Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently.
This conjecture is to be regarded, because, congruously unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having
CONICK. } the form of a cone, or round decreasing.
Tow'ring firs in conick forms arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*
A brown flint of a conick figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodward.*
They are conical vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and, as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbuthnot.*

CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.
In a watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTION. *n. f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK Sections. } *n. f.* That part of geo-
CO'NICKS. } metry which considers
 the cone, and the curves arising from
 its sections.

To CONJE'CT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.]
 To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.
 I intimate you then,
 From one that but imperfectly *conject*,
 Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble.
Shakspeare.

CONJE'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *conject.*] A guess-
 fer; a conjecturer.
 For so *conjectors* would obtrude,
 And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*]
 Being the object of conjecture; possible
 to be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*]
 Depending on conjecture; said or done
 by guess.
 They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
 Who thrives and who declines, side factions, and
 give out
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.
 Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
 And mak'st it *conjectural* fears to come into me.
Shakspeare.

It were a matter of great profit, save that I
 doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if
 one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits,
 are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*
 The two last words are not in Callimachus,
 and consequently the rest are only *conjectural*.
Broome.

CONJECTURA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *conjec-
 tural.*] That which depends upon guess.
 They have not recurred unto chronology, or
 the records of time, but taken themselves unto
 probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philosophy.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONJE'CTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjec-
 tural.*] By guess; by conjecture.
 Whatever may be at any time, out of Scrip-
 ture, but probably and *conjecturally* furnished.
Hooker.
 Let it be probably, not *conjecturally*, proved.
Maine.

CONJE'CTURE. *n. f.* [*conjectura*, Lat.]
 1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; prepon-
 deration of opinion without proof.
 In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon
 any ground of reason, bring the event so much
 as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not in
 use.
 Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
 When crepeur murrur, and the poring dark,
 Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakspeare.*

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To guess; to judge by guess; to enter-
 tain an opinion upon bare probability.
 When we look upon such things as equally
 may or may not be, human reason can then, at
 the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER. *n. f.* [from *conjecture.*]
 A guesser; one who forms opinion
 without proof.
 If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*,
 carnivorous animals never were not flesh devourers
 then. *Brown.*
 I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imagina-
 tions. *Adelphon.*

CONIFEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.]
 Such trees or herbs are *coniferous*, as bear a
 squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and
 a figure approaching to a cone, in which are
 many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several
 cells in the cone open, and the seeds drop out.
 Of this kind are the fir, pine, and larch. *Quincy.*

To CONJO'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together,
 and *jobbernal*, the head.] To concert;
 to fettle; to discuss. A low cant word.
 What would a body think of a minister that
 should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers,
 and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Estrange.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.
conjungo, Latin.]
 1. To unite; to consolidate into one.
 Thou wrong'st Pirithous, and not him alone;
 But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.
 If either of you know any inward impediment,
 Why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
 You on your souls to utter it. *Shakspeare.*

3. To associate; to connect.
 Common and universal spirits convey the
 action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin*
 the virtue of bodies far disjoined. *Brown.*
 Men of differing interests can be reconciled
 in one communion; at least, the designs of all
 can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the same reve-
 rence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*
 Let that which he learns next be nearly *con-
 joined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.
 This part of his
Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me.
Shakspeare.

CONJOINT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United;
 connected; associate.

CONJOINT Degrees. [In music.] Two
 notes which immediately follow each
 other in the order of the scale: as, *ut*
 and *re*.

CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint.*] In
 union; together; in association; joint-
 ly; not apart.
 A gross and frequent error, commonly com-
 mitted in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly*
 with those that are of approved virtues. *Brown.*
 The parts of the body, separately, make
 known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly*
 one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'NISOR. See **COGNISOR.**
CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.]
 Matrimonial; belonging to marriage;
 connubial.
 Their *conjugal* affection still is tied,
 And still the mournful race is multiplied. *Dryden.*
 I could not forbear commending the young
 woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found
 that she had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*
 He mark'd the *conjugal* dispute;
 Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sat mute. *Swift.*

CONJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*]
 Matrimonially; connubially.
To CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]
 1. To join; to join in marriage; to
 unite.
 These drawing as well marriage as wardship,
 gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at
 pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses.
Wotton.

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs
 through their various terminations.
CONJUGATE. *n. f.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.]
 Agreeing in derivation with another
 word, and therefore generally resem-
 bling in signification.
 His grammatical argument, grounded upon
 the derivation of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs
 nothing: we have learned in logic, that *conju-
 gatus* are sometimes in name only, and not in
 deed. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

CONJUGATE Diameter, or Axis. [In ge-
 ometry.] A right line bisecting the
 transverse diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGA'TION. *n. f.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]
 1. A couple; a pair.
 The heart is so far from affording nerves unto
 other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from
 the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things
 together.
 The general and indefinite contemplations and
 notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*,
 are to be set aside, being but notional, and
 illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out
 of measured instances. *Bacon.*
 All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of
 atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through
 their series of terminations.
 Have those who have writ too much about de-
 clensions and *conjugations*, about concords and
 syntaxes, lost their labour, and been lean'd to no
 purpose? *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage.
 The supper of the Lord is the most sacred,
 mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and
 holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin].
 Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not
 in use.
 It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
 When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his displeasure,
 Tript me behind. *Shaksf. King Lear.*

CONJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*conjunction*, Lat.].
 1. Union; association; league.
 With our small *conjunction* we should on,
 To see how fortune is dispos'd to us. *Shaksf.*
 He will unite the white rose and the red;
 Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
 That long hath frown'd upon their enmity. *Shak.*
 The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict
conjunction and amity between them. *Bacon.*
 Man can effect no great matter by his personal
 strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction*
 with others. *South.*
 An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts
 and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable
conjunctions. *South.*

2. The congress of two planets in the
 same degree of the zodiack, where they
 are supposed to have great power and
 influence.
 God, neither by drawing waters from the
 deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should
 bury them under a second flood. *Burleigh.*
 Has not a poet more virtues and vices within
 his circle? Cannot he observe their influences
 in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their alti-
 tudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink
 than nature exhausted. *Rymer.*
 Pompey and Cæsar were two stars of such a
 magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as
 their opposition. *Swift.*

3. A word made use of to connect the
 clauses of a period together, and to
 signify their relation to one another.
Clarke.

CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]
 1. Closely united. A sense not in use.
 She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
 That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
 I could not but by her. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb,
 used subsequently to a conjunction.
CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.]
 In union; not apart.
 These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken,
 that is, not one without the other. *Brown.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conjunctive*.]
 The quality of joining or unit-
 ing.
CONJUNCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*]
 Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJUNCTURE. n. f. [*conjunction*, Fr.]
1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjunction* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *King Ch.*
Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjunction* of circumstances. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such *conjunctions*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connexion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctions* of letters in words. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjunction* with episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURATION, n. f. [from *conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed: Under this *conjunction* speak, mylord. *Shakespeare.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjunction*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms, What *conjunction*, and what mighty magick, For such proceeding I am charg'd withal, I won his daughter with? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

TO CONJURE. v. a. [*conjurō*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Clarendon.*

The church my address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Deacy of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know, What'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms, Drew after him the third part of heav'n's sons, *Conjur'd* against the Highest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend, To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*

What is he, whose griefs Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow *Conjures* the wand'ring fiars, and makes them stand

Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakespeare.*
I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjur'd* up persons that exist no where else but on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible. *Addison.*

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for *summon* or *conspire*, its accent is on the last syllable, *conjūre*; when for *charm*, on the first, *conjure*.

TO CONJURE. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you punicat, you ronnaway! Out, out, out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you!

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

CONJURER. n. f. [from *conjure*.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjuror*: Establish him in his true sense again. *Shakespeare.*
Figures in the book

Of some dread *conjurers*, that would enforce nature.

Thus has he done you British comforts right, Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,

Would never find you in your conduct slipping, Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addison.*

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loser brings, The *conjurer* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. *Addison.*

CONJUREMENT. n. f. [from *conjure*.]

Serious injunction; solemn demand.
I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*. *Milton.*

CONNASCENCE. n. f. [*con* and *nascor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.

Christians have baptized these geminous births and double *connascenties*, as containing in them a distinction of soul. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphasis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together. *Wiseman.*

CONNATE. adj. [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.]

Born with another; of the same birth.
Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their dispositions to be reflected, some at a greater and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNATURAL. adj. [*con* and *natural*.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.

First in man's mind we find an appetite To learn and know the truth of every thing; Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up so do they. *L'Esrange.*

2. Participant of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides These painful passages, how we may come To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust? *Milton.*

Whatever draws me on, Or sympathy, or some *connatural* force, Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CONNATURALITY. n. f. [from *connatural*.]

Participation of the same nature; natural union.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. *Hale.*

CONNATURALLY. adv. [from *connatural*.]

By the act of nature; originally.
Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS. n. f. [from *connatural*.]

Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptinns, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearson on the Creed.*

TO CONNECT. v. a. [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so *connected* to one another, that instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms; and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language; as, *the author connects his reasons well.*

TO CONNECT. v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNECTIVELY. adv. [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

TO CONNEX. v. a. [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, cannot *connex* their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly, By chains *connex'd*, and with destructive sweep Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNEXION. n. f. [from *connex*; or *connexio*, Latin.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which by a secret harmony Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet. *Milton.*

There must be a future state where the eternal and inseparable *connexion* between virtue and happiness shall be manifested. *Atterbury.*

2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary *connexion* and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connexion* with those two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause, That can deliberate, means elect, and find Their due *connexion* with the end design'd. *Blakmore's Creation.*

CONNEXIVE. adj. [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts.*

CONNICTATION. n. f. [from *connictō*, Lat.] A winking.

CONNIVANCE. n. f. [from *connive*.]

1. The act of winking. Not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon.*

Disobedience having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South.*

A *connivance* to admit half will produce ruin. *Swift.*

TO CONNIVE. v. n. [*conniveo*, Lat.]

1. To wink.

This artift is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncorrected.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he persuades authority, to *connive* at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers.*

He thinks it a scandal to government to *connive* at such traicts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSEUR. n. f. [French.] A judge; a critic. It is often used of a pretended critic.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift.*

To **CONNOTATE. v. a.** [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To designate something beside itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION. n. f. [from *connotate*.] Implication of something beside itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Plato by his ideas means only the divine essence with this *connotation*, as it is variously imitable or participable by created beings. *Norris.*

To **CONNOTE. v. a.** [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitability of it to some other thing. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. adj. [*connubialis*, Latin] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CONOID. n. f. [*κωνοειδης*.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum; there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form. *Holder.*

CONOIDICAL. adj. [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreasing.

To **CONQUASSATE. v. a.** [*conquasso*, Latin.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSATION. n. f. [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.

To **CONQUER. v. a.** [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquiere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to overrun; to win.

They had *conquered* them and brought them under tribute. *1 Macc.*

Welcome, great St Igrite, and teach me now

Al I was born to know;

Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo;

He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you. *Cowley.*

'Twas fit,

Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit. *Pope.*

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;

Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;

Yet neither conqueror nor *conquered*. *Shakspeare.*

The *conquer'd* also, and inflav'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose
And fear of God. *Milton.*

Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, he *conquered his reluctance*.

To **CONQUER. v. n.** To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight; he hath been us'd

Ever to *conquer* and to have his word

Of contradiction. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal success had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to *conquer* or to die. *Wallier.*

The logic of a *conquering* sword has no propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

CONQUERABLE. adj. [from *conquer*.] Possible to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars

few, he will find it easy and *conquerable*. *South.*

CONQUEROR. n. f. [from *conquer*.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow

Bags for the *conqueror's* crew. *Cowley.*

A critic that attacks authors in reputation,
is as the slave who called out to the *conqueror*,

Remember, sir, that you are a man. *Addison.*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Deserving freedom more

Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind

Nothing but ruin wherefo'er they rove. *Milton.*

That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,

May quit his pleasure to assert his pow'r. *Prior.*

CONQUEST. n. f. [*conqueste*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the

people to the condition of subjects. *Darvies.*

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention an

This our old *conquest*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,
And, by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe. *Shak.*

I'll least thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed;

To whom I will retail my *conquest* won,
And she shall be sole victress. *Shakspeare.*

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more

Than all the *conquests* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*

In joys of *conquest* he reigns his breath,
And fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. *Addison.*

CONSANGUINEOUS. adj. [*consanguineus*, Latin.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *consanguineous*? Am I not of her blood? *Shakspeare.*

CONSANGUINITY. n. f. [*consanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor; nearness of kin: distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father;

I know no touch of *consanguinity*. *Shakspeare.*

There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguinity* and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, We are all his generation. *Baron's Holy War.*

The first original would subsist, though he

outlived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became

a stranger unto his progeny, and became

Christ has condescended to a cognation and *consanguinity* with us. *South.*

CONSCIENCE. n. f. [*conscientia*, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no

sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think

to restrain them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith and *conscience* can be heard.

Infallible? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that

feel

Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which *conscience* shakes? *Creech's Juvenal.*

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;

But all was safe, for *conscience* was their guard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man

bath of his own thoughts and actions; and because, if a man judgeth fairly of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conscience* may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty. This is sometimes a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conscience*

toward God, endure grief. *1 Peter.*

Now is Cupid a child of *conscience*; he makes

restitution. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He had against right and *conscience*, by shameful

treachery, intruded himself into another man's

kingdom. *Knolles.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be de-

ferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majesty is obliged in *conscience* to endeavour

this by her authority, as much as by her

practice. *Swift.*

3. Conscientiousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's

motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment

of man's test. *Bacon.*

The reason why the simpler sort are moved

with authority, is the *conscience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denk.*

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death

and dejected with the *conscience* of being in an

ill cause. *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Doth thou in *conscience* think, tell me Emilia,
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

They did in their *consciences* know, that he was

not able to send them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just

laws of superiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why should not the one make as much *con-*

science of betraying for gold, as the other of doing

it for a crust? *L'Estrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a

strange country; we should therefore make *con-*

science not to mislead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why dost thou weep? Can'st thou the *con-*

science lack,
To think I shall lack friends? *Shakspeare.*

Half a dozen tools are, in all *conscience*, as

many as you should require. *Swift.*

CONSCIENTIOUS. adj. [from *conscience*.]

Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity, as in

thought, word, and deed, to make good the char-

acter of an honest man. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIENCE. n. f. [*conscientia*, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith and *conscience* can be heard.

Infallible? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that

feel

Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which *conscience* shakes? *Creech's Juvenal.*

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;

But all was safe, for *conscience* was their guard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man

bath of his own thoughts and actions; and because, if a man judgeth fairly of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conscience* may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty. This is sometimes a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conscience*

toward God, endure grief. *1 Peter.*

Now is Cupid a child of *conscience*; he makes

restitution. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He had against right and *conscience*, by shame-

ful treachery, intruded himself into another man's

kingdom. *Knolles.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be de-

ferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majesty is obliged in *conscience* to endeavour

this by her authority, as much as by her

practice. *Swift.*

3. Conscientiousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's

motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accom-

plishment of man's test. *Bacon.*

The reason why the simpler sort are moved

with authority, is the *conscience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denk.*

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death

and dejected with the *conscience* of being in an

ill cause. *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

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That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

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acter of an honest man. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious*.] According to the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and, if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscientious*.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make.

CONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conscience*.] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conscionable* than in putting on the meek form of civil and humane seeming.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction.

CONSCIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conscionable*.] Equity; reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable*.] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

A prince must be used *conscionably* as well as a common person.

CONSCIOUS. *adj.* [from *consciens*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence.

Among substances, some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought.

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who, *conscious* of th' occasion, fear'd th' event.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to*.

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine;

Aeneas only, *conscious* to the sign,
Presag'd th' event.

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious* to its music, or gunpowder to its flashing or noise.

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her.

CONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscius*.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.

CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscius*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind.

If spirit be without thinking I have no idea of any thing left: therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute.

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none.

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dis-

honest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt of *conscientia*.

CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Lat.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [from *conscriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or registering.

TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [from *consecro*, Latin.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us.

Shall I abuse this *consecrated* gift of strength, again returning with my hair? *Milt.*

A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion.

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose or person: with *to*.

He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering.

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

The water *consecrate* for sacrifice appears all black.

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious; and that this body, *consecrate* to thee,

By ruffian lust should be contaminate.

The cardinal, standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God.

Into these secret shades, cried she,
How dar'st thou be so bold

To enter, *consecrate* to me;

Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Cynthia.*

CONSECRATOR. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it.

CONSECRATION. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head.

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints.

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *consecrarius*, Latin.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consecratory* impieties and conclusions may arise.

CONSECTARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are *consecratories* drawn from the observations.

CONSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *consecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress.

2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium.

3. In astronomy.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun into another.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of *consecution*.

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *consecutus*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption.

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition.

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutivus*.] A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to *antecedently*,

and sometimes to *effectively* or *causally*.

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [from *consemino*, Latin.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSENSION. *n. f.* [from *consensio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body.

CONSENT. *n. f.* [from *consensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not.

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine, Be wife and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would stop there and admire.

Learning *consent* and concord from his lyre.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found In fire, air, flood, or under ground, Whose power hath a true *consent* With planet or with element.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that springs From union, order, full *consent* of things.

5. In physick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by vibrating the fibres thence, will affect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings.

TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [from *consentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'st some doubt within me move,

But more desire to hear if thou *consent*, The full relation.

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit: with *to*.

Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars
That have consented unto Henry's death. *Shakf.*
In this we consent unto you, if ye will be as we
be. *Genfis.*

What in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,
Waking thou never wilt consent to do. *Milton.*
Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n consent
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*,
Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son,
Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consen-*
taneous unto the circumstance of the text. *Brown.*

It will cost no pains to bring you to the know-
ing; nor to the practice; it being very agreeable
and *consentaneous* to every one's nature.
Hammond's Practical Catechism.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *con-*
sentaneous.] Agreeably; consistently;
suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentane-*
ously to himself, that his opinions were confi-
dently to be collected from every place of his
writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *con-*
sentaneous.] Agreement; consistence.
Dict.

CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [*consentiens*, Lat.]
Agreeing; united in opinion; not dif-
fering in sentiment.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment
and practice of the universal church.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*consequentia*,
Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or
principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.
Spirits that know
All mortal consequences have pronounc'd it. *Shakf.*
Shun the bitter consequence; for know,
The day thou castest thereof, thou shalt die.
Milton.

3. Proposition collected from the agree-
ment of other previous propositions;
deduction; conclusion.
It is no good consequence, that reason aims at
our being happy; therefore it forbids all voluntary
sufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as,
*what is commanded by our Saviour is our
duty; prayer is commanded, cons. there-*
fore prayer is our duty.
Can syllogism set things right?
No, majors soon with minors fight:
Or, both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence limps false behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects;
consecution.
Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin,
that which first brought sin into the world, must,
by necessary consequence, bring in sorrow too.
South.

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son:
Such fatal consequence unites us three. *Milton.*

6. That which produces consequences;
influence; tendency.
Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof,
it is of very ill consequence to the suspecting of
good life. *Hammond*

7. Importance; moment.
The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of such consequence,
that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Adlison.*

Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance,
and cowardice; and of as little consequence as
women and children. *Swift.*

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause:
with *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, be-
cause the right was *consequent to*, and built on, an
act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent*
upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to con-
science, is a principle not easily to be worn out.
South.

CONSEQUENT. *n. f.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from
previous propositions by rational de-
duction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people
of God, are in nothing to be followed? This
consequent were good, if only the custom of the
people of God is to be observed. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting
cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed,
which is always a *consequent* of ill payment.
Davies on Ireland.

He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their
principles, and effects yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation
of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should de-
bate:

A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly con-
nected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem
obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them,
they are highly *consequential* and conclusive to
my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *conse-*
quential.]

1. With just deduction of consequences;
with right connexion of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning some-
thing, though he may not have the faculty of
writing *consequentially*, and expressing his mean-
ing. *Addison's Whig Examiner*

2. By consequence; not immediately;
eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself
cannot discharge a rational creature from it; al-
though *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the
annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beg-
gar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in
continued unbroken schemes, would he be in
reality a king or a beggar? *Addison*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *conse-*
quential.] Regular consecution of dis-
course. *Dict.*

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent*.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevita-
bly; by the connexion of effects to their
causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was
required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather
to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial
matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent
and uncertain, their intermixtures with each
other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing
principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction
in the heart of every man, after good or evil.
South.

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consequent*.]

Regular connexion of propositions;
consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the
whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby.*

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat.]
to keep.] Capable of being kept, or
maintained.

CONSERVANCY. *n. f.* [from *conservans*,
Lat.] Courts held by the lord mayor
of London, for the preservation of the
fishery on the river Thames are called
Courts of Conservancy.

CONSERVATION. *n. f.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep
from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some altera-
tions in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather
to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and
its productions, than to the disorder and destruc-
tion of both. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to en-
quire of the means of preventing or staying of
putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of
conservation of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat.]

Having the power of opposing diminu-
tion or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies,
so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and
conservative of all others. *Peachment.*

CONSERVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Pre-

server; one that has the care or office
of keeping any thing from detriment,
diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick
amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator*
of the city, that he should keep at a distance.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

The lords of the secret council were likewise
made *conservators* of the peace of the two king-
doms, during the intervals of parliament.
Clarendon.

Such individuals as are the single *conservators*
of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSERVATORY. *n. f.* [from *conservo*,
Lat.] A place where any thing is kept
in a manner proper to its peculiar na-
ture: as, fish in a pond, corn in a
granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they
use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon.*

You may set your tender trees and plants, with
the windows and doors of the greenhouses and
conservatories open, for eight or ten days before
April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmo-
sphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *con-*
servatory, is by that means restored back.
Woodward's Natural History.

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a pre-
servative quality. *Dict.*

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.
Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the
part of *conserving* what others have gained in
knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conserve* their properties
unchanged in passing through several mediums;
which is another condition of the rays of light.
Newton's Opticks.

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated
juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till
they will harden and candy.

Will 't please your honour, taste of these *con-*
servees? *Shakspeare.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confessions, which they call *ferverts*, which are like to candied *conferves*, and are made of sugar and lemons.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conferves* stunk.
Dennis.

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberose will not endure the wet of this season; therefore set the pots into your *conserves*, and keep them dry.
Evelyn's Kalender.

CONSERVER. *n. f.* [from *conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repoliter; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious both collector and *conservor* of choice pieces in that kind.
Hayward.

In the eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conservers* of knowledge and story.
Temple.

2. A preparer of *conferves*.

CONSE'SSION. *n. f.* [*confessio*, Latin.] A sitting together.
Diæ.

CONSE'SSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.
Diæ.

To CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*confidero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *consider'd* time we'll read, Answer, and think upon this business.
Shaksp.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities.
Temple.

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works.
Hebrews.

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent At home.
Milton's Paradise Reg.

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough *considered*, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study.
Shakspere's Winter's Tale.

To CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding.
Isaiâh

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *consider* of your suit; And come some other time to know our mind.
Shakspere's Henry vi.

Such a treatise might be consulted by jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict.
Swift.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many mad *considerings* did throng, And pres'd in with this caution.
Shakspere.
'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone; Which, burning upwards, in succession dries The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
Dryden's Fables.

CONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [from *consider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration.
Tillotson.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.
Wilkins.

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life.
Sparr's Sermons.

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year.
Addison.

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue.
Decay of Piety.

In painting, not every action, nor every person, is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Many can make themselves masters of an *considerable* estate, as those who have the greatest portions of land.
Addison.

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very *considerable* sums of money.
Clarendon.

Very probably a *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown.
Wilkins.

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity.
Burnet.

Every cough, though severe, and of some *considerable* continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave.
Blackmore.

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful.
Boyle.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company.
Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains, Both by their good example and their pains.
Rescommon.

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do.
Pope.

CONSIDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *considerance*, sentence me; And, as you are a king, speak in your state What I have done that misbecame my place.
Shakspere's Henry iv.

CONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unrespected boys: none are for me, That look into me with *considerate* eyes.
Shaksp.
Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of.
Tillotson.

The expediency, in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man.
Addison.

2. Having respect to; regardful. Little used.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of prudence.
Decay of Piety.

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate*.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they tway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter.
Barr.

CONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerate*.] Prudence; calm deliberation.
Dial.

CONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [from *consider*.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never eludes himself.
Locke.

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledgment of admiration.
Stancy.

The breath no longer left his father's body, But that his wildness mortified in him; *Consideration*, like an angel, came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him.
Shakspere's Henry v.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy.
Sidnev.

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin; because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government.
Addison's Freeholder.

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls.
Ray on the Creation.

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among our own people.
Locke.

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them.
Hooker.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, *considerations*.
Clarendon.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum.
Dryden.

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*.
Dryden.

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down.
Hooker.

Uses, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other *considerations* did procure to be instituted.
Hooker.

8. In law.

Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse.
Cowell.

CONSIDERER. *n. f.* [from *consider*.] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*.
Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERING. [This is a kind of conjunction; it had been more grammatically]

cally written *considered*; *và*, French; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise *considering* the weakness of our nature. *Spektor.*

To CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer; sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the Divine worship. *South.*

Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me *o'er* to rest and death?
Prior.

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over* to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Aldison.*

Atrides, parting from the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful consort to his care. *Pope.*

To CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. Not in use.

Thou has finish'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to duit. *Shakespeare.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rosd over with the virgin crimson
of modesty: it were a hard condition for
a maid to *consign* to. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNATION. *n. f.* [*from consign.*]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, to is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Weekly Communicant.*

CONSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [*from consign.*]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is *consigned*.

CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [*from consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Diſt.*

To CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Latin.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Colossians.*

2. To continue fixed, without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to puffs betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Breviarium on Languages.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have effected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains, and vallies, and mountains, according as the pieces of this run were divided. *Barnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to co-exist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has *with* before the thing compared, or co-existent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his conscience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may easily *consist with* your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Spratt's Sermons.*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden.*

It cannot *consist with* the divine attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as can *consist with* lenity. *Swift.*

CONSISTENCE. } *n. f.* [*consistentia*, low
CONSISTENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it repose itself to the natural *consistence*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *consistencies* of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is the same necessity for the divine influence and regimen, to order and govern, conserve and keep together, the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *consistency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be bled into the *consistence* of a lyrap. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their *consistencies* teeming and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return. *Chambers.*

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve, and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politics others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise. *Addison.*

On their own axis as the planets run, yet make at once their circle round the sun; so two *consistent* motions act the soul,

And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *consistent* with himself in hour. *Pope.*

The fool, *consistent*, and the false sincere. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Pestilential miasms insinuate into the humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*

The land, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it did. *Woodward.*

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [*from consistent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broome.*

CONSISTORIAL. *adj.* [*from consistory.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deposes him. *Aylmer's Parergon.*

CONSISTORY. *n. f.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court christian. *Cowell.*

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Pius was then hearing of causes in the *consistory*. *Bacon.*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne. *South.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is warrant'd
By a commission from the *consistory*,
Yea the whole *consistory* of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

At Jove's assent, the deities around
In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd. *Pope.*

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle,

I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shaks.*

CONSO'CIATE. *n. f.* [*from consocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *conso'ciates* in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *conso'ciated* with good inward faculties. *Watson on Education.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *conso'ciate* the parts of the chans. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *conso'ciating* into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSO'CIATION. *n. f.* [*from consociate.*]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *conso'ciation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben. Jonson's Discovery.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *conso'ciation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness. *Watson.*

CONSO'LATABLE. *adj.* [*from consolare.*] That admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*consolator*, Latin.] To comfort, to console; to sooth in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *consolate* thine ear. *Shakspeare.*
What may somewhat *consolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.

CONSOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*consolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*. *Bacon.*

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A comforter.
CONSOLA'TORY. *n. f.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion fought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

CONSOLA'TORY. *adj.* [from *consolate*.] Tending to give comfort.

CONSOLE. *n. f.* [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a braect, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolator*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the siren sisters compass round
And empty heads *console* with empty sound. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CONSOLER. *n. f.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the soul for a man. *Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man.*

CONSOLIDANT. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolidator*, Fr. *solidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact or solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.
The word may be *consolidated*, either by stretching, or by fixing and *consolidating* the earth above the waters. *Boerhaave's Theory.*

The effect of spirits in deepening hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the vessels, is well known to chirurgeons. *Whitnott.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dynefs maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon.*
The sandy, sparry, and stony matter which then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shells moulds; and it *consolidates* and becomes hard afterwards. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONSOLIDATION. *n. f.* [from *consolidate*.] 1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The *consolidation* of the rubble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*
CONSOLIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate*] That has the quality of healing wounds. *Di?*

CO'NSONANCE. } *n. f.* [*consonance*, Fr.
CO'NSONANCY. } *consonans*, Latin.]

1. Accord of sound.
The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.
Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have set down this, to show the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shakspeare.*

CONSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent: followed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it *consonant unto* reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained. *Hooker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant with* natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *consonant* to itself. *Decay of Piety.*
He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses has left of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *W a downward.*

CONSONANT. *n. f.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any impulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an impulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Walker.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Glauville's Scepis.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Tillotson.*

CONSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency. *Di?*

CONSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *consolio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy, than a total *consolation* of the senses is repose. *Digby to Pope.*

CONSORT. *n. f.* [*consors*, Latin.] It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. *Milton* has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort*. *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy *consort*
Female for race: then blest'd mankind, and
Ibid,

Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton.*
Tiy Hellona, who thy *consort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fancy. *Denham.*
He single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed.

Dryden's Fables.
His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th' imperial *consort* of the crown of spades. *Pope.*

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.
In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert*.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signer of carbuncle set in gold. *Eccius.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Asterbury.*

To CONSORT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakspeare.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consoorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSORT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.
He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks himself one. *Lecte on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not used.
I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *consort* you till bed time. *Shakspeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *consort*.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable. Not used.

He was *conso'rtable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. f.* [*confortio*, Latin.] Partnership; fellowship; society. *Di?*

CONSP'ECTABLE. *adj.* [from *conspicere*, Latin.] Easy to be seen. *Di?*

CONSP'ECTU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicere*, Latin.] Sight; view; sense of feeling. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakspeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What haru can your bison *conspicuities* glean out of this character? *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSP'ERSION. *n. f.* [*conspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling about. *Di?*

CONSP'ICU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight. If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon. *Glauville's Scepis.*

CONSP'ICUOUS. *adj.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.
Or come I tell *conspicuous*? Or what change
Absents thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.
He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them. *Dryden's Justina, Eccl. i. 17.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.

Addison's Cato.

The house of lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope's Epistle of Horace*
CONSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*,
and intirely distinct. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabrics; yet they appear not but in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*. *Boyle's Proem. Essay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPIRACY. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O conspiracy!

Sham'st thou to show thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shakespeare.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of faction and *conspiracy*,
Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The air appearing so malicious in this moribund *conspiracy*, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Conspurations.*

CONSPIRANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Latin.]

Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

CONSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.]

An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment. *Devey of Piety.*

CONSPIRATOR. *n. f.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.]

A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others the commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitopnel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. *2 Samuel.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that consiv'st to murder our dread lord. *Shak.*

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryd.*

One put i into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *South.*

TO CONSPIRE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

What was it

That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*? *Shaksp.*
They took great indignation, and *conspired*
against the king. *Apocrypha.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Rescom.*

2. To agree together: as, all things *conspire* to make him happy.

So moist and dry, when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Heigh.*

CONSPIRER. *n. f.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are:
Macheth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPIRING POWERS. [In mechanics.]

All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCATION. *n. f.* [from *conspurco*, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE. *n. f.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferior *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*; because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as, *constable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of the Castle of Carnarvon*: but these are properly *castellani*, or governours of castles. *Cowell. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward
Bohun. *Shakespeare.*

The knave *constable*, had set me i' th' stocks,
i' th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shakespeare.*

The *constable* being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. To overrun the *CONSTABLE*. [perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CONSTABLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *constable*.]

The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CONSTANCY. *n. f.* [*constantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Constancy; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shaksp.*

CONSTANT. *adj.* [*constans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and deplegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be *constant*, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immovable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents

Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Ven.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent: with to.

Now through the land his care of souls he stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd
by all. *Dryden.*

He shewed his firm adherence to religion, as modelled by our national constitution; and was *constant* to its offices in devotion both in publick, and in his family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CONSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.]

Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it. *Tillotson.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections, do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Payle.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are *constellated* into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These feathered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were fummed up and *conflated* in ours. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [from *constellare*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *confections* thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah.*

The earth, the air, re-founded;

The heav'ns and all the *confections* rung.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

A *confection* is but one;

Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *confection* or conjuncture of all those gospel graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *consterno*, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprize; surprize; wonder.

They find the same holy *conferment* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom

They must obey, in *conferment* wait

Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege.

Phillips.

To CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipare*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.

Bacon.

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating*

of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To stop up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intinely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbutnot.*

3. To bind the belly, or make costive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

CONSTIPATION. *n. f.* [from *constipate*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbutnot.*

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [from *constituo*, Lat.]

That makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodward.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley.*

CONSTITUENT. *n. f.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composition and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbutnot.*

3. He that deposes another: as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united. *Pearson.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTER. *n. f.* [from *constitute*.]

He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *constitue*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deposing; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*. *Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*. *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dumetas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn so much the *constitution* Of any constant man. *Shakespeare.*

He desecrated himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conquering all by might, Mixing our customs, and the form of right, With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canons, by adding the word sacred to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Ayliffe.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* [from *constituo*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *adj.* [from *constitue*.]

1. That constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive* nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy *Brown.*

The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatic, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To constitute the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *constraindre*, Fr. *constringo*, Lat.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy sight, which should

Make our eyes flow with joy,

Constrains them weep. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Namur subdued, is England's palm alone;

The rest besieged, but we *constrain* the town. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My fire in caves *constrains* the winds,

Can with a breath their clamorous rage appease;

They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To necessitate.

The fears upon your honour, therefore, he Does pity as *constrained* blessings, Nothing deserv'd. *Shakespeare.*

When to his lust Aegyptus gave the rein,

Did fate or we th' adulterous act *constrain*? *Pope.*

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity

Inhuman traitors! you *constrain*'d and forc'd. *Shak.*

5. To confine; to press.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,

The Tyrian hugs and fondles thee on her breast,

And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*,

Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryden.*

How the strait stays the slender waltz *constrain*. *Gay.*

6. To constringe.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold,

The scanty root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

7. To tie; to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,

When rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains

The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*. *Dryden.*

8. To imprison.

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly

With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye. *Dryden.*

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats

Utter unripe, and ill *constrained* notes. *Waller.*

10. To restrain; to withhold.

The soft weapons of paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to *constrain* it. *Raleigh.*

CONSTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *constrain*.]

Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* [from *constrain*.]

By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater obduration in evil, that through a coward and wanton desire of innovation we did *constrainedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. n. f. [from *constrain*.] He that constrains.

CONSTRANT. n. f. [*contrainte*, Fr.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on *constraint*; But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shaks.*
Like you, a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice I came. *Dryd.*
The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment, and hard *constraint*. *Spenser.*

To CONSTRICT. v. a. [*constringo, constrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres, and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONSTRICION. n. f. [from *constrict*.]

Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality: as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and *constricted* by a cold.

The air, which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equipondant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it, may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONSTRUCTOR. n. f. [*constritor*, Lat.]

That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constructors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Arbutnot.*

To CONSTRINGE. v. a. [*constringo, Lat.*] To compress; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itself.

The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the horricano call,
Constring'd in masts by the almighty sun. *Shaks.*
Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTRINGENT. adj. [*constringens*, Lat.]

Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*. *Bacon.*
Winter binds

Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent. *Thomson's Winter.*

To CONSTRUCT. v. a. [*constructus*, Latin]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick. *Boyle.*

2. To form by the mind: as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTRUCTION. n. f. [*constructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There 's no art
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shakspeare.*

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbutnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words,

duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him shew
His skill in the *construction*. *Shakspeare.*

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Collier on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them. *Spenser.*

6. Judgment; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or favour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. **CONSTRUCTION of Equations**, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTURE. n. f. [from *construct*.]

Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd. *Blackmore.*

To CONSTRUE. v. a. [*construo, Lat.*]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach mine eyes, with me k humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought
can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well. *Spenser.*

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shaks.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to show the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood
construed, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof,
could be done without the aid and assistance of
God's most blessed spirit. *Hecker.*

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires
(I may almost say) a grammar apart to *construe*
him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries. *Stillingsfleet.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Adelison.*

To CONSTUPRATE. v. a. [*constupro, Lat.*] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRATION. n. f. [from *constupro*.] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. adj. [*consubstantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* Word, which is the Son; we bleis and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally

proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brewster.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. n. f. [from *consubstantial*.]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE. v. a. [from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. n. f. [from *consubstantia*.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CONSUL. n. f. [*consul, consulendo*, Lat.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakspeare.*

Consuls of moderate power in calms were made; When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. adj. [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Spenser.*

2. **CONSULAR Man.** One who had been consul.

Rose not the *consular* men, and left their places
So soon as thou sat'st down? *Ben Jonson.*

CONSULATE. n. f. [*consulatus*, Latin.] The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all public registers and inscriptions. *Addison.*

CONSULSHIP. n. f. [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so desir'd. *Ben Jonson.*

The lovely boy with his auspicious face,
Shall Polio's *consulship* and triumph grace. *Dryd.*

To CONSULT. v. n. [*consulto*, Latin.]

To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, should
The sudden breach on't. *Shakspeare.*

A senate-house wherein three hundred and twenty men sat *consulting* always for the people. *Maccabees.*

Consult not with the slothful for any work. *Eccles.*

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confidently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To CONSULT. v. a.

1. To ask advice of: as, he *consulted* his friends; to *consult* an author.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Esrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety, And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Aldison.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. *Habbakuk.*

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clar.*

CONSULT. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person head one chosen half, And march t' opprest the faction in *consult* With dying Dorax. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke; And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below

Was call'd to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTATION. *n. f.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *Mark.*

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advises a salvation. *Wise man of Albsceffes.*

3. In law.

Consultatio is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Corwell.*

CONSULTER. *n. f.* [from *consult*.] One

that consults, or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deuteronomy.*

CONSUMABLE. *adj.* [from *consume*.] Sus-

ceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish the flame. *Wilkins.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSUME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.]

To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together, They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deuteronomy.*

Thus in soft anguish the *consumes* the day, Ner quits her deep retirement. *Thomson.*

To CONSUME. *v. n.* To waste away; to

be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends, And in their triumph die; like fire and powder, Which, as they meet, *consume*. *Shakf.*

CONSUMER. *n. f.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* [*consummer*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass To *consummate* this business happily. *Shakf.*

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rights. *Shakspeare.*

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger. *Brown.*

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSUMMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Complete; perfect; finished: *omnibus numeris absolutus.*

I do but stay till your marriage be *consummate*. *Shakspeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire *Consummate*, lovely smil'd. *Milton.*

Gratton, among his maxims for raising a man to the most *consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian. *Aldison.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terrour. *Aldison's Spectator.*

CONSUMMATION. *n. f.* [from *consummate*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its *consummation*. *Aldison's Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last *consummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwise. *Hosker.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unslaid, forbear thee! Nothing ill come near thee! Quiet *consummation* have, Unremoved be thy grave! *Shakf.*

CONSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities, the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater; which depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption*. *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumption is in hollow bones of man. *Shakf. Tixon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a *consumption*, dropy, or other disease. *Hartley.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption*, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever. *Blackmore.*

CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Aldison.*

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs. *Hartley.*

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,

Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryd.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.CONSULTILE. *adj.* [*consultilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Diſ.*To CONTABULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.CONTABULATION. *n. f.* [*contabulatio*; Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.CONTACT. *n. f.* [*contactus*, Latin.]

Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONTACTION. *n. f.* [*contactus*, Latin.]

The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown.*

CONTAGION. *n. f.* [*contagio*, Lat.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false, I do digest the poison of thy flesh, Being strumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shakspeare.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they, And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed, To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shakf.*

CONTAGIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Lat.]

Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades That drag the tragick melancholy night From their misty jaws Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air. *Shakspeare's Henry 2d.*

We sicken soon from her *contagious* care, Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Priar.*

CONTAGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contagious*.]

The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.]

1. To hold in a vessel.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one,

I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. *John.*

Gently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

What thy stores contain bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise.
What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her fann'd up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glitt'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton.*

3. To cont'prise, as a writing.
Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture. *1 Peter.*

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep
within bounds.
All men should be contained in duty even
ziter, without the tenour of warlike forces.

Their king's person contains the unruly people
from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

I tell you, sirs,
If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
—Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTAIN. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I
could no longer contain. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

CONTAINABLE. *adj.* [from contain.] Possible to be contained.

The air, containable within the cavity of the
colipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* [contaminatio, Latin.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shakspeare.*

A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whil'd by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakspeare.*

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed she hath contaminated. *Shakspeare.*

I quickly shed
Some of his bastard blood, and in disgrace
Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,
And misbegotten blood I spild of thine. *Shakspeare.*

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to
flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis, like
the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propa-
gates children in another's family for him to
keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as
much as in him lies. *Hygiene's Purgation.*

CONTAMINATION. *n. f.* [from contaminatio.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTEMERATED. *adj.* [contemeratus, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *DiD.*

To CONTEMN. *v. a.* [contemno, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,
Than still renowned and flattered. *Shakspeare*
Eve, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what thy mind contemns. *Milton.*

Tygmation then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd,
One who contemn'd divine and human laws;
Then strife ensued. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*

CONTEMNER. *n. f.* [from contemno.] One
that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to prosecute innovators of
worship, not only as contemners of the gods, but
disturbers of the state. *South.*

To CONTEMPER. *v. a.* [contempero,

Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a
lower degree by mixing something of
opposite qualities.

The leaves quality and temper the heat,
and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray.*

CONTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [from contempero, Lat.] The degree of any quality
as tempered to others.

There is nearly an equal temperament of the
warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part
of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [from contemper.] To diminish any quality by
something contrary; to moderate; to
temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten
and temperate the air, but refresh and humec-
tate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the
patient's diet, and temperating the humours. *Wisseman's Surgery.*

CONTEMPERATION. *n. f.* [from contemperate.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by
admixture of the contrary; the act of
moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no
continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the
temperament of fervour in the heart. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces,
and in the temperaments of their natural hu-
mours, than there is in their phantasies. *Hale.*

To CONTEMPLETE. *v. a.* [contem-
plor, Lat. This seems to have been once
accented on the first syllable.] To con-
sider with continued attention; to study;
to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the
mind to contemplate what we have a great desire
to know. *Watts.*

CONTEMPLETE. *v. n.* To muse; to think
studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I contemplate. *Shakspeare.*

Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he tied
upon, contemplating over the same as if he had
been Jupiter. *Peacham.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself,
when I have been so long contemplating on you?
Dryden's Fervent, Preface.

CONTEMPLATION. *n. f.* [from contem-
plate.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any
subject; continued attention.

How now? what serious contemplation are
you in? *Shakspeare.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is
brought into the mind, for some time actually
in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of
the soul, employed in attention to sacred
things.

I have breath'd a secret vow
To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Neustria here. *Shakspeare.*

3. The faculty of study: opposed to the
power of action.

There are two functions, contemplation and
practice, according to that general division of
objects; some of which entertain our speculation,
others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTEMPLATIVE. *adj.* [from contem-
plate.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious;
thoughtful.

Fixt and contemplative their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs:
my life hath rather been contemplative than
active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the plea-
sure of discovering the secrets of state, and men
of action are commonly without the pleasure of
tracing the secrets of divine art. *Greiv.*

3. Having the power of thought or me-
ditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exer-
cise the contemplative faculty of man. *Ray.*

CONTEMPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from contem-
plative.] Thoughtfully; attentively;
with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] One em-
ployed in study; an inquirer after know-
ledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports
as much as a contemplator of divine and heavenly
science. *Kateigh's History.*

The Platonick contemplators reject both these
descriptions, founded upon parts and colours.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONTEMPORARY. *adj.* [contempo-
rain, Fr.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.
Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas.
Dryden's Dovesney.

2. Born at the same time.
A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old contemporary trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.
It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday,
to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or
bring ages past and future together, and make
them contemporary. *Locke.*

CONTEMPORARY. *n. f.* One who lives
at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
Nor are your soil'd contemporaries griev'd. *Dryd.*
As he has been favourable to me, he will hear
of his kindness from our contemporaries; for we
are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and
detracting. *Dryden's Fervent, Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do most
for the good of their contemporaries, very de-
servingly gain the greatest share in their applauses.
Addison's Freeholder.

To CONTEMPORISE. *v. a.* [con and tem-
por, Latin.] To make contemporary;
to place in the same age.

The indifference of their existences, contem-
porised into our actions, admits a further con-
sideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTEMPT. *n. f.* [contemptus, Lat.]

1. The act of despising others; slight re-
gard; scorn.
It was neither in contempt nor pride that I did
not bow. *Ephes.*

The shame of being miserable,
Exposes men to scorn and base contempt,
Even from their nearest friends. *Denham.*

There is no action, in the behaviour of one
man towards another, of which human nature is
more impatient than of contempt; it being an
undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter
uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour
to engage the rest of the world in the same slight
esteem of him. *South.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud
contempt

Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the
contempt of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.
The place was like to come unto contempt. *2 Mac.*

CONTEMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from contempt.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.
No man truly knows himself, but he groweth
daily more contemptible in his own eyes. *Taylor.*

From no one vice exempt,
And most contemptible to sion contempt. *Pope.*
2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so contemptible a plant or animal,
that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis
very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a
contemptible spirit. *Shakespeare.*

CONTEMPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from contemptible.] The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes
to discern the contemptibleness of baits wherewith
he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTEMPTIBLY. *adv.* [from contemptible.]
Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

Know'st thou not
Their language, and their ways? They also know,
And reason not contemptibly. *Milton.*

CONTEMPTUOUS. *adj.* [from contemptible.]
Scornful; apt to despise; using words
or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that
we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and
know that we offend him, casting our hopes on
the peace which we trust to make at parting, is
no other than a rebellious presumption, and even
a contemptuous laughing to scorn and deriding of
God, his laws, and precepts. *Raleigh.*

Some much averfe I found, and wond'rous
harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milt. Agon.*

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world,
entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the
Jews. *Asterbury.*

CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from contemptuous.]
With scorn; with despite;
scornfully; despitefully.

I throw my name against the bruising stone,
Trampling contemptuously on thy diadem. *Shaksf.*
The apostles and most eminent christians were
poor, and used contemptuously. *Taylor.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will
be treated contemptuously in age; and the baser
his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Esrange.*

A wise man would not speak contemptuously
of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from contemptuous.]
Disposition to contempt;
insolence. *DiD.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [contendo, Lat.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.
Hector's forehead spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare.*

His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his, *Shakespeare.*
Death and nature do contend about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakespeare's Marbeth.*

Distrels not the Moabites, neither contend with
them in battle; for I will not give thee of their
land. *Deut.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Content for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. It has for before the ground or cause
of contention.

The question which our author would contend
for, if he did not forget it, is, what persons have
a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes about.
He will find that many things he fiercely contended
about were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has with before the opponent,
Vol. I.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light.
Shakespeare's Henry VI

If we consider him as our Maker, we cannot
contend with him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes against.

In ambitious strength I did
Content against thy valour. *Shakespeare*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any
thing; to contend.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Dryden's Aeneid*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall contend the world with
Rome. *Dryden.*

Thus low we lie,
Slut from this dly and that contended sky. *Dryd.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. f.* [from contend.] An-
tagonist; opponent; champion; com-
batant. Not used.

In all notable changes and revolutions, the
contentors have been still made a prey to the
third party. *L'Esrange.*

CONTE'NDEA. *n. f.* [from contend.] Com-
batant; champion.

The contentors for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

Those disputes often arise in good earnest,
where the two contentors do really believe the
different propositions which they support. *Watts.*

CONTE'NT. *adj.* [contentus, Lat.]

1. Satisfied, so as not to repine; easy,
though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One could have thought she should have been
content *Dryd.*

To manage well that mighty government. *Locke.*
Who is content, is happy.

A man is perfectly content with the state he is
in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy, so as to stop complaint;
not to offend; to appease, without
plenary happiness or complete gratifi-
cation.

Content thyself with this much, and let this
satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do sometimes content themselves
to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tillotson.*
Do not content yourselves with obscure and
confused ideas where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shaksf.*

It doth much content me,
To hear him so inclin'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

If a man to temper his actions, as in some
one of them he doth content every faction, the
music of praise will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is contented with a meaner earth, and
contenting with a suitable gain. *Carew.*

CONTE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction
as, though it does not fill up desire, ap-
peases complaint.

Nought 's had, all 's spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shaksf.*

One thought content the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*

A wife content his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing
unexamined.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for drest:
Their praise is hid—the stile is excellent;
The fente they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

3. [from contentus, contained.] That
which is contained, or included, in any
thing.

Though my heart's content firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the
particular contents of any single mass of ore by
mere inspection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy
animals: in a weak habit serum might afford
other contents. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent;
capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong
ships of great content. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical content,
figure, and situation of all the lands of a king-
dom, according to natural bounds. *Grant.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing.
In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her,
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeit,
but authentick; and the contents true, and wor-
thy of a divine original. *Greav's Cosmologia.*

The contents of both books come before those
of the first book, in the thread of the story. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONTENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from content.]
Satisfaction; content. Out of use.

I seek no better warrant than my own consci-
ence, nor no greater pleasure than mine own
contentation. *Sidney.*

Fourteen years space, during the minority of
Gordianus, the government was with great ap-
plause and contentation in the hands of Mithreus,
a pedant. *Bacon.*

The shield was not long after incrusted with
a new rust, and is the same, a cut of which
hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great
contentation of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from con-
tent.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repin-
ing; not demanding more; easy, though
not plenary happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain
another kingdom, seem'd contented with the
answer. *Knox's History.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

If he can defy
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then contented falls. *Denham.*

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you contented with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from contented.]
State of satisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of
unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a pro-
curer of contentedness. *Walton's Angler.*

CONTE'NTION. *n. f.* [contentio, Lat.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mu-
tual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the dif-
ference? *Shakespeare.*

—Safely, I think; 'twas a contention be-
publick. *Shakespeare.*

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and
contentions and strivings. *Tie.*

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual con-
tention with their ease, their reason, and the:

God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife?

What is your quarrel? how began it first?

—No quarrel, but a sweet *contention*. *Shaksp.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Helder.*

This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Kegels.*

CONTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrellous; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou thinkst much that this *contentious* storm invades us to the skin. *Shakspere's King Lear.*
There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleased. *L'Esrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity *contentious*. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.]

A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perversely; quarrellously.

We shall not *contentiously* rejoice, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contentious.*] Proneness to contend; perverseness; turbulence; quarrellousness.

Do not *contentiously*, and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley.*

CONTENTLESS. *adj.* [from *content.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, *contentless*,

Have a distracted and most wretched being, Worse than the worst content. *Shakspere.*

CONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Greav's Cosmologia.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease; Those call it pleasure, and *contentment* these. *Pope.*
But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Watton.*

CONTERMINOUS. *adj.* [from *conterminus*, Lat.]

Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed to many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country. *DiG.*

TO CONTEST. *v. a.* [from *contester*, French, probably from *contra testari*, Lat.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident upon what account none have presumed to *contest* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden's Distrefney.*

TO CONTEST. *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Barnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *contest*

As lofty and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspere.*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest?
Pope's Odyssey.

CONTEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less *contests* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth seven cities strove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTESTABLE. *adj.* [from *contest.*] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest. *DiG.*

CONTESTATION. *n. f.* [from *contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers *contestations* even with the queen herself. *Watton.*

After years spent in domestick, unsuccessable *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarend.*

TO CONTEX. *v. a.* [from *contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. Not in use.

Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexed* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*

CONTEXT. *n. f.* [from *contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice, of his duty; as is manifest from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONTEXT. *adj.* [from *context.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength. *Derham.*

CONTEXTURE. *n. f.* [from *contex.*] The disposition of parts one among others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *texture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Watton.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *texture* of created beings. *Dryden.*

Hence 'gan relax

The ground's *texture*; hence Tartarian dregs,

Sulphur and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darksome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wise *texture* of the sea,
Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in florid buildings. *Watton's Architecture.*

Where more of the orders than one shall be set in several stories or *contignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns one over another. *Watton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

CONTIGU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *contiguus.*] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real space. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*; as it cometh to pass betwixt consisting bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The loud misrule
Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might disemper the whole frame. *Milton.*

The east and west,

Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still *contiguous*. *Denham.*

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. It has sometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous with* air, coolth it, but moisteneth it not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguus.*]

Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disembroid'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguously* embrace,
And soe are sunder'd by a larger space. *Dryden.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contiguus.*] Close connexion; coherence. *DiG.*

CONTINENCE. } *n. f.* [from *continentia*, Lat.]

CONTINENCY. }

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practis'd by few writers. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

2. Chastity in general.

Where is he?—

—In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and swears, and rates. *Shaksp.*
Suffer not dishonour to approach
Th' imperial seat; to virtue consecrate,
To justice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shaksp.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful vengery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Greav's Cosmol.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continuance* of the court should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Shelton*.

CONTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakespeare*.

2. Retrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till
the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare*.

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent*
with the west side of America, yet certainly is
the least disjointed by sea of all that coast of
Asia. *Brewster on Languages*.

4. Opposing; restraining.

All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shakespeare*.

CONTINENT. *n. f.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*,
Or thus created, it was sure design'd
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Waller*.

The declivity of rivers will be so much the
less, and therefore the *continents* will be the less
drained, and will gradually increase in humidity.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. That which contains any thing. 'This
sense is perhaps only in *Shakespeare*.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*;
Crack thy frail case. *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Rive your contending *continents*. *King Lear*.

To CONTINGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.]

To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dist.*

CONTINGENCE. } *n. f.* [from *contingent*.]

CONTINGENCY. } The quality of being
fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks,
which, considering the *contingency* in events, are
only in the presence of God. *Brown*.

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine
book;

If not thy firm immutable decree,
At least the second page of great *contingency*,
Such as confits with wills originally free. *Dryd.*
Aristotle says, we are not to build certain
rules upon the *contingency* of human actions.
South.

CONTINGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.]

Falling out by chance; accidental; not
determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something
future; secondly, something *contingent*. *South*.

I first informed myself in all material circum-
stances of it, in more places than one, that there
might be nothing casual or *contingent* in any one
of those circumstances. *Woodward*.

CONTINGENT. *n. f.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to understand those things
which come to pass without any human fore-
cast. *Greav's Cosmologia*.

His understanding could almost pierce into
future *contingents*, his conjectures improving
even to prophecy. *South's Sermons*.

2. A proportion that falls to any person
upon a division: thus, in time of war,
each prince of Germany is to furnish
his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTINGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.]

Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and
indifferently, as the pyrite and agates. *Woodward*.

CONTINGENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *contingent*.]
Accidentalness; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interrup-
tion; successive without any space
of time between. *Continual* is used of
time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continua*'
feait. *Proverbs*.

Other care perhaps

May have diverted from *continual* watch
Our great forbiddier. *Milton*.

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continua*' tears. *Pope*.

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made
from time to time, within every year
and day, to land or other thing, which,
in some respect, we cannot attain with-
out danger. For example, if I be dis-
seised of land, into which, though I
have right into it, I dare not enter for
fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold
on my right of entry to the best oppor-
tunity of me and mine heir, by ap-
proaching as near it as I can, once every
year as long as I live; and so I save the
right of entry to my heir. *Corwell*.

3. It is sometimes used for *perpetual*.

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inside of a
room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been
tried with grapes. *Bacon*.

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in
bigness, during the whole space of their lives?
Bentley's Sermons.

CONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own pre-
servation, or the *continuance* of his species.
Adij's Spectator.

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil.
Sidney.
A chamber where a great fire is kept, though
the fire be at one stay, yet with the *continuance*
continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney*.

These Romish carols speak peace to the con-
sciences of men, by suggesting something which
shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a
known, avowed *continuance* in sins. *South*.

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence,
that you call in question the *continuance* of his
love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was
of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Haywo*.

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*,
which arises from the prejudice and malice of
its hearers. *Adij's Freeholder*.

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-
doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immor-
tality, eternal life. *Romans*.

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written,
which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Psalms*.

7. Resistance to separation of parts; con-
tinuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, be-
sides the desire of *continuance* in regard to the
tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture.
Brown.

CONTINUE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though
our very flesh and bones should be made *conti-
nuate* with his. *Hooker*.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man, breath'd, as it
were,

To an unmutable and *continue* goodness. *Shaksp.*
A clear body broken to small pieces produceth
white; and becometh most black while it is
continue and undivided, as we see in deep wa-
ters and thick glasses. *Peacem*.

CONTINUATELY. *adv.* [from *continue*.]

With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermis-
sions; but it falls *continually*, and with force.
Wilkins.

CONTINUATION. *n. f.* [from *continuat*.]

Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Pro-
vidence, for the *continuation* of the species, and
upholding the world. *Ray*.

The Roman poem is but the second part of
the *Iliaz*; a *continuation* of the same story. *Dryd*.

CONTINUATIVE. *n. f.* [from *continue*.]

An expression noting permanence or du-
ration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as,
Rome remains to this day; which includes at
least two propositions, *viz.* Rome was, and
Rome is. *Hart's Logic*.

CONTINUATOR. *n. f.* [from *continue*.]

He that continues or keeps up the series
or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a
way of production which should destroy the pro-
ducer, or contrive the continuation of the species
by the destruction of the *continuator*. *Brown*.

To CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr.
continuo, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three
days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew*.

The popular vote
Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton*.

Happy, but for to happy ill secur'd,
Long to *continue*. *Milton*.

He six days and nights
Continued making. *Milton*.

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *1 Samuel*.
For here have we no *continuing* city, but we
seek one to come. *Ubbertus*.

They imagine that an animal of the longest
duration should live in a continued motion,
without that rest whereby all others *continue*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my
disciples indeed. *John*.

Down rush'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth
No more was seen. *Milton*.

To CONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interrup-
tion.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them.
Psalms.

You know how to make yourself happy, by
only *continuing* such a life as you have been long
accustomed to lead. *Pope*.

2. To unite without a chasm, or interven-
ing substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant
unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to
convey its aliments and sustenance. *Brown*.

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph
Tamelessly endur'd a bridge of wondrous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,
Whose face and limbs were one *continued* wound;
Dishonest, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears,
Spill'd of his nose, and thorten'd of his ears.

Dryden's Aeneid

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant continued succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTINUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued.*]

Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a continually uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin, *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *n. f.* [from *continue.*] That which has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. *Shakespeare.*

CONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of nature of continuity. *Bacon's Natural History.*

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call repose; because in reality the light would be tired, if it were attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its continuity hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addison on Italy.*

2. [In physick.] That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of continuity. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of continuity is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bacon's Essays.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their continuity; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbutnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,
Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Summer.*

TO CONTORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.]

To twist; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variously contorted. *Ray.*

Air seems to consist of spires contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

CONTORTION. *n. f.* [from *contort.*]

Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

How can the acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the contortions of every muscular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies against.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited, illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be stayed or forfeited, like contraband goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

TO CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

TO CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love contracts them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things defectude does contract and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with contracted brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow; But first contracted, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden.*

5. To betroth; to affianc.

The truth is, she and I, long since contracted, Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakespeare.*

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and contracted to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a sphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite, And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we contract by having much conversed with persons of high stations. *Swift.*

7. To shorten: as, life was contracted.

8. To epitomise; to abridge.

TO CONTRA'CT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to contract. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain: as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRA'CT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

Affianced; contracted.

First was he contract to lady Lucy; Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shaksp.*

CO'NTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Accentuated on the last syllable.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual contract, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's skill? Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will! *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one other.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children? — I did, with his contract with lady Lucy, And his contract by deputy in France. *Shaksp.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contracted.*] The state of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIB'ILITY. *n. f.* [from *contractibile.*] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continual contractibility and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatible and contractible, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *con-*

tractible.] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE. *adj.* [from *contract.*]

Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or contractions. *Pope.*

2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions. *Arbutnot.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of contraction and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *contract.*]

One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contractor; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendships, and societies, are dangerous and inconvenient, where the contractors are not equal. *L'Estrange.*

TO CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to contradict a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can contradict any truth. *Hooker.*

I contradict your banes: If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CONTRADI'CTER. *n. f.* [from *contradict.*]

One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no contradicter appears herein, the suit will surely be good. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen contradicters. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue, Inspir'd with contradiction, durst oppose A third part of the gods. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Hebrews.*

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were strange contradiction, which to God himself impossible is held; an argument Of weakness, not of power. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle's advice, to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South.*
If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Cosmologia*

4. **Contrariety, in thought or effect.**

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADICTIONARY. adj. [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictory*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictory* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS. n. f. [from *contradictionous.*]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictionousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADICTIONARILY. adv. [from *contradictionary.*] Oppositely with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictionarily* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADICTIONARINESS. n. f. [from *contradictionary.*] Opposition in the highest degree. *Diſt.*

CONTRADICTIONARY. adj. [*contradictionarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictionary* assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictionary* to common sense. *Addis.*

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADICTIONARY. n. f. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictionaries*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictionaries*. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

CONTRADISTINCTION. n. f. [from *contradistinguisb.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glauville's Scepſis.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH. v. a. [from *contra* and *distinguisb.*] To dis-

tinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguisht* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguisht*. *Locke.*

CONTRAFISSURE. n. f. [from *contra* and *fissure.*]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the scall, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure*. *Weseman.*

To CONTRAINDICATE. v. a. [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms, must be observed. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONTRAINDICATION. n. f. [from *contra* and *indicate.*] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet; abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONTRAMURE. n. f. [*contremure*, Fr.]

In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chamb.*

CONTRARI'ENCY. n. f. [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Diſt.*

CONTRAPOSITION. n. f. [from *contra* and *positio.*] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY. n. f. [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural apiness to oppose, the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRARIANT. adj. [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory; a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTRARIES. n. f. [from *contrary.*] In logick, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree*. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts' Logick.*

CONTRARIETY. n. f. [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's taints, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather or sea. *Wotton.*

There religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *Souré.*

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and, not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third steadfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here; How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shakspeare.*

CONTRARILY. adv. [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRARINESS. n. f. [from *contrary.*]

Contrariety; opposition. *Diſt.*

CONTRARIOUS. adj. [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man! That thou towards him, with hand so various, Or might I say *contrarious*, Temper'ſt thy providence through his short course? *Milton.*

CONTRARIOUSLY. adv. [from *contrarious.*]

Oppositely; contrarily.
Many things, having full reference To one consent, may work *contrariouſly*. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRARIWISE. adv. [*contrary* and *wise.*]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Oppositely.

The manner of faith is constant; the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions, daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Darvies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise:

But we, *contrariwise*,
Sleep, after our short light,
One everlasting night. *Raleigh.*

CONTRARY. adj. [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still? *Darvies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillemson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*.

Matthew.

CONTRARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knife. *Shakespeare.*

He sung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.

Corneley's Dardanis.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be en'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often drawn
From rankest poisons. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other;
a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*.

Locke.

3. On the **CONTRARY**. In opposition;
on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty;

The king's attorney, on the *contrary*,
Ug'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of diverse witnesses. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

If justice stood on the side of the single person,
it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, on the *contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament?

Swift.

4. To the **CONTRARY**. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of intrusion to the *contrary*.

Stillington.

To **CONTRARY**. *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.]
To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court, I was advised not to *contrary* the king.

Latimer.

Finding in him the force of it, he would no farther *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it.

Sidney.

CONTRAST. *n. f.* [*contrastus*, French.]
Opposition and dissimilitude of figures,
by which one contributes to the visibility
or effect of another.

To **CONTRAST**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shows another to advantage.

2. To show another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their faces, and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.

Dryden.

CONTRAVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia.

Watts.

To **CONTRAVENE**. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVENER. *n. f.* [from *contravene*.]
He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION. *n. f.* [French.] Opposition.

If christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or direct these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land.

Saunders.

CONTRAYEVA. *n. f.* [*contra*, against, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps,

sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick.

Miller.

CONTRACTATION. *n. f.* [*contractatio*, Lat.]

A touching or handling.

Dict.

CONTRIBUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematics must be *contributory*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy.

Glanville's Scepis.

To **CONTRIBUTE**. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance toward some common design.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies.

Addison on the War.

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite finished.

Addison on Italy.

To **CONTRIBUTE**. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

CONTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleas'd them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints.

Rom.

Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual *contributions* for their mind.

Digby.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground do stand but in a forc'd affection; For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.

Shakspeare.

CONTRIBUTIVE. *adj.* [from *contribute*.]

That has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end.

Decay of Piety.

CONTRIBUTOR. *n. f.* [from *contribute*.]

One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoever.

Shakspeare.

A grand *contributor* to our dissensions is passion.

Decay of Piety.

Art thou a true lover of thy country? zealous for its religious and civil liberties? and a cheerful *contributor* to all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them?

Asterbury.

The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark and tabernacle; they were all *contributors* to it.

Forbes.

CONTRIBUTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute*.]

Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To **CONTRISTATE**. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little.

Bacon.

CONTRISTATION. *n. f.* [from *contristate*.]

The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not used.

Incense and stinking smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them.

Bacon's Natural History.

CONTRITE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines, *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears,
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.

Shakspeare's Henry v.

With tears

Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

Milton.

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is entitled to salvation.

Rogers.

CONTRITENESS. *n. f.* [from *contrite*.]
Contrition; repentance.

DiG.

CONTRITION. *n. f.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*.

Newton's Opt.

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God; distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God.

Hummond's Practical Catechism.

Fruits of more pleasing favour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those
Which, his own hand manning, all the trees
Of Paradise could have produc'd.

Milton.

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification,
when the church and State appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury.

Spratt's Sermons.

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their withered hands to heav'n.

Dryden.

CONTRIVABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive*.]

Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*.

Wilkins' Dædalus.

CONTRIVANCE. *n. f.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination.

Wilkins.

Instructed, you'll explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.
Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly contrivance. *Glaucville's Serpiss.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.
Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a contrivance in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRIVE. *v. a.* [*controuer, Fr.*]

1. To plan out; to cogitate.
One that slept in the *excogitating* lull, and waked to do it. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom? *Tiltsfon.*

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use.
Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive*. *Fairy Queen.*

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. *Shakspeare.*

To CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot.

Is it enough
That masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame? *Prior.*

CONTRIVEMENT. *n. f.* [*from contrive.*]
Invention. *Diſt.*

CONTRIVER. *n. f.* [*from contrive.*] An inventor; one that plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakspeare.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plainloyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver*, Pope;
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first *contriver*. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

CONTROL. *n. f.* [*controle, that is, contre role, French.*]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint.
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul
For common good, and speak without *control*. *Dryden's Homer.*

3. Power; authority; superintendence.
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' subjects, and at their *controls*. *Shakspeare.*

To CONTROL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.
Authority to convent, to *control*, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;
But not a sceptre to *control* the world. *Shakf.*

Who shall *control* me for my works? *Eccles.*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its pow'r *control*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

With this he did a herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he met, and sily stole;
Clad like a country swain he pip'd and sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute: as, he controlled all the evidence of his adversary.
As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, she knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONTROLLE. *adj.* [*from control.*]
Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, its his present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

CONTROLLER. *n. f.* [*from control.*] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious spirit,
Nor cease to be an arrogant *controller*. *Shakspeare.*

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate. *Dryden.*

CONTROLLERSHIP. *n. f.* [*from controller.*]
The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT. *n. f.* [*from control.*]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.
They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Opposition; confutation.
Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, in that current meaning, whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker.*

4. Resistance; hostility.
Here have we war for war, and blood for blood, *Controlment* for *controlment*. *Shakspeare.*

CONTROL'RSIAL. *adj.* [*from controverſy.*] Relating to disputes; disputatious.

It happens in *controverſial* discourses as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rifle for the present purpose. *Locke.*

CON'TROVERSY. *n. f.* [*controverſia, Lat.*]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controverſy* in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *controverſies* might have died the very day they were first brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without *controverſy* great is the mystery of godliness. *Timothy.*

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had slept,
Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt. *Denh.*

This left no room for *controverſy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Laſt.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel.
The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations. *Jeremiah.*

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unusual sense.
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty frowns; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with heats of *controverſy*. *Shak.*

To CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto, Lat.*] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me. *Chryse.*

Hooker seems to use the word *controverſe*, if it be not an erratum.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's hearts, that, in litigations and *controverſed* causes of such quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*from controvert.*]
Disputable; that may be the cause of controverſy.

Discourſing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogance treat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONTROVERTIST. *n. f.* [*from controvert.*]
Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself too considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and possessor of first principles? *Tiltsfon.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax, Lat.*]
Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate *contumacious* sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from contumacious.*] Obstinate; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from contumacious.*] Obstinate; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the deſcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure. *Wifeſon.*

CONTUMACY. *n. f.* [*from contumacia, Latin.*]

1. Obstinate; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in his live. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTUMELIOUS. *adj.* [*contumeliosus, Lat.*]

1. Reproachful; rude; fareastick; contemptuous.

With scuffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a pullick spectacle. *Shakspeare.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Græchi. *Sciff.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another fort of *contumelious* persons, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the flame.

Of *contumelious*, beauly, madbain'd war. *Shaksp.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUMELIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious*.] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hooker.*

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,

Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace. *Shak.*

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contumelious*.] Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELLY. *n. f.* [from *contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hooker.*

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,

The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and deprest with some bitterness and contumely. *Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the contumelies of those, whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson.*

External contumely attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addison.*

TO CONTULSE. *v. a.* [from *contusio*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wiseinan.*

CONTUSION. *n. f.* [from *contusio*.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter linn, who in rage forgets aged *contusions*, and all bruise of time. *Shaksp.*

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more hard to cure. *Bacon.*

CONVALESCENCE. } *n. f.* [from *convalesco*, Latin.]

CONVALESCENCY. } *lesco*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*. *Clarendon.*

CONVALESCENT. *adj.* [from *convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVENABLE. *adj.* [from *convenable*, Fr.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; concordant to. Not in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable, And with his word his work is *convenable*. *Sperjer's Pastoral.*

2. That may be convened.

TO CONVE/NE. *v. n.* [from *convenio*, Latin.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others, wherewith they were blended in the conciete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too-plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

TO CONVE/NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convene.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than his self. *King Charles.*

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarend.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods *convenes* a council in the blest abodes. *Pope.*

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVENIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *convenientia*,

CONVENIENCY. } Latin.]

1. Fitness; propnety.

Convenience is when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Perkins.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *convenience* which one hath above another? *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Calamy's Sermons.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins' Math. Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryd.*

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniences*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means; But, with all brief and plain *convenience*, Let me have judgment. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

CONVENIENT. *adj.* [from *convenient*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*; either so necessary, that without them the poem must be imperfect; or so *convenient*, that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedic. to the Enchid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contraries. *A-bathnot on Aliments.*

2. It has either to or for before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have for before persons, and to before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Proverbs.*

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient* to some particular nations. *Tillotson.*

CONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient*.]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know

Where we shall find him most *conveniently*. *Shaksp.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CONVENT. *n. f.* [from *conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot, With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakspere.*

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

TO CONVENT. *v. a.* [from *convenio*, Latin.]

To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear, Whenever he's *convented*. *Shakspere.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONVENTICLE. *n. f.* [from *conventiculum*, Lat.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even, out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including hereby or schism.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker.*

Who, far from steeples and their sacred sound, In fields their sullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are content to be filed of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together (Myself had notice of your *conventicles*) And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shaksp.*

4. An assembly, in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because he found the expected council was dwindling into a *conventicle*, a packed assembly of Italian bishops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

CONVENTICLER. *n. f.* [from *conventicle*.]

One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to fatter. *Dryden.*

CONVENTION. *n. f.* [from *conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; mixture; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *convention*, or allocations, of several packets of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention*]

Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Conventional* services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention*]

Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations. The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVENTUAL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.]

Belonging to a convent; monastick. Those are called *conventual* priors, that have the chief ruling power over a monastery. *Ayliffe.*

CONVENTUAL. *n. f.* [from *convent*.]

A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent. I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Aldison's Spectator.*

To CONVERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.]

To tend to one point from different places. Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflection or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Enfweeping first

The lower skies, they all at once *converge* High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson.*

CONVERGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge*.]

CONVERGING. } Tending to one point

from different parts.

CONVERGING Series. See SERIES.

CONVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *converse*. It is

sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversation*, *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addison.*

CONVERSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conversable*.]

The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable*.]

In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVERSANT. *adj.* [*conversant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with in. The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world. *Spenser.*

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryden.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope.*

2. Having intercourse with any; acquaint-

ted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them. *Joshua.*

Never to be infected with delight, Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness. *Shakspeare.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold, Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth *With* man, or men's affairs, how I begin To verify that solemn message. *Milton.*

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superiour too, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters wherein church polity is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker.*

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignominiously bred himself. *Wotton on Education.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison's Spectator.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant* about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest impotence to ourselves and our country. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CONVERSATION. *n. f.* [*conversatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney.*

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject: as, *we had a long conversation on that question.*

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt; I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife. *Shakspeare.*

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. *1 Peter.*

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass. *Woodward.*

CONVERSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.]

Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Find *g him little studious and contemplative, the chose to endure him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

To CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *conversor*, Latin.]1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he *converses*, in such particulars as were

just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Adlyon.*

For him who lonely loves To seek the distant hills, and there *converse* *With* nature. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse* with iron-witted fools, And unrespective boys: none are for me, That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend *with* friend, *Converse* with Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Much less can bird *with* beast, or fish *with* fowl, So well *converse*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it to fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian.*

CONVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is

sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*

Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride, And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is, like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville.*

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. In geometry. [from *conversus*.]

A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With

change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. f.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tied by a month's space. *Bacon.*

There are no such natural gradations, and *conversions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward.*

The *conversion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Abuthol.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samara, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Act.*

4. The interchange of terms in an argument: as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* Chambers.
5. CONVERSION of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *converse.*] Convertible; sociable.

To CONVERT. *v. a.* [*convertio*, Lat.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. Burnet.

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is converted by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design. Hammond.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. James.

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee. Psalm.

4. To turn toward any point.

Crystal will calify into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed. Brown.

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. Isaiah.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prizes to his own use. Arbutnot on Coins.

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition converted: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. Hale.

To CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear; that fear, to hate. Shakespeare's Richard II.

They rub out of it a red dirt which converteth into worms, which they kill with wine. Sanlys.

CONVERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use of images. Salingfleet.

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to Christianity of that school interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. Locke.

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of christianity were concerned to defend their religion. Rogers.

CONVERTER. *n. f.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert.*]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus. Harvey.

The gall is not an alkali; but it is alkalescent, conceptible and convertible into a corrosive alkali. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specific essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it. Locke

Many that call themselves protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the papists; and put prelacy and popery together, as terms convertible. Swift.

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. South.

CONVERTITE. *n. f.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in use.

Since you are a gentle convertite, My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. Shakespeare.

Nor would I be a convertite so cold, As not to tell it. Donne.

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the convex mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. Dryden.

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl; Will not the motion to a distance hurl Whatever dust or sand you on it place, And drops of water from its convex face? Blackm.

CONVEX. *n. f.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze; From east to west burns thro' th' ethereal flame, And half heav'n's convex glitter with the flame. Tickel.

CONVEXED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex.*] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, or other cetaceous animals. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexedly crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depicised. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONVEXITY. *n. f.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity. Newton.

If the eye were so piercing as to descry even opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or, in the largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the earth. Bentley.

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form.

A most all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly conical; they are all along convex, not only perambition, but between both ends. Crew.

CONVEXNESS. *n. f.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick convexo-concave plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. Newton.

To CONVEY. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may convey me over till I come into Judca. Nehemiah.

I will convey them by sea, in fleets, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. 1 Kings.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. Locke.

3. To remove secretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket. Shakespeare.

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. Locke.

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to feeffees in trust. Spenser.

Adam's property or private dominion could not convey any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. Locke.

6. To impart, by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but convey not thereby their thoughts. Locke.

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. Locke.

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from thro' the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. Locke.

They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more adent and intense phrases, than any in our own tongue. Addison.

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heav'ns did grant, Did but convey unto our fearful minds A doubtful warrant of immediate death. Shaks.

Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one. Locke.

8. To manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. Shakspeare.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown, To sine his title with some shews of truth, Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lengare. Shakspeare.

CONVEYANCE. *n. f.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence, Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake, Mad'st quick conveyance with her good aunt Ann. Shakspeare.

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the countries named in the text. Raleigh's Hist. of World.

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. Temple.

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some conveyance: in the house you cannot hide him. Shakspeare.

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive; but when we've fluff'd These pipes, and these conveyances of blood, With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted, in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues, by mere impellents and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. Glan. Sen. Dog.

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal deminion, to posterity. Locke.

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the patents, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakspeare.*

This begut a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyance, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker.*

Close conveyances, and each practice ill of coynage and knavery. *Spenser.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower; Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance *Shakspeare.*

Can they not juggle, and with slight Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudib.*

CONVEYANCER. *n. f.* [from conveyance.]

A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. *n. f.* [from convey.]

One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyors of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brewster on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury.*

TO CONVICT. *v. a.* [convincio, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John.*

Things, that at the first they seem'd possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been convicted of impossibility. *Bacon.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown.*

3. To show by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein here being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

CONVICT. *adj.* [rather the participle of the verb.]

Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be convicted by course of law, To threaten me with death, is most unlawful. *Shakspeare.*

By the civil law, a person convicted, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe.*

Convict a papist he, and I a poet. *Pope.*

CONVICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convicted and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVICTION. *n. f.* [from convict.]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Corwell.*

The third best absent is condemn'd, Convict by flight, and rebel to all law; Conviction to the serpent none belongs. *Milton.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth ability to convict heretics, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason? *Hooker.*

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterb.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVICTIVE. *adj.* [from convict.]

Having the power of convincing.

TO CONVINCe. *v. a.* [convincio, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to convince men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But, having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape, Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dry.*

History is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a convincing evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To convince all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude.*

The discovery of a truth formerly unknown, doth rather convince man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Raleigh.*

O seek not to convince me of a crime, Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to convince the honour of my mistrefs. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to convince. *Dr. Meane.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. Obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls That stay his cure; their malady convinces The great essay of art. *Shakspeare.*

Knives be such abroad, Who having, by their own importunate suit, Or voluntary dotage of some mistrets, Convinc'd or suppled them, they cannot chuse But they must blab. *Shakspeare's.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains Will I with wine and wassel so convince That memory, the warder of the brain, Shall be a fume. *Shakspeare.*

CONVINCEMENT. *n. f.* [from convince.]

Conviction.

It that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other also. *De Witt of Piety.*

CONVINCEBLE. *adj.* [from convince.]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also convinceble fallacies, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Bacon.*

CONVINCINGLY. *adv.* [from convince.]

In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and convincingly, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon.*

The resurrection is so convincingly attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury.*

CONVINCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from convincing.]

The power of convincing.

TO CONVIVE. *v. a.* [convivo, Lat.]

To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent, There in the full convince you. *Shak. Tro. and Gref.*

CONVIVAL. } *adj.* [convivalis, Latin.]

CONVIVAL. } Relating to an entertainment; feetal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals; Not with high tastes our appetites did force, But fill'd with conversation and discourse; Which feasts, convival meetings we did name. *Denham.*

Your social and convival spirit is such, that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

CONVINDRUM. *n. f.*

A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time he smokes, and laughs at merry tales, Or pun ambiguous, or convindrum quaint. *Philips.*

TO CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCATION. *n. f.* [convocatio, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus, making a general convocation, spake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you. *Leviticus.*

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and, as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Corwell.*

I have made an offer to his majesty, Upon our spiritual convocation, As touching France, to give a greater sum Than ever at one time the clergy yet Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in convocation. *Stillingsfi.*

TO CONVOKE. *v. a.* [convoco, Lat.]

To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment, appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to convoke them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple east, Convokes the peetrage. *Pope's Od. 3rd.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only consulted upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

TO CONVOLVE. *v. a.* [convolvio, Lat.]

To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He will'd him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because the emirs no web, nor hath any texture art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

Us'd to milder fcents, the tender race
By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convuls'd and agonizing in the dust. *Thomson.*

CONVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are convoluted and inflected. *Woodward.*

CONVOLUTION. *n. f.* [convolutio, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the convolution of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Greav's Cosmologia.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,
From which, by numerous convolutions wound,
Wrapp'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And tofs'd wide round,
O'er the calm sea, in convolution swift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn.*

TO CONVOY. *v. a.* [convoyer, French, from *conviare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence: as, *he was convoyed by ships of war.*

CONVOY. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's convoy to secure them in their passage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure;
Your convoy makes the dangerous way secure. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Convoy ships accompany their merchants, till they may prosecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Preface, Dufresnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a convoy. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

3. Conveyance. Not in use.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,
And convoy is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakspeare.*

CONVUSANCE. *n. f.* [convouissance, French.]

Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

TO CONVULSE. *v. a.* [convulsus, Lat.]

To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling peal on peal,
Cush'd horrible, convulsing heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. *n. f.* [convulsio, Lat.]

1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a convulsion, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and fall under the same convulsions of fate, by defensions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [convulsif, Fr.] That produces involuntary motion; that gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and convulsive motions, or strugglings of the spirits. *Hale.*

Show me the flying soul's convulsive strife,
And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden.*
Her colour chang'd, her face was not the time,

And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

In silence weep,
And thy convulsive sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CONY. *n. f.* [kanin, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a short-egg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to taste a cony
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben Jonson's Epig.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and conys, which eat the corn and trees. *Mortimer.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

TO CONY-CATCH. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your cony-catching rascals. *Shakspeare.*

CONY-CATCHER. *n. f.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Obsolete.

TO COO. *v. n.* [from the found.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stockdove only through the forest cooes,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer.*

COOK. *n. f.* [coquus, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare.*

The new-born babe by nurses overlaid,
And the cook caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID. *n. f.* [cook and maid.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best cook-maids in England. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. *n. f.* [cook and room.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new cook-room the merchants having found to be great, as that in all their ships the cook-rooms are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

TO COOK. *v. a.* [coquo, Lat.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.
Had either of the crimes been cook'd to their palates, they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.
Hanging is the word, sir; if you be ready for that, you are well cook'd. *Shakspeare.*

COOKERY. *n. f.* [from cook.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some men's wit
Found th' art of cooking to be difficult
More bodies are...
Than will the twigs...
Ev'ry one to eat...
These are the ingredients...
are prepared by... *but a...*

COOL. *adj.* [cool, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.
He set his leg in a post, and... could well endure it, renewing it... *but a...*

2. Not zealous; not a lover; not angry; not fond; without passion; as, a cool friend; a cool deceiver.

COOL. *n. f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucia, as she would have,
Amid the cool of yon...
Enjoys the noon-day... *Addison.*

Philander was enjoying... of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison.*

TO COOL. *v. a.* [coolen, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him. *Addison's Spectator.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cool'd their zeal. *Swift.*

TO COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not cool; I will incense Ford to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. *Shakspeare.*

You never cool while you read Homer. *Dryden.*
I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should cool. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

COOLER. *n. f.* [from cool.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a cooler as in man. *Harvey.*

Acid things were used only as coolers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs, in which leave the fullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COOLLY. *adv.* [from cool.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, wondrous wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-founting streams,
Sits coolly calm. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves *cool*'ly to our reason, are fitted to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury*

COOLNESS. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the least or *coolest* of spirits; for cloves and other spices, myrra, and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not so flamed. *Bacon's Natural History*

The toad loveth shade and *coolness*. *Bacon*
Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a flesh *coolness* to the royal cup;

There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Tempereth hot July with December's frost. *Waller*
They three enjoy the *coolness* of the shade.
Dryden's Virgil

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such *coolness* towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon*

3. Freedom from passion.

COOL. *n. f.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey*

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. f.* [*combe*, Fr. *cumulus*, Latin, a heap. *Skinner*.] A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey*

COOP. *n. f.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

Gracchus was slain the day the chickens refused to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripodary augurations. *Brown*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*. *L'Esfrange*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle *up*.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her islanders. *Shakl*

The Englishmen did *coop up* the lord Ravensstein, that he stirred not; and likewise held in strict siege the town. *Bacon*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped up*. *L'Esfrange*

Twice conquer'd onwards, now your shame is shown,

Coop'd up a second time within your town!
Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden*

One world suffice'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up he seem'd, in earth and seas confin'd.

Coop'd up in a narrow isle, observing dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, *coops* the understanding *up* within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke*

They are *cooped* in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again!

Pop

COOP'E. *n. f.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.

COOPER. *n. f.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or lairds.

Sectors of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charter, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child*

COOPERAGE. *n. f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOPERATE. *v. z.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise *cooperate* with him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate* to their conversions.

All these causes *cooperating*, mult, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne*

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this change, and how far human liberty *cooperates* with it, are subjects beyond our comprehension. *Rogers*

COOPERATION. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History*

COOPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION. *n. f.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.

COORDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shellfish may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, *subordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts*

COORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy.

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lydus has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination*

in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry*

COOT. *n. f.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *colée*, Fr.] A small black waterfowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the tubing cormorant. *Dryden*

COP. *n. f.* [*kop*, Dut. *cop*, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head: as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock*, of hay; a *cop-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill; a *cop* of cherry-stones, for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

CO'PAL. *n. f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *n. f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. *Hale*

COPARCENER. *n. f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwise called *parceners*; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Corwell*

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used in the whole province. *Darles on Ireland*

COPARCENY. *n. f.* An equal share of *coparceners*. *Phillips's World of Words*

COPARTNER. *n. f.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,
Th' associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milton*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not:
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world. *Milton*

COPARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale*

CO'PATAIN. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer*

Oh, fine villain! a sicken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakl*

COPA'YVA. *n. f.* [It is sometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *capaywa*, *copaywa*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. *n. f.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministrations.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both moist and least,
Their being have, and daily are increas'd. *S.enser*

Over head the dismal liſs
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys ſlew;
And dying vaulted either hoſt with fire;
So, under fiery cope, together ruſh'd
Both battles man. *Milton's Paradise Loſt*
The ſcholar believes there is no man under
the cope of heaven, who is ſo knowing as his
maſter. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.
A very large bridge, that is all made of wood,
and coped over head. *Addiſon on Italy.*
2. To contend with; to oppoſe.
Know my name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker-bit;
Yet am I noble as the adverſary
I come to cope. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
3. To reward; to give in return.
I and my friend
Have, by your wiſdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thouſand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely cope your courteous pains withal.
Shakſpeare.

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It
has *with* before the thing or perſon op-
poſed. [In this ſenſe it is a word of
doubtful etymology. The conjecture of
Junius derives it from *koopen*, to buy,
or ſome other word of the ſame import;
ſo that to cope *with* ſignifies to inter-
change blows, or any thing elſe, with
another.]
Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruſe the men
We ſhould have cop'd withal. *Shakſ. Henry iv.*
It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this ſhame,
That copes with death itſelf, to ſcape from it.
Shakſpeare.

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, ſelf-deceiv'd
And raſh, beſidehand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to cope with, or his own.
Milton

They perfectly underſtood both the hares and
the enemy they were to cope withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

On every plain,
Hoſt cop'd with hoſt, die was the din of war.
Philips.

Their generals have not been able to cope with
the troops of Athens, which I have conducted.
Addiſon's Whig Examiner.

If the mind apply itſelf firſt to eaſier ſubjects,
and things near a-kin to what is already known;
and then advance to the more remote and knotty
parts of knowledge by ſlow degrees, it will be
able, in this manner, to cope with great difficul-
ties, and prevail over them with amazing and
happy ſucceſs. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kind-
neſs or ſentiments.

Thou firſt piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muſt know
The royal fool thou cop'ſt with. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,
As e'er my converſation cop'd withal. *Shakſp.*

To COPE. *v. a.* To embrace. Not in
uſe.

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when,
He hath, and is again to cope your wife. *Shakſ.*

CO'PESMATE. *n. f.* [perhaps for *cuſmate*,
a companion in drinking, or one that
dwells under the ſame cope, for houſe.]
Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever ſtaid in place, ne ſpake to wight,
Till that the fox his copſmate he had found.
Hubbard's Tale.

CO'PIER. *n. f.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters
altered by copiers and tranſcribers. *Addiſon.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imi-
tator.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and
a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden.*

Let the ſaint copier, on old Tiber's ſhore,
Nor mean the talk, each breathing buſt explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.
Tickel.

CO'PING. *n. f.* [from *cope*.] The upper
tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

All theſe were of coſtly ſtones, even from the
foundation unto the coping. *1 Kings.*

The coping, the modillions, or dentils, make
a noble ſiew by their graceful projections.
Addiſon's Frecholder.

CO'PIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in
great quantities.

Roſe, as in dance, the ſtately trees, and ſpread
Their branches hung with copious fruit. *Milton.*

Full meaſure only bounds
Exceſs, before the all-bounteous king, who
ſnow'd

With copious hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milton.*

This alkaline acrimony indicates the copious
uſe of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its copious treaſures forth
In various converſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not
barren; not confined; not concise.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my ſong
Henceforth, and never ſhall my harp thy praife
Forget, nor from thy Father's praife diſjoin.
Milton.

CO'PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great
quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or concife-
neſs; diſſuſely.

Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo copiouſly
deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other
writers, that it is very difficult to make any new
diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. *Addiſon.*

CO'PIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity;
exuberance.
2. Diſſuſion; exuberance of ſtyle.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the
copiouſneſs of Homer, and the Latin poet made it
his buſineſs to reach the concife-neſs of Demof-
thenes. *Dryden.*

CO'PIST. *n. f.* [from *copy*.] A copier;
a tranſcriber; an imitator.

CO'PLAND. *n. f.* A piece of ground
which terminates with an acute angle.
Diſt.

CO'PPED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing to a
top or head.

It was broad in its baſis, and roſe copped like
a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A galeated eſchinus being copped and ſome-
what conic. *Woodward.*

CO'PPEL. *n. f.* [This word is variously
ſpelt: as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cupple*;
but I cannot find its etymology.] An
inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry, in the
form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well
waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their
ſalt; or of bones thoroughly calcined.
Its uſe is to try and purify gold and
ſilver, which is done by mingling lead
with the metal, and expoſing it in the
coppel to a violent fire a long while.
The impurities of the metal will then

be carried off in dregs, which is called
the lithaige of gold and ſilver. The
refiners call the *coppel* a teſt. *Harris.*

COPPER. *n. f.* [*copper*, Dutch; *cuprum*,
Latin.] One of the fix primitive metals.

Copper is the moſt ductile and malleable metal
after gold and ſilver. Of a mixture of copper
and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a com-
poſition of copper and tin makes bell-metal; and
copper and brass, melted in equal quantity,
produces what the French call bronze, uſed for
figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter
than ſilver, lead, and gold. *Hill on Feffels.*

Two veſſels of fine copper, precious as gold.
Psalm.

CO'PPER. *n. f.* A veſſel made of copper:
commonly uſed for a boiler larger than
a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a copper to the half; then
they poured it into ea then veſſels. *Racon.*

COPPER-NOSE. *n. f.* [*copper* and *nose*.] A
red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other
higher, is too flaming a praife for a good con-
plexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue
had commended Troilus for a copper-nose. *Shakſp.*

Gutta roſacea ariſeth in little hard tubercles,
affecting the face all over with great itching,
which, being ſcratched, looks red, and riſes in
great welks, rendering the viſage ſeary; and
makes copper-noses, as we generally expreſs them.
Wiſeman.

COPPER-PLATE. *n. f.* A plate on which
pictures are engraven for the neater im-
preſſion, diſtinguiſhed from a wooden
cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. f.* [*copper* and *work*.]
A place where copper is worked or ma-
nufactured.

This is like thoſe wrought at copper-works.
Woodward.

CO'PPERAS. *n. f.* [*kopperroſe*, Dut. *cu-
perouſe*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be found in
copper mines only.] A name given to

three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the
bluiſh green, and the white, which are
produced in the mines of Germany,
Hungary, and other countries. But
what is commonly ſold here for *copperas*,
is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind
of ſtones found on the ſea-ſhore in Ef-
ſex, Hampſhire, and ſo weſtward, or-
dinarily called gold ſtones from their
colour. They abound with iron, and
are expoſed to the weather in beds above
ground, and receive the rains and dews,
which in time breaks and diſſolves the
ſtones: the liquor that runs off is pumped
into boilers, in which is firſt put old
iron, which, in boiling, diſſolves. This
facilitious *copperas*, in many reſpects,
agrees with the native green vitriol.
Chambers. Hill.

It may be queſtioned, whether, in this op-
eration, the iron or *copperas* be tranſmuted, from
the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the
iron remaining after converſion. *Brown.*

CO'PPERSMITH. *n. f.* [*copper* and *smith*.]
One that manufactures copper.

Salmonius, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *coppersmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning peep. *Swift.*

CO'PPERWORM. *n. f.* [*teredo*, Lat.]

1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A worm that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand.
Ainſworth.

COPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPPICE. *n. s.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] A low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a place overrun with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copfes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. *Shakspeare.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows, and the hazel *copfes* green,
Shall now no more be teen
Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays. *Milton.*

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coalmines. *Locke.*

COPPLE-DUST. *n. s.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *coppie-dust*, by pounding into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppied*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPSE. *n. s.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] A low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The east quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and hambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden.*

TO COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copping* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift.*

COPULA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: as, *books are dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts' Logic.*

TO COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

TO COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wissman.*

COPULATION. *n. s.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneft. *Hooker.*

COPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions: as, riches and honours are temptations to pride; Cæsar conquered the Gauls and the Britons; neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts.*

COPY. *n. s.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin; *quod cuiquam facta est copia exscribendi*.] *Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *κόπος*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*
I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He slept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, a good or fair *copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;
In bed he slept not for my urging it;
At board he fed not for my urging it. *Shakspeare.*

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holler.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakspeare.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. s.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which *copies* are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *n. s.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the *copy* of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the *copy* of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence.

Copy-hold is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a *copy-holder* break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because

the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some *copy-holders* have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by *copy*, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem, and vestium*, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-holds*; and they committing felony, their land elcheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowell.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Adlison.*

COPY-HOLDER. *n. s.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is possessed of land in *copyhold*.

TO COPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes *out*, a kind of pleonasm.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lye, lame slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*. *Pope.*

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of *copying it out*, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their souls inflame
To *copy out* their great forefathers fame. *Dryden.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aspir'd,
Her virtues fewer swains admir'd. *Swift.*

TO COPY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. It has sometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features: and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Adlison's Spectator.*

TO COQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamesters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

TO COQUET. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Tunbridge beau,
I saw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

COQUETRY. *n. s.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectionation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Adlison.*

COQUETTE. *n. s.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
And spout and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are sparkled. *Arbutnot.*

CO'RACLE. n. f. [*corwagle*, Welsh; probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. n. f. [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is soft while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for use. The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom.

Hill's Mat. Med.
In the sea, upon the fourth-west of Sicily, much coral is found. It is a submarine plant; it hath no leaves; it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see.

Bacon.
This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of coral, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
He hears the crackling sound of coral woods, And sees the secret source of subterranean floods.

Dryden's Virgil.
A turret was inclos'd
Within the wall, of alabaster white,
And crimson coral, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan spots her chaste delight.

Dryden.
Or where's the sense, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are coral?

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grow;
The bells she gingled, and the whistle blew.

CORAL-TREE. n. f. [*corallodendron*, Lat.] It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens.

CO'RALLINE. adj. [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral. At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the coralline matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes calm.

CO'RALLINE. n. f. [from the adjective.] *Coralline* is a sea plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white.

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather coralline, that lies under the oar.

CO'RALLOID. } adj. [*κοραλλοειδής*.] Resembling coral.

CO'RALLOIDAL. } Now that plants and ligenous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many coralloidal concretions.

The pentagons, columnar, coralloid bodies, that are composed of plates fit lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it.

CORANT. n. f. [*corant*, Fr.] A lofty sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a corant well than a jig; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit.

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a corant about his coffin.

CO'RBAN. n. f. [*קרבת*] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their corban of religion.

King Charles.
Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant, as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. *Corban* signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were deposited.

CORBE. adj. [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked. For sicker thy head very tott'le is,
So thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss.

CO'RBEELS. n. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

CO'RBEL. n. f. [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL. } n. f.
CO'RBIIL. } n. f.

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semigirders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues.

CORD. n. f. [*cort*, Welsh; *chorda*, Lat. *corde*, Fr.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twits.

She let them down by a cord through the window.

Form'd of the finest complicated thread,
These numerous cords are thro' the body spread.

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. n. f. [*cord* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. n. f. [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To **CORD. v. a.** [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

CO'RDAGE. n. f. [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our cordage from her store, and cables, should be made.

Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade.

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither cables nor cordage.

Sprun furnished a sort of rush called sprun, useful for cordage and other parts of shipping.

CO'RDED. adj. [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a corded ladder, To climb celestial Silvia's chamber window.

CORDELI'ER. n. f. A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to assist but a grave cordelier.

CO'RDIAL. n. f. [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A cordial, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a cordial: these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the properest condition for circulation and nutrition; as bruths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste.

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some cordials seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body shall have thorty ease;
But such sweet cordials pass physicians art.

Spenser.
Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for purges grow.

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my sight, and cordials to my mind.

CO'RDIAL. adj.

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more cordial.

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the cordial superfructing of christian life of renovation, where the foundation is duly laid.

He, with looks of cordial love,
Hung over her enamour'd.

CORDIALITY. n. f. [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart
That the antients had any such respects of
reference unto the heart, will much
be doubted.

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

CORDIALLY. adv. [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, no nor in race what ever, shall be able to bring the heart cordially to close with, and receive it.

South's Sermons.

CORNER. *n. f.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers statutes.

CORDON. *n. f.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet.

Chambers.

CORDWAIN. *n. f.* *Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain. Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd
In golden bulkins of costly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

CORDWAINER. *n. f.* [uncertain whether from *Cordova*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. *Trevoux.*] A shoemaker.

CORE. *n. f.* [*caur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the square the raised a tower of
a furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Dig out the *cores* below the surface. *Mortimer.*

They wasteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*.

Tomson.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees watered perpetually
with warm water, will make a fruit with little
or no *core* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

Launce the fore,
And cut the head; for, till the *core* be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.

Dryden's Virgil.

5. It is used by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces
to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself;
for that he was in a *core* of people whose affec-
tions he suspected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood
must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid
parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and
coriaceus concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORIAN'DER. *n. f.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

A plant.

The species are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2.
Smaller reticulated *coriandr.* The first is cul-
tivated for the seeds, which are used in medi-
cine: the second sort is seldom sown. *Miller.*
Israel called the name thereof *annua*; and it
was, like *coriander* seed, white. *Exodus.*

CORINTH. *n. f.* [from the city of that
name in Greece.] A small fruit, com-
monly called *currant*.

Now will the *corinths*, now the rasps supply
Delicious draughts. *Philipp.*

The chief riches of *Zont* consist in *corinths*,
which the inhabitants have in great quantities.

Brosme.

CORINTHIAN Order.

This is generally reckoned the fourth, but by
some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture;
and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of
them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus,
a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken
the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady,
over which a basket with some of her playthings
had been placed by her nurse, and covered with
a tile; the whole having been placed over a root
of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches en-

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compassed the basket; but arriving at the tile,
bent downwards under the corners of it, forming
a kind of volute. Hence Callimachus imitated
the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in
the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Vil-
lupandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have
taken its original from an order in the temple of
Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-
tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of
leaves, between which little stalks arise, of
which the sixteen volutes are formed, which
support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the
Corinthian order, adorned with fruit and flowers.
Dryden.

CORK. *n. f.* [*cortex*, Lat. *kork*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus

Corticeum astricum pice dimovebit

Amphoræ junum bibere instituit

Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like
the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in
the *cork* tree, is thick, spongy, and
soft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills,
and in several parts of Italy, and the north of
New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stop-
ples, or burnt into Spanish black. It
is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of
a bottle or barrel.

I prythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that
I may drink thy tidings. *Shakespeare.*

Be sure, nay very sure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well.

King.

Nor stop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay.

Pope.

CORKING-PIN. *n. f.* A pin of the largest
size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your
lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three
corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the
night. *Swift.*

COR'RY. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of
cork; resembling *cork*.

Bind fast his *corry* arms. *Shakespeare.*

COR'MORANT. *n. f.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from
corvus marinus, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is
nearly of the bigness of a capon, with
a wry bill and broad feet, black on his
body, but greenish about his wings. He
is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tablets;
When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen
edge. *Shakespeare.*

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk,
puttock, and *cormorant*. *Pea-ham.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton Par. Lost.*

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*. *Dryden.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. f.* [*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ.

It is found in all the Teutonick dialects;
as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagal er kaldastur corna.

Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in
pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and
die, it abideth alone. *John.*

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of
late,

When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd.

Shakespeare.

2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the
field upon its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our flourishing *corn*. *Shakespeare.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all there-
abouts, which was now almost ripe. *Knelles.*

Still a murmur runs

Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*. *Tomson.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthrashed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age,
like as a stack of *corn* cometh in his season. *Job.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and
painful; probably so called from its
form, though by some supposed to be
denominated from its *corneous* or horny
substance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplag'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with
you. *Shakespeare.*

The man that makes his toe
What he his heart should make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his sleep to wake. *Shakespeare.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do en-
grieve either towards rain or towards frost.

Bacon's Natural History.

The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the
middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has
the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wifeman.*

He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gall'ing rain.

Gay's Poet.

It looks as there were regular accumulations
and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in
some people as *corns*. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radelit's *corns*. *Swift.*

TO CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The
word is so used, as *Skinner* observes, by
the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. f.* A field where corn is
growing.

It was a lover and his life,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass. *Shaksp.*

You may soon enjoy the gallant lights of ar-
mies, encampments, and standards waving over
your brother's *corn-fields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. f.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A
plant. *Miller* enumerates eleven species
of this plant, some with red flowers,
and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. f.* The floor where
corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*.

Hogea.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and
flower.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come
seldom or never in other places, unless they be
set, but only amongst corn; as the blue-bottle, a
kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and sur-
matory. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them
flower in June and July, and others in August.
The seeds should be sown in March; they require
a good soil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LAND. *n. f.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land
appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage
to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn*
lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *master*.]

One that cultivates corn for sale. Not
in use.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grafer, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-myster*, and a great lead-man. *Bacon.*

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

CORN-MILL. *n. f.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms, To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. *n. f.* A species of poppy.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.] An herb, whose top-leaves are a fallet of themselves. *Mortimer.*

CORNAGE. *n. f.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landlord to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER. *n. f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corn-cutter*, who had cleared it. *Wife-man.*

I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a tight education, would have been an excellent physician. *Spectator.*

CORNEL. } *n. f.* [*cornus*, Lat.]

CORNELIAN-TREE. } The *cornel tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian cherry*, as well from the name of the tree, as the *cornelian stone*, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheel-work. *Mortimer.*

Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Bacon.*

A huntress issuing from the wood, Reclining on her *cornel* spear the stood. *Dryden.*

Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strows The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around. *Pope.*

On wildings and on strawberries they fed; *Cornels* and brambleberries gave the rest, And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

CORNELIAN STONE. See **CARNELIAN.**

CORNEMUSE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A kind of rustic flute.

CORNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimighted. *Brown.*

The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Westward.*

CORNER. *n. f.* [*cornel*, Welsh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle; a place enclosed by two walls or lines which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.
2. A secret or remote place.

There 's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,

Deserves a *corner*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a house top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs.*

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Act.*

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Daries.*

Those vices, that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul. *And son.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every *corner* is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day, Behold this maid, all *corners* else o' th' earth Let liberty make use of. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I turn'd, and tried each *corner* of my bed, To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. f.* [*corner* and *stone*.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-stone*? *Shakespeare.*

A mason was fitting a *corner-stone*. *Howel.*

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the fore-teeth between the middling teeth and the tusks: two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CORNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET. *n. f.* [*cornette*, Fr.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries, and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. *2 Samuel.*

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear; Under an actor's nose, he 's never near. *Dryden.*

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a *cornet* belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. **CORNET** of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pattern, that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A headdress. *Dict.*

7. **CORNET** of Paper, is described by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CORNETTER. *n. f.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the *cornet*.

So great was the rabble of trumpeters, *cornetters*, and other musicians, that even *Claudius* himself might have heard them. *Hakerwill.*

CORNICE. *n. f.* [*corniche*, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measure. *Dryden's Dajresnoy.*

The walls were massy brass, the *cornice* high Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CORNICE Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CORNICIE. *n. f.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter *cornicle*, upon protrusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

CORNIFICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Lat.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Diã.*

CORNIGEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CORNUCOPIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To **CORNU'TE.** *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bellow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. f.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her husband, dwelling in a continual storm of jealousy. *Shakespeare.*

CORNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Lat.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. Up stood the *corny* reed, Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn. Tell me why the ant, 'Midst summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want; By constant journeys careful to prepare Her stores, and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

3. Containing corn. They lodge in habitations not their own, By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known. *Dryden.*

COROLLARY. *n. f.* [*corollarium*, Latin; from *corolla*; *finis coronat opus*: *corollair*, Fr.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden's Preface.*

2. Surplus. Bring a *corollary*, Rather than want. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

CORONA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the *cornice*, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a *cornice* the gola or cymatium of the

corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.

Spectator

CO'RONAL. *n. f.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Biechus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine.

Spenser

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and *coronal* future.

Wijeman.

CO'RONARY. *a. j.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and distinguished from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or *coronary* spots upon the crown.

Brown.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries.

Bentley.

CORONATION. *n. f.* [from *corona*, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.

Sidney.

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To shew my duty in your coronation.

A cough, fit, which I caught with ringing in the king's attans upon his coronation day.

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown
Of Sh—'s coronation through the town.

Dryd.

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In pensive thought recal the fancied scene,
See coronations rise on ev'ry green.

Pope.

CO'RONER. *n. f.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him fit o' my uncle; for he 's in the third degree of drink; he 's drowned.

Shakespeare.

CO'RONET. *n. f.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets; realms and islands were

As plates dropt from his pocket.

All the rest are countesses.
—Their coronets lay so.

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt
Who ruin'd crowns, would coronets exempt.

Dryden.

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And gutters, stars, and coronets appear.

2. An ornamental headdress, in poetical language.

The jest was drawn into a coronet of gold,
richly set with pearl.

Sidney.

Under a coronet his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd.

Milton.

CO'RPORAL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *corporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the in-

fantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel *corporal* whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear.

Gay.

CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentinels, and relieving them; who sees that all the foldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him.

Harris.

CORPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls past *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms houses right well supplied.

Shakespeare.

Render to me some *corporal* sign about her,
More evident than this.

Shakespeare.

That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding.

Raleigh.

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains; and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind.

Atterbury.

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to *spirit*, the word *corporeal* is used, as, a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporal*, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air; and what seem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind.

Shakespeare.

And from these *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.

Milton.

CORPORALITY. *n. f.* [from *corporal*.]

The quality of being imbodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all others, the most subtle and pure.

Raleigh's History.

CORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporal*.]

Bodily.
The sun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus.

Brown.

CORPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-run all Munster and Connaught, desacing and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that were not strongly walled.

Spenser on Ireland.

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons.

Swift.

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall.

Shakespeare.

CORPORATENESS. *n. f.* [from *corporate*.]

The state of a body corporate; a community.

Dist.

CORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

A body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one

man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir.

Corwell.

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard to their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves, and of society with men.

Hooker.

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,
Which dash her root from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men she doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make.

Travies.

CORPORATURE. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being imbodied.

Dist.

CORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Lat.]

1. Having a body; material; not spiritual. See **CORPORAL**.

The swiftness of these circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul,
we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* sense.

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* prison freed.

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gear, or new engender'd fly.

2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporeal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Aimsbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse than a political one.

Swift.

CORPOREITY. *n. f.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; the quality of being imbodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances between the soul and the body, they must admit of some *corporeity*, which supposeth weight or gravity.

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects, and this lower of *corporeity*.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure.

CORPORIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

TO CORPORIZY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To imbody; to inspissate into body. Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corporsified*.

CORPS. } *n. f.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. A body.

That lewd ribald
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cloene,
To spoil her dainty *corpe*, so fair and sheene,
Of chastity and honour virginal.

2. A body, in contempt.

Though pteuous, all too little seems
To stuff this man, this veil unhide-bound *corps*.

He looks as man was made, with face erect.
That scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems abham'd
He 's not all spirit.

3. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend
Greet my poor *corps*, where my bones shall be
thrown.

Shakespeare.

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand thaps display'd.
Dryden's Fables.
See where the *corps* of thy dead son approaches.
Addison.
The *corps* was laid out upon the floor by the
emperor's command: he then bid every one
light his flambeau, and stand about the dead
body.
Addison's Guardian.

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.
Cold numbness freight bereaves
Her *corps* of sense, and th' air her soul receives.
Denham.

5. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE. } *n. f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]
CORPULENCY. }

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness
of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And burdensome *corpulence*, my love had grown.
Donne.

It is but one species of *corpulence*; for there
may be bulk without fat, from the great quan-
tity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter.

The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of
the tail; the heaviness and *corpulence* of the
water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray.*

CORPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.]
Flehy; bulky; having great bodily
bulk.

We say it is a fleshy style, when there is much
periphrases, and circuit of words; and when,
with more than enough, it grows fat and *cor-
pulent*.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it mak-
eth the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth
rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CORPUSCLE. *n. f.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.]
A small body; a particle of matter; an
atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those
corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes.
Newton.

Who knows what are the figures of the little
corpuscles that compose and distinguish different
bodies?
Watts' Logic.

CORPUSCULAR. } *adj.* [from *cor-
pusculum*, Latin.]

Relating to bodies; comprising bodies.
It is the distinguishing epithet of that
philosophy, which attempts the rational
solution of all physical appearances by
the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to
see any principles proposed, more comprehensive
and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechan-
ical.
Boyle.

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscu-
larians* talk, in moist things, more intelligibly
than the peripateticks.
Bentley.

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy,
though peradventure the eldest, as well as the
best in the world, had lain dead for many ages
in contempt and oblivion.
Bentley.

CORRACLE. See CORRICLE.

To CORRARE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To
rub off; to wear away by frequent rub-
bing; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION. *n. f.* [*con* and *radius*,
Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one
point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a
cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the
basis is in the object, and the vertex point in the
eye; so as there is a *corradiation*, and con-
junction of beams.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To CORRECT. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*,
Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a
school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts
the confidence of sinning.
Taylor.

After he has once been *corrected* for a lye, you
must be sure never atter to pardon it in him.
Locke on Education.

Children being to be restrained by the parents
only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought
to *correct* them when they do amiss.
Locke.

2. To amend; to take away faults in writ-
ings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the first make of some
men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected*
afterwards, either by learning or age.
Burnet.

Correcting Nature, from what actually the is
in individuals, to what she ought to be, and
what she was created.
Dryden.

I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, be-
cause it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to
write.
Pope's Preface.

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend
to its domestick concern: to consider what hat it
wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be
subdued.
Rogers.

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingre-
dient by another, or by any method of
preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary do
so qualify and *correct* the one the danger of the
other's excess, that neither boldness can make us
presume, as long as we are kept under with the
sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we
trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus,
fear be able to tyrannize over us.
Tiecker.

As, in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet.
Prior.

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink:
its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling
it with some animal substances; as ivory or
hartshorn.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. To remark faults.

CORRECT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Re-
vised or finished with exactness; free
from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his.
Dryden.

Always use the most *correct* editions: various
readings will be only troublesome where the sense
is complete.
Felton.

CORRECTION. *n. f.* [from *correct.*]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement;
penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shaksp.*
An offensive wife,

That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs rebov'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution.
Shaksp.

We are all but children here under the great
master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes
and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct
us in virtue.
Watts.

One fault was too great lenity to her servants,
to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle
correction.
Arbuthnot.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of
taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the
same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they
live long enough to deserve *correction*.
Dryden.

3. That which is substituted in the place
of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be ad-
joined, by way of note or commentary, in their
proper places.
Watts.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity,
establishing their assertions not only with great
solidity, but subverting them also into the *cor-
rection* of future discovery.
Brown.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the
addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad. *Donne.*
CORRECTIONER. *n. f.* [from *correction.*]
One that has been in the house of cor-
rection; a jailbird. This seems to be
the meaning in *Shakspere*.

I will have you soundly swung for this, you
blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *correc-
tion*er.
Shakspere's Henry IV.

CORRECTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct.*] Hav-
ing the power to alter or obviate any
bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious
alkali.
Arbuthnot.

CORRECTIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the power of altering
or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which
all animals of prey do swallow, are a reasonable
and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greed-
iness from filling themselves with too succulent a
food.
Ray on the Creation.

Humanly speaking, and according to the meth-
od of the world, and the little *correctives* sup-
plied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but
an ill principle has its course, and nature makes
good its blow.
South's Sermons.

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the re-
giment which the human soul exerciseth in re-
lation to the body, that, with certain *correctives*
and exceptions, may give some kind of explica-
tion or adumbration thereof.
Hale.

CORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Ac-
curately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenes
and participles, adverbs and prepositions are,
speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gen-
tlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary
methods of grammar schools.
Locke.

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.
Pope.

CORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *correct.*] Ac-
curacy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit,
By adding to the polishing; so that there re-
mains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece
without any considerable faults, but with few
beauties.
Dryden's Distaff.

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the
shape, air, and posture, and the *correctness* of
design, in this statue, are inexpressible. *Addison.*

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war.
Pope.

Those pieces have never before been printed
from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree
of *correctness*.
Swift.

CORRECTOR. *n. f.* [from *correct.*]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punish-
ment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice
on some sins, than to forbear all sin! How many
rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion.
Spaul's Sermon.

With all his faults, he sets up to be an un-
iversal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a
remover of grievances.
Swift.

2. He that revises any thing to free it
from faults: as the *corrector* of the
press, that amends the errors commit-
ted in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and
literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a
hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradu-
ally to an author.
Swift.

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards
against or abates the force of another; as the

lixivial salts prevent the grievous velleations of refinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes; and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector*, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with; thus turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture.

Quincy.

TO CORRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE. *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by calling off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son; in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*.

South.

CORRELATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another.

South.

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it; giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other.

South.

CORRELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION. *n. f.* [*corripio*, *corruptum*, Latin.] Objection; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correction*.

Government of the Tongue.

TO CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time.

Hobler on Time.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no further than that.

Locke.

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *con-*
CORRESPONDENCY. } *respond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other's more perfect direction.

Hooker.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitodes, *correspondencies*, and relations, keep the same to one another.

Locke.

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms.

King Charles.

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence* with the enemy, and thus they would betray us.

Denham.

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that

we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter.

Addison.

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state.

Bacon.

CORRESPONDENT. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep.

Hooker.

And as five zones th' ethereal regions bind, Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd.

Dryden.

CORRESPONDENT. *n. f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleas'd to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad.

Denham's Dedication.

CORRESPONSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,

And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts Spere up the sons of Troy.

Shakspeare.

CORRIDOR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long aisle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

Harris.

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost entirely ruined.

Addison on Italy.

CORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That may be altered or amended.

2. That is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language.

Hobbes.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it ster'd with idleness, or manur'd with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will.

Shakspeare's Othello.

CORRIVAL. *n. f.* [*con* and *rival*.] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.

Spenser on Ireland.

He, that dath redeem her thence might wear Without *corrival* all her dignities.

Shakspeare.

CORRIVALRY. *n. f.* [from *corrival*.] Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and apert.

Bacon.

TO CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trouting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom.

Bacon.

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it.

Bacon.

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment.

Watts.

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborat* thereby.

Watts.

CORROBORATION. *n. f.* [from *corroborate*.] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboracion* of the marriage. Bacon's Henry VII.

CORROBORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried.

Wise man's Surgery.

TO CORRODE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]

To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

State men purge vice with vice, and may *cor-*

rote

The had with bad, a spider with a toad; For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill, And make her do much good against her will.

Donne.

We know that aqua fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrise, is wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution.

Boyle on Colours.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Hanoihal the Pyreneans call, And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast; And with *corroding* juices, as he went, A passage through the living rock he roat.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus.

Ray on the Creation.

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrode* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind.

Arbuthnot.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse *Corroding* every thought, and blating all Love's paradise.

Thomson's Spring.

CORRODENT. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

CORRODIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corrodible*.]

The quality of being corrodible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRODIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfullest heat communicable unto that element.

Brown.

CORRODY. *n. f.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.]

A deduction from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgeses of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* thereto.

Carver.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodes* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches.

Styliffe's Paeragon.

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum. This ought to be *corrodible*.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *corro'sible*.] Susceptibility of corrosion: rather *corrodibility*. *Did.*

CORRO'SION. *n. f.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstrua here employed have a considerable moment of force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved: so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions: and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm. *Quincy.*

A kind of poison worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodward.*

CORRO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] Was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The fiercest fens of vengeance, on whose course *Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year. *Thomson's S. ring.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such is oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them: it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply, And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady. *Fair's Queen.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*. *Hooker.*

Away! though parting be a fateful *corrosive*, It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakespeare.*

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*, For things that are not to be remedied. *Shaksp.*

CORRO'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle.*

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat, *Corrosive* jets, or intense cold or heat. *Donne.*
Salt-petre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

CO'RUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

TO COR'RUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of the sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugete*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CORRUGATION. *n. f.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Feyer on the Humours.*

TO CORRUPT. *v. a.* [*corrumpo*, *corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. *2 Corinthians.*

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. *1 Corinthians.*

All that have miscarried By underhand, *corrupted*, soul injustice. *Shaksp.*

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shaksp. are's Coriolanus.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle eath; With trial fire touch me his finger-end; If he be chaste, the flame will back descend, And turn him to no pain; but if he start, It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shaksp. are.*

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Here the black trumpet thro' the world proclaims,

That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.
TO CORRUPT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of discoloration, blating, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRUPT. *adj.* [from *To corrupt*.]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

Corse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the points of their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Kaueer.*

2. Unsound; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot, Amendment ready still at hand did wait, To pluck it out with pinners fiery hot. That soon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spenser.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Eph. vians.*

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Shaksp.*
These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness

Harbour mine craft, and more *corrupter* ends, Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

CORRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith! *Shaksp.*
From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Those great *corrupters* of christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Add. Jon.*

CORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] 1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which, consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation. *Harvey on Consumption.*

The several parts of which the world consists being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Tillotson.*

2. Susceptible of external depravation; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shaksp. are's King Lear.*

CORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*corruptio*, Latin.] 1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Add. Jon on the Georgicks.*

Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage, Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putrescence.

The wife contriver, on his end intent, Careful this fatal error to prevent, And keep the waters from *corruption* free, Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*

4. Matter or pus in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.
After my death I wish no other herald, No other speaker of my living actions, To keep mine honour from *corruption*, But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaksp.*

6. Cause, or means, of depravation.
The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and different names. *Raleigh's History.*

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brewster on Languages.*

7. In law.

An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue; for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentle-

man, he and his children are made igneable and
ungentle, in respect of the father. *Covell.*

CORRUPTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedily a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle.

Ray on the Creation.

CORRUPTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around

The borders with *corruptless* mayish me crown'd. *Dryden.*

CORRUPTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*! that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer.

Shakspeare.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee,
and have not kept the commandments.

Nehemiah.

2. Viciously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both
of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

CORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR. *n. f.* [French] A pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and seize merchants.

CORSE. *n. f.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body. Not in use.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser.*

2. A dead body; a carcase: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
He rest her hateful head, without remorse;
A stream of coal-black blood forth gush'd from
her *corse*. *Spenser.*

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,
I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys. *Shaksp.*

What may this mean?

That thou, dead *corse*, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thine the glimpses of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious
wounds. *Arden's Jon.*

CORSELET. *n. f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of maille, some coats of plate
put on,

Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corselet* bright.

Fairfax.

They lash, they foil, they pass, they strive to
bore
Their *corselets*, and their thinnest parts explode.

Dryden.

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which, in battle's heat,
Against their very *corselets* beat.

Prior.

CORTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Latin.] Barky; belonging to the outer part, belonging to the rind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland (all
these little glands together make the *cortical* part
of the brain), terminating in two little vessels.

Gwynne's Philosophical Principles.

CORTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped
corticated and depilous; that is, without wool,
fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticofus*, Latin.] Full of bark. *Diél.*

CORVETTO. *n. f.* The curvet.

You must draw the horse in his career with
his manage, and tun, doing the *corvetto* and
leaping. *Peacock on Drawing.*

CORUSCANT. *adj.* [*corusco*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION. *n. f.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash; quick vibrator of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which
are near at hand, yield no sound. *Bacon.*

We may learn that sulphureous steams abound
in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with
minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden
coruscation and explosion. *Newton's Opticks.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or bech in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
And bold tornados bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

CORYMBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garnished with branches of berries.

Diél.

CORYMBIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such
as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and
such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agri-
mony, and mug wort: to which are added those
a-kin hereunto, such as teasious, teasel, thistle,
and the like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Amongst the ancient botanist-, it was used to
express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy:
amongst modern botanists, it is used for a com-
pounded discous flower, whose seeds are not
pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are
the flowers of daisies, and common marygold.

Quincy.

COSCI'NOMANCY. *n. f.* [from *κοσκινο*, a sieve, and *μαντις*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve.

A very ancient practice, mentioned by
Theocritus, and still used in some parts
of England, to find out persons unknown.

Chambers.

COS'E CANT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Harris.

COSHERING. *n. f.* [Irish.]

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made
by the lord and his followers among his tenants;
wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb
is) out of house and home. *DuVivies.*

COSIER. *n. f.* [from *couser*, old French, to sew.] A butcher. *Hanmer.*

Do you make an alenouse of my lady's house,
that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without
any mitigation or remoude of voice? *Shakspeare.*

COSINE. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Harris.

COSMETICK. *adj.* [*κοσμητικη*.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance
and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious
temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty
without the signatures of these graces in the very
countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

Faint, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs.

Pope.

COSMICAL. *adj.* [*κοσμου*.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that,
when it riseth together with the sun, or in
the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun
abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSMICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmical.*] With the sun; not acronycal y.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*,
that is, with the sun, but heliocally, that is, its
emission from the rays of the sun, the ancients
computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONY. *n. f.* [*κοσμου* and *γονη*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*κοσμου* and *γραφω*.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the divi-
sion of the east and western hemisphere, that is,
the first term of longitude, in the Canary or
Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the ex-
tremest habitations westward. *Brown.*

COSMOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmographical.*] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographi-
cally* set out with circles of the globe. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*κοσμου* and *γραφω*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world: distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel;
it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature
contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the
universe. *South.*

COSMOPOLITAN. } *n. f.* [*κοσμου* and *πολιτε*.]
COSMOPOLITE. } [*πολιτε*.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COSSET. *n. f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
I shall thee give yond' *cosset* for thy pain.

Spenser.

COST. *n. f.* [*kost*, Dutch.] As this word is found in the remotest Teuto-nick dialects, even in the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *costo*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couster* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders.

Shakspeare.

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vainer fabrics, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay.

Waller.

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained with-
out his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any
noise of intamy.

Silvey.

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolted Mortimer.

Shakspeare.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us any gift? *2 Samuel.*
 And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
 Put poor nature to such *cost*?
 O! 'twill undo our common mother,
 To be at charge of such another. *Crofton.*
 It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and inducement, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their lands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*
 He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
 Should win his supper at our common *cost*.
Dryden's Fables.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs*, I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. *Loss*; *fine*; *detriment*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *costs* over true. *Knolles.*

To *COST*. *v. n. pret. cost*; *particip. cost*. [*couster*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COSTIAL. *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes; many *costial*, whose ribs are *costal*; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSTARD. *n. f.* [from *coffer*, a head.]

1. A head.
 Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
2. An apple round and bulky like the head.
 Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard* mongers, grasshoppers, or fell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

COSTIVE. *adj.* [*constipatus*, Latin, *constipè*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.
 When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*
 While faster than his *costive* brain indites,
 Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
 His ease appears to me like honest Teague's,
 When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; impermeable.
 Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COSTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *costive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increase than removing the evil. *Locke.*

COSTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with *costly* *costliness*, yet with cleanly sumptuousness, it entertained me. *Stacy.*
 Nor have the scraggler sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Gloucester's Scops.*

COSTLY. *adj.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
 But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
 For the apparel oit proclaims the man. *Shakspeare*

Leave for a while thy *costly* country-seat;
 And, to be great indeed, forget
 The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Westward.*

COSTMARY. *n. f.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb.
COSTREL. *n. f.* [supposed to be derived from *coffer*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT, *COTE*, *COAT*, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gilpin.*

COT. *n. f.* [*cot*, Sax. *cwt*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,
 Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *F. Queen.*
 Besides, his *cot*, his stocks, and bounds of feed,

Are now on sale; and at our sheep *cot* now,
 By reason of his absence, there is nothing
 That you will feed on. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chronicles.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies;
 The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;
 The pavement, polish'd marble, they behold;
 The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and
 tiles of gold. *Dryden's Bucephalus and Phil.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
 At poor Patilemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT. *n. f.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTA'NGENT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To *COTE*. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind*, *To overpass*.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
 Had more ground been allow'd the race, and
coted far his steeds. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *contemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

COTLAND. *v. f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. f.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
 Spare not for *cost*.—

—Go, go, you *coquean*, go;
 Get you to bed. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *coquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *coquean*. *Addison.*

COTTAGE. *n. f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and cottages for the shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zephaniah.*

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cottage, and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court,
 Hides not his visage from our cottages, but
 Looks on both alike. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor cottages, and relieve their necessities. *Taylor's Holy Lu. ang.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the splendours of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
 And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste. *Pope.*

COTTAGER. *n. f.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.
 Let us from our farms
 Call forth our cottagers to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish cottager will not sell his cow for a goat. *Swift's Addr. to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and labourers; or else mere cottagers, which are but housed beggars. *Bacon.*

The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

COTTIER. *n. f.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a cot. *Diel.*

COTTION. *n. f.* [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the *mula cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.
 The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardness may not be offensive. *Wijeman.*
2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON. *n. f.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton*, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton*, with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. The *cotton* is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed-vessel, growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Muler.*

To *COTTON*. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a knap.
2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

To *COUCH*. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.
 If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shakspeare.*

Doth not the gentleman
 Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
 As ever Beatrice shall *couch* upon? *Shakspeare.*

When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,

Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their tawny tongues. *Dryden's Fingil.*

These, when death
 Comes like a rushing lion, *couch* like spaniels,
 Witholling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.
We'll *couch* i' th' entrie-ditch, till we see the light of our varries. *Shakspere.*
The earl of Angus *couch'd* in a furrow, and was pall'd over for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. *Hayward.*
4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.
Bless'd of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Dent.*
5. To stoop, or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in respect.
These *couchings*, and tacit lowly curtesies, Might stir the blood of ordinary men. *Shaksp.*
Hilchur is a fring as *couching* down between two buidens. *Genfis.*
7. To Couch. v. a.
1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.
Where unbruis'd youth, with unlost'd man,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspere.*
2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.
If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *Bunnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. To bed; to hide in another body.
It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* pot-herds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. To involve; to include; to comprife.
But who will call those noble, who detace,
By meaner aets, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to their fathers' fame
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name?
Dryden's Juvenal.
That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couch'd* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
5. To include secretly; to hide; with under.
The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing *couch'd* under it, and intended by it. *Scott.*
There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couch'd* under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*
The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couch'd* under it, was thereupon at length suspended; and lost. *Woodward's Natural History.*
6. To lay close to another.
And over all with brazen scales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, so *couch'd* neat,
That nought might pierce. *Spenser*
7. To fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.
The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Spenser*
Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their spears,
Till thickest legions close. *Milton's P. I. p.*
The farmer wav'd in air
His flaming sword; *Aeneas couch'd* his spear. *Dryden's Iliad.*
8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly call'd *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract*: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of *couching the patient*.
Some artist, whose nice hand
Winches the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes tushing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

- Whether the cataract be wafed by being separated from its vessel, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that had been *couch'd*. *Sharp.*
- COUCH. n. f.** [from the verb.]
1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.
So Satan fell; and dragg'd a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew high,
Who on their pluney was receiv'd him lost
From his onaly station, and upboe,
As on a floating *couch*, through the blithe air. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
To loll on *couches* rich with citron beds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dante's Virg. Georgicks.*
O ye immortal pow'rs, that guard the jui,
Watch round his *couch*, and soften his repose! *Adisson's Cato*
 2. A bed; a place of repose.
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned incest. *Shaksp.*
Dne was the tossing, deep the groans! despan
Tended the sick, busied from *couch* to *couch*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly Miv,
Forsook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden.*
 3. A layer, or stratum.
This heap is called by naturalists a *couch*, or bed, of raw matt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- COUCHANT. adj.** [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.
If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant but rather *couchant* or dominant. *Brown.*
As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,
In some pulico, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight *couches* close; then rising, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- COUCHEE. n. f.** [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.
None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Leaves and *couches* pass'd without resort. *Dryd.*
- COUCHER. n. f.** [from *couch*] He that *couches* or depresses cataracts.
- COUCHFELLOW. n. f.** [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedfellow; companion.
I have grated upon my good friends for three repieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a gemmy of labours. *Shakspere.*
- COUCHGRASS. n. f.** A weed.
The *couchgrass*, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- COVE. n. f.**
1. A small creek or bay.
 2. A shelter; a cover.
- COVENANT. n. f.** [*covenant*, French; *conventum*, Latin.]
1. A contract; a stipulation.
He makes a *covenant* never to destroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The English make the ocean their abode,
Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *covenant* with th' inconstant sky. *Walker*
Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, say what they will, they stop their ears against them. *L'Estrange.*
 2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.
A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man; consisting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
 3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

- I shall but lend my diamond till your return; let these be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*
- TO COVENANT. v. n.** [from the noun.]
1. To bargain; to stipulate.
His lord ried commonly to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might treely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser.*
It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
By words men come to know one another's muids; by these they *covenant* and confederate. *Scott.*
Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To agree with another on certain terms; with for before either the price or the thing purchased.
They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matthew.*
Pointing to a heap of sand
For ev'ry grain, to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth.*
- COVENANTE'R. n. f.** [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.
Both of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Aschiffe's Paragon.*
- COVENANTER. n. f.** [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.
The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Professors against the Covenant.*
- CO'VENOUS. adj.** [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.
I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds; or thousands of years. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
- TO COVER. v. a.** [*couvrir*, French.]
1. To overspread any thing with something else.
The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are *covered* over with corn. *Isaias.*
Sea *cover'd* seas,
Sea without shore. *Milton.*
The flaming mount appear'd
In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*
Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table,
Serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.*
 2. To conceal under something laid over.
Nor be their outward only with the skins
Of beasts, but inward nakedness, much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness
Awaiting, *cover'd* from his father's sight. *Milt.*
Cover me, ye pines!
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs
Hide me, that I may never see them more. *Milton.*
In life's cool vale let my low scene be hid,
Cover me, gods, with Temp'e's thickest shade. *Cowley.*
Or lead me to some solitary place,
And *cover* my secret from human race. *Dryden.*
 3. To hide by superficial appearances.
 4. To overwhelm; to bury.
Railery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with thame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Watts.*
 5. To conceal from notice or punishment.
Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. *1 Peter.*
Thou may'st repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
May'st *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To shelter; to protect.

His calm and blemish'd life
Does with substantial beneficence abound,
And the soft wings of peace cover him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amotes and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting.
Albion's Spectator.

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king.
Dryden.

COVERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secundine is but a general *cover*, not shaped according to the parts; the skin is shaped according to the parts.
Bacon.

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong *cover* or arch over them.
Burnet's Theory.

Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfied with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finish'd yet.
Dryden's Juvenal.

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel so as wholly to exclude the air.
Roy.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a supposed one.
L'Estrange.

As the spleen has great inconveniences, by the pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfections.
Gilbert on the Spleen.

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the fields, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire.
Macaulay.

COVER-SHAPE. *n. f.* [cover and shame.]

Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness?
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

COVERING. *n. f.* [from cover.]

Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.

The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth.
2 Sam.

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me.
Shakespeare.

Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within;
Our eyes the subtle *covering* pass,
And see the lily through its glass.
Cowley.

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread.
Dryden.

Sometimes providence casts things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it.
South.

COVERLET. *n. f.* [couvrelet, Fr.]

The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And silken curtains over her display,
And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*.
Spenser.

This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread.
Dryden's Tables.

I was, for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*.
Swift.

COVERT. *n. f.* [from cover; covert, Fr.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab;
Be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the spoiler.
Isaiah.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from storm and rain.
Isaiah.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or *covert*; according to the season, as was the Roman wont.
Milton.

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven.
Milton.

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*.
 Evelyn's Calendar.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rd's him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And stole into the *covert* of the wood.
I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide.
Milton.

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.
Denham.

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun.
Dryden.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*;
Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.
 Addison's Cato.

COVERT. *adj.* [couvert, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either hide the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden.
Bacon.

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are near forest-woods and *covert* places.
Mortimer.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Tie what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go sit in council,
How *covert* matters may be best discus'd,
And open perils surest answer'd.
Shakespeare.

Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

COVERT. *adj.* [couvert, French.]

The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband: as *covert* baron, feme *covert*.

Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myself! to have my body disabled, and my head fortified!
Dryden.

COVERT-WAY. *n. f.* [from covert and way.]

It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, because usually the besieged pallisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp.
Harris.

COVERTLY. *adv.* [from covert.]

Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (to his foe was high)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surpise.
Spenser.

How canst thou cross this marriage? —
—Not honestly, my lord; but so *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me.
Shakespeare.

Amongst the poets, Perseus *covertly* strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation.
Dryden.

COVERTNESS. *n. f.* [from covert.]

Secrecy; privacy.
Diſt.

COVERTURE. *n. f.* [from covert.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb.
Bacon's Natural History.

He saw their shame, that fought
Vain *covertures*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like *coverture*.
Woodward.

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *potestate viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation.
Covell.

The infancy of king Edward VI, and the coventure of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

TO COVERT. *v. a.* [couvoiter, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to *covert* honour,
I am the most offending man alive.
Shakespeare.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn;
Scarcely have *coverted* what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith.
Shakespeare.

O father! can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the generous mind relax'd by death,
Can *covert* lazy limbs and mortal breath?
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To desire earnestly.

All things *coverting* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot be unto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation.
Hooker.

But *covert* earnestly the best gifts.
1 Cor.

TO COVERT. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some *coverted* after, they have erud from the faith.
1 Timothy.

COVERTABLE. *adj.* [from covert.]

To be wished for; to be coveted.
Diſt.

COVERTISE. *n. f.* [couvoitise, French.]

Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,
Whose greedy lust did liek in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covertise*.
Fairy Queen.

COVETOUS. *adj.* [couvoiteux, French.]

1. Inordinately desirous; eager.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unspoilable coast.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices.
Petr.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is *covetous*.
Shakespeare.

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh.
Locke.

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair soul shall be.
Shakespeare.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation; and then his intentions are polluted.
Taylor.

CO'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] **Avariciously; eagerly.**

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it? *Shak'speare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the world's sense. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Taylor's.*

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well, They do compound their skill in *covetousness*. *Shak'speare's King John.*

CO'VEY. *n. f.* [*couvée*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of waips and *coveys* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a cup of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our manny in disorder. *Addison.*

There would be no walking in a shady wood, without springing a *covey* of toads. *Addison.*

COUGH. *n. f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp ferocity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, mental into fluxes of the body, and then they die. *Bacon.*

For his dear sake long restless nights you burn, Whole-rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou oldst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would *cough* at. *Shak'speare.*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shak'speare.*

The first problem enquireth why a man dath *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of casting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am short. *Pope's Epistles.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs; then into the *aspera arteria*, or wind-pipe; and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wise's Anatomy.*

CO'UGHER. *n. f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Ditt.*

CO'VIN. } *n. f.* A deceitful agreement

CO'VINE. } between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

CO'VING. *n. f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterit of *can*.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. *2 Mac.*

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd by that t' admit his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

CO'ULTER. *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *culter*, and his ax, and his mattock. *1 Samuel.*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *culter*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Foculmental.*

The plough for stiff clay is long and broad; and the *culter* long and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Motier.*

COUNCIL. *n. f.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, sought false witnesses. *Matthew.*

The syrian *council* thus dissolv'd; and forth In order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

In histories compiled by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Add.*

2. Act of public deliberation.

The scepter'd heralds call
To *council* in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assembly, and harangues are heard. *Milton.*

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some I saw all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or *councils*. *Watts.*

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people than a court. *Bacon.*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shak'sp.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. f.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convened. *Shak'speare's Henry VIII.*

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her foe the stronger cause;
A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

COUNSEL. *n. f.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon.*

Beware me not,
When on I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy *counsel*, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shak'speare.*

3. Deliberation; examination of confessions.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observ'd. *Hobbes.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. *Evans.*

This is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord. *Proverbs.*

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shak'speare.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psalm.*

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good *counsel*, and all just works do proceed. *Common Prayer.*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviation usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*. *Shak'speare.*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an overpeaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Bacon.*

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. o.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucretia, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love? *Shak'speare.*

Truth shall nurse her;
Holy and heavenly thoughts shall *counsel* her. *Shak'speare's Henry VIII.*

There is danger of being unadvisedly *counselled*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counselled*. *Bacon.*

All fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived nor; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her never side, though she seemed to make peace with them. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,
The less his *counsel*'d crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counselable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *n. f.* [from *counsel*.] This should rather be written *counsellor*.

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly. *2 Chronicles.*

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wisdom.*

Death of thy soul! Those linen cheeks of thine
Are *counsellors* to fear. *Shak'speare's Macb.*

2. Confident; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old *counsellors* they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise. *Waller.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor*;
And by that virtue no man durst accuse you. *Shak'speare's Henry VIII.*

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *consilarii nati*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and wish of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Vassals.*

4. One that is consulted in a case of law ; a lawyer.

A *counsellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may monthly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extend.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *counsellor*.] The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*.

Bacon.

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number ; to tell.

Here thro' this grate I can *count* every one, And view the Frenchmen.

Shakspeare.

The vicious *count* their years ; virtuous their acts.

Johnson.

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity.

South.

When men in sickness ling'ring lie, They *count* the tedious hours by months and years.

Dryden.

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low ; Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they woo,

When they can *count* more Theban ghosts than theirs.

Dryden.

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.

Locke.

3. To reckon ; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lnd, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness.

Genesis.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat ; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour.

Locke.

4. To esteem ; to account ; to reckon ; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason.

Hooker.

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial.

I Sam.

Nor shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy The publick marks of honour and reward Confer'd upon me.

Milton's Agonistes.

You would not wish to *count* this man a foe ! In friendship, and in nature, obstinate

Phillips's Briton.

5. To impute ; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets *count* to extravagance of look description, shall sooner be.

Roxe's Ambitious Stepmother

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme : with upon.

I think it a great error to *count* upon the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages.

Swift.

COUNT. *n. f.* [*compte*, French ; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount, Of blessed founts for to increase the *count*.

Spenser.

2. Reckoning ; number summed.

By my *count*,

I was your mother much upon these years.

Shakspeare.

Since I saw you last, There is a change upon you.

— Well, I know not What *counts* hard fortune casts upon my face.

Shakspeare

COUNT. *n. f.* [*comite*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A

title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count*.] That may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora.

CO'UNTEenance. *n. f.* [*countenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face ; the system of the features.

2. Air ; look.

A made *countenance* about her mouth, between smirking and smiling ; her head, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness.

Sidney.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shall not see me blush, Nor change my *countenance* for this arrest ;

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

Shakspeare.

So spake our sire, and by his *countenance* seem'd

Entering an studious thoughts abstruse.

Milton.

To whom, with *countenance* calm, and soul sedate,

Thus Turnus.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. Calmness of look ; composure of face.

She smil'd severe ; nor with a troubled look, Or trembling hand, the funeral present took ;

Ev'n kept her *countenance*, when the lid remov'd Dis clos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd.

Dryden.

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word.

Swift.

4. Confidence of mien ; aspect of assurance : it is commonly used in these phrases, *in countenance*, and *out of countenance*.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father.

Sidney.

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer ye shall receive.

Bacon.

Their best friends were *out of countenance*, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded.

Clarendon.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of countenance* in every place ; even in private corners it will soon lose confidence.

Spratt's Sermons.

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence.

Swift.

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other asleep.

Swift.

It is a kind of ill-manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be *out of countenance* that should gain the superiority in such a contest : a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted.

Johnson's Freeholder.

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.

Johnson's Freeholder.

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the middlest crowd, Thought all their glory vain in knightly view, And at great prince's too, exceeding proud, That to arrange knight no better *countenance* allow'd.

Spenser.

6. Patronage ; appearance of favour ; appearance on any side ; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not use the exercise of the christian religion but in private.

Hooker.

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and *countenance* to the civil magistrate.

Darvies on Ireland.

Now then we'll use His *countenance* for the battle ; which being done,

Let her who would be rid of him devise His speedy taking off.

Shakspeare's K. Lear.

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profanities.

Atterbury.

7. Superficial appearance ; show ; resemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent therat.

Ascham's Scholast.

O you blessed ministers above ! Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time Untold the evil, which is here wrapt up

In *countenance*.

Shakspeare's Meas. for Meas.

Made me exchange my state with Tranio, While he did bear my *countenance* in the town.

Shakspeare.

To CO'UNTEenance. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support ; to patronise ; to vindicate. Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.

Exodus.

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason.

Brooks.

This national fault, of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it.

Addison.

2. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*, And to his mistress each himself strove to advance.

Spenser.

3. To act suitably to any thing ; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm ! Banquo !

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,

To *countenance* this horror.

Shakspeare

4. To encourage ; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat.

Wotton.

CO'UNTEenance. *n. f.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counter* sum

The vast proportion of his infinite ?

Shakspeare.

Though these half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*.

Swift.

2. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous, To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,

Be ready, gods ! with all your thunder-bolts Dath him to pieces.

Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop.

A fine gaudy mixx, that robs our *counters* every night ; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers.

Dryden.

In last whipt mausin needles useles lie, And shuttlecocks across the *counter* fly.

Gay.

Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* selling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring lines.

Arbutnot.

Whether thy *counter* shine with sums untold, And thy wide-galling load grows black with gold.

Swift.

4. **COUNTER** of a Horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

Farrier's Dict.

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to ; in opposition to : it is commonly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention run counter to the will of his approbation? *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallel, that frequently they run counter one to the other. *Child on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in running counter to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs! *Shaksf.*

3. Contrarywise.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter. *Locke.*

4. The face, in opposition to the back. Not in use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer. *Sandy.*

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a counter-petition on foot. *Charendon.*

To COUNTERACT. *v. a.* [counter and act.]

To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counteract that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [counter and balance.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or counterbalance. *Locke.*

COUNTERBALANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and counterbalance are. *Dryd.*
Money is the counterbalance to all other things purchasable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite sense of commerce. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from counter and buff.] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots
amain,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and sleeps again. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBUFF. *n. f.* [counter and buff.]

A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a counterbuff, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the issue. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show
What ho! you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' sandbags counterbuff. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *n. f.* [from counter, for a false piece of money, and caster.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caller of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd,
By debtor and creditor, this counterfeits. *Shaksf.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmlets, strong, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, sitting
Each object with a joy. The counterchange
Is feverally in all. *Shakspeare.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM. *n. f.* [counter and charm.] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by countercharms they change
again,
And stand majestic, and recall'd to men. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHARM. *v. a.* [from counter and charm.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable,
and so countercharm all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [counter and check.] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERCHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lye: this is called the countercheck quarrelsome. *Shakspeare.*

To COUNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from counter and draw.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTEREVIDENCE. *n. f.* [counter and evidence.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a counter-evidence, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit; and all because there is no counter-evidence, nor any witness, that appears against it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [contrefaire, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That counterfeits the person of a king? *Shaksf.*
It came into this great's fancy to cause this lad to counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon.*

There have been some that could counterfeit the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing; in such sort, as, when they stand far by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon.*
Say, lovely dream, where couldst thou find
Shadows to counterfeit that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who counterfeited me had heard of the true one. *Saunders.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines! whose rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dead clamours counterfeit,
Farewell! *Shakspeare.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'st give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton.*

To counterfeit, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

t. That is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superfection; in prosperous days
They swear, but in adversity withdraw their lead. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greatest care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than counterfeit. *Roscommon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no counterfeit; to die is to be a counterfeit; for he is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakspeare.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some counterfeit in this your Jupiter. *Addison.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stamp'd. Some cipher with his tools,
Made up a counterfeit; yet my mother seems'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakspeare.*

There would be no counterfeits but for the sake of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. f.* [from counterfeit.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Candem.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from counterfeit.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them mull counterfeitly. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFERMENT. *n. f.* [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and counterferments must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I beheld a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambush among the dishes. *And'son's Spectator.*

COUNTERFESSANCE. *n. f.* [contrefaisance, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfeisance,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubbert.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight
Of that Duciss, when her borrow'd light
Is hid away, and counterfeisance known. *Fairy Q.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *n. f.* [from counter and fort.]

Counterforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terraces subject to bulge. *Cosmopol.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *gage*.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUARD. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *guard*.] A small rampart, with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMAND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a brieve of the gall. *Harvey.*

COUNTERMAND. *n. f.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet, But must he die to-morrow? *Shakspeare.*

To COUNTERMARCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march*.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMARCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *counter-marches* of the animal spirits? *Collier.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMARK. *n. f.* [*counter* and *mark*.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMARK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark*.]

A horse is said to be *countermarked*, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

COUNTERMINE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *mine*.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under

ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thenceinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

To COUNTERMINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

This infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Devoy of Piety.*

COUNTERMOTION. *n. f.* [*counter* and *motion*.] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Dugby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMURE. *n. f.* [*contremure*, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great hot flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNATURAL. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural*.] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternational* hectic extension of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COUNTERNOISE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *noise*.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights to charm and lull asleep, or else by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses to drown, the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTEROPENING. *n. f.* [*counter* and *opening*.] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter secur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

COUNTERPACE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *pace*.]

Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpices* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Sauve.*

Co'INTERPANE. *n. f.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.]

A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have stuf'd my crowns; In cyprus chests my arras *counterpanes*. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERPART. *n. f.* [*counter* and *part*.]

The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

Oh *counterpart* Of our soft sex; will you make our lords: So bold, so great, to god-like we you form'd, How can you love to silly things as women? *Dryden.*

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery, the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addis.*

COUNTERPLEA. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *plea*.] In law, a replication: as, if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate, that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea*. *Cowell.*

To COUNTERPLOT. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot*.] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange.*

Co'INTERPOINT. *n. f.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpane*. See **COUNTERPANE**.

To COUNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise*.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoils we have brought home Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part The charges of the action. *Shakspeare.*

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Dugby.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to bead and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

Co'INTERPOISE. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *poise*.]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand, And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate, A balance more replete. *Shakspeare.*

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales, Wherein all things created first he weigh'd, The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air In *counterpoise*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent.

Bac n.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people.

Swift.

COUNTERPOISON. *n. f.* [*counter* and *poison*.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoison must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimed corrosive, and arsenick.

Arbuthnot

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanic heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That to the *counterpressure* every way,
Of equal vigour, mix'd at their motions stay,
And by a steady poise the whole in quiet lay.

Blackmore.

COUNTERPROJECT. *n. f.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch.

Swift.

To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

To COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll*.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*. To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *n. f.* [*from counterroll*.] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *controlments*, whercof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power, of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.

Bacon.

COUNTERSCARP. *n. f.* [*from counter* and *scarp*.] That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

Harris.

To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.

COUNTERTENOR. *n. f.* [*from counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

Harris.

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *counterscarp* voices.

Swift.

COUNTERTIDE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so Prefaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow.

Dryden.

COUNTERTIME. *n. f.* [*counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.

Dryd.

COUNTERTURN. *n. f.* [*counter* and *turn*.]

The catalanis, called by the Romans status, the height and tall growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.

Dryden.

To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off.

Hooker.

And t'acrewit'hal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;
Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd*.

Fairy Q.

The outward stream, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other.

Wilkins's Dædalus.

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it.

L'Esfrange.

COUNTERVAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.

South's Sermons.

COUNTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was fion'd and judg'd on earth,

Within the gates of hell fat sin and death,
In *counterview*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company.

Swift.

To COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice.

Pope.

COUNTESS. *n. f.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.
— It is, and all the rest are *countesses*.

Shakspeare.

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countesses* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you while he was living, and so gratefully honoured after he was dead.

Dryden.

COUNTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*count* and *house*.]

The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them.

Locke.

COUNTLESS. *adj.* [*from count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kifs for kifs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.

Shakspeare.

But oh, her mind, that orcs which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
Of former curses.

Douglas.

By one *countless* sum of woes oppress'd,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return.

Prior.

I see, I cried, his woe, a *countless* train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.
Pope's Odyssey.

COUNTRY. *n. f.* [*contré*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *conterrata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.

Spruce.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect,
Nature alone should be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the *country* chuse her seat.

Cowley.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*.

Spectator.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, skirre the *country* round,
Hug those that talk of fear.

Shakspeare.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*.

Spruce.

O save my *country*, heav'n! shall be your last.

Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford.

Shakspeare.

CO'RUSTICK. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.
- Cannot a *country* wench know, that, having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal?

Locke.

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to *country* dances.

Speck.

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood.

Locke.

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man.

Locke.

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house.

Locke.

The low mechanics of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him.

Locke.

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love.

Norris.

2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts: as, the country party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her country language.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a country man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar.

CO'UNTRYMAN. *n. f.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground.

See, who comes here?

My countryman; but yet I know him not.

Home, great bard! so fate ordain'd, arose; And, lo! as were his countrymen in fight,

Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,

And set their battles in eternal light.

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their countryman.

2. A rustic; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all courtiers coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country.

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A countryman took a boar in his corn.

CO'UNTY. *n. f.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice.

Every county is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts.

Of these counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chetter, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief governors of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chetter a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordwest, and the county of Lichfield. County is, in another signification, used for the county-court.

Discharge your powers unto their several counties,

As we will ours.

He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherless children.

2. An earldom.

3. [*comté*.] A count; a lord. Obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,

The county Paris.

He made Hugh Lupus county palatine of Chetter, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberè ad gladium, sicut rex reuelat Angliam a l'ecronam*.

COUPE'E. *n. f.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards.

COUPLE. *n. f.* [*couple*, French; *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-stand where I lodge my wife; I'll go in couples with her,

Than when I feel and see no further trust her.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size and humour.

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a couple of shepherds, and by them brought to life again.

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a couple of hundred pounds.

A piece of crystal inclosed a couple of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a couple.

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the couples three,

Ever true in loving be.

Oh! alas!

I lost a couple, that 'twixt heaven and earth Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as You gracious couple do.

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married couple are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked.

He said: the careful couple join their tears, And then invoke the gods with pious prayers.

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive couple.

TO COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;

And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in store, To couple coming hains with sorrow past.

And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans, Still we went coupled and inseparable.

Put the taches into the loops, and couple the tent together that it may be one.

They behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear.

Their concerns were so coupled, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers.

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and coupling rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality.

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so coupled, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction.

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who couples all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man.

TO COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds.

They, with thy lusty crew, Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men, And coupled with them, and begot a race.

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, at water, and the promiscuous coupling of males and females of several species.

After this alliance, Let tygers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep,

And every creature couple with his foe.

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [*couple* and *beg-*

gar.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No couple-beggar in the land

E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand.

COUPLET. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and; holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short couplet, when to the one half beginning, the other half should answer.

Then at the last, an only couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought, A needless Alexandrine ends the song,

That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

In Pope I cannot read a line, But with a sigh I wuth it mine;

When he can in one couplet fix More sense than I can do in six, It gives me such a jealous fit,

I cry, pox take him and his wit!

2. A pair, as of doves.

Amos, as patient as the female dove, Ere that her golden couplets are disclosed,

His silence will fit drooping.

COURAGE. *n. f.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming graces, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,

I have no reish of them.

Their discipline Now mingled with their courage,

Hope arms their courage; from their towers they throw

Their darts with double force, and drive the foe.

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That courage which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason.

Nothing but the want of common courage was the cause of their misfortunes.

COURAGEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage*.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is courageous among the mighty, shall see away naked in that day.

Let us imitate the courageous example of St Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it.

2. It is used ludicrously by Shakespeare for outrageous.

He is very courageous mad, about his throwing into the water.

COURAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.]

Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign; the earl courageously came down, and joined battle with him.

COURAGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the courage of the Jews, that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword.

COURANT. } *n. f.* [*courante*, Fr.] See

COURANTO. } CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a couranto.

2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news

TO COURB. *v. n.* [*courler*, French.] To

bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fatness of these purvy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *carb* and woo, for leave to do it good.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

CO'URIER. n. f. [*courier, Fr.*] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend.
Shakespeare's Timon.

This thing the wary bass will perceiveing, by
speedy *couriers* advertised Solymán of the enemy's
purpose, requesting him with all speed to
repair with his army to Tauris.
Kneller.

COURSE. n. f. [*course, Fr. cursus, Lat.*]

1. Race; career.
And some the arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the *course*.
Cowley.

2. Passage from place to place; progress.
To this may be referred, *the course of a river*.

And when we had finished our *course* from
Tyre, we came to Ptolemais.
Aléts.
A light, by which the Argive Squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore.
Denham.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.
But this hot knight was cooled with a fall,
which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalan-
tans.
Sidney.

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the *course* is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised studding sails,
sprit-sails, and top-sails.
Raleigh's Essays.

7. Progress from one gradation to another; process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly
determined, it must not be altered by another
disputant in the *course* of the disputation.
Watts.

8. Order of succession: as, every one in his *course*.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let
it be by two, or at the most by three, and that
by *course*; and let one interpret.
1 Cor.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If she live long,
And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters.
Shakespeare.
The duke cannot deny the *course* of law.
Shakespeare.

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave
rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title,
must have the same positive grant of God for
his succession; for, if it has not directed the
course of its descent and conveyance, no body
can succeed to this title of the first ruler.
Locke.

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her *course* of
physick, and she continueth very well to this
day.
Wise man's Surgery.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series.
Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy,
chymistry, and mathematicks.
Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grutus perceiving the danger he was in, began
to doubt with himself what *course* were best for
him to take.
Kneller.

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a
common misery, took the best *course* he possibly
could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

He placed commissioners there, who govern'd
it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part
civil.
Davies on Ireland.

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your safest *course*.
Dryd.
But if a tight *course* be taken with children,
there will not be so much need of common re-
wards and punishments.
Locke.

'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take.
Addison's Cato.

The senate observing how, in all contentions,
they were forced to yield to the tribunes and
people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way
also to time.
Sidney.

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so ve-
hement spirits, as it was happy she took a good
course; for otherwise it would have been a trouble.
Sidney.

His addition was to *courses* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with rats, banquets, sports.
Shakespeare's Henry v.

As the drop-py-man, the more he drinks,
the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink;
even so a finner, the more he fine, the apter is
he to sin, and more desirous to keep still a *course*
in wickedness.
Perkins.

Men will say,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook.
Prior.

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is
the sovereign physician in most diseases.
Temple.
So every servant took his *course*;
And, bad at first, they all grew worse.
Prior.

15. Catamenia.

The stoppage of women's *courses*, if not sud-
denly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a
consumption, drop-py, or some other dangerous
disease.
Harvey on Consumptions.

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and fet-
teth on fire the *course* of nature.
James.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range
of stones, level or of the same height,
throughout the whole length of the
building, and not interrupted by any
aperture.
Harris.

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon
the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second *course* of fight.
Shakespeare.

Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god.
Dryd.

You are not to wash your hands till after you
have sent up your second *course*.
Swift.

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there.
Pope.

20. Regularity; settled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they
live as if they thought there was none; their
vows and promises are no more than words of
course.
L'Esrange.

22. Of *course*. By consequence.

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and
commentators of any sect, whose reasonings,
interpretation, and language, which I have been
used to, will of *course* make all chime that way;
and make another, and perhaps the genuine
meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and
uncouth to me.
Locke.

23. Of *course*. By settled rule.

Sense is of *course* annex'd to wealth and
power;

No mule is proof against a golden shower.
Garth.

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as
not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all use-
ful projectors.
Swift.

To COURSE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round terraces
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase.
Shakespeare.

The king is hunting the deer; I am *courching*
myself.
Shakespeare.

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a promise
To be his purveyor.
Shakespeare.

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tedious also in flying of a hawk,
in *courching* of a deer, or hunt, with greyhounds.
Baker's Natural History.

I am continually flouting hares for you to
course; we were certainly cut out for one an-
other; for my temper quits an answer just where
thine takes it up.
Combe.

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To *course*, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them out, and tire them in the heat.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

To COURSE. v. n. To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body.
Shakespeare.
The blood, before cold and settled, left the
liver white and pale, which is the badge of phil-
lanimity and cowardice; but the sherris warm-
s it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the
parts extreme.
Shakespeare.

She did fo *course* o'er my extraneous, with such
a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye
did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy
fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around
his chair.
Dryden.

All at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether *courching* in a maze of light.
Thomson.

CO'URSER. n. f. [from *course*; *course*,
French.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word
not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his *course* strong,
And Atin ay him pricketh with spurs of shame
and wrong.
Spenser.

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *courses*, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Cice stole from her celestial fire.
Dryden.

Th' impatient *course* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already crost'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost.
Pope.

2. One who pursues the sport of courching
hares.

A leash is a leathern thing, by which a fal-
coner holds his hawk, or a *course* leads his grey-
hound.
Hannet.

COURT. n. f. [*cour, Fr. hoert, Dutch;*
curtis, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides;
the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and
squires,

Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace.
Shakespeare.

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a
court for owls.
Trick.

His exactness, that every man should have
his due, was such, that you would think he
had never seen a *court*: the politeness with
which this justice was administered, would con-
vince you he never had lived out of one.
Pope.

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come.
Pope.

2. The hall or chamber where justice is
administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court?
Shakespeare.

St. Paul being brought into the highest court in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state.
Atterbury.

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three courts: a green court plain, with a wall about it; a second court of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments, upon the wall; and a third court, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall.
Bacon.

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or court yard (which is fitter for him) for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken.
Dryden.

4. A small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the courts of their kings, to advise them.
Temple.

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late court at Dunstable.
Shakespeare.

I have at last met with the proceedings of
the court baron, held in that behalf.
Spektator.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery.

Him the prince with gentle court did board.
Spenser.

Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er
lend

Thy frailty virtue to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.
Dryd. Aureng.

Some sort of people, placing a great part of
their happiness in strong drink, are always for-
ward to make court to my young maider, by
offering that which they love best themselves.
Locke.

I have been considering why poets have such
ill success in making their court, since they are
allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatter-
ers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print
or in writing.
Swift to Gay.

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;
Soon to fly it, it will pursue:
So court a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will court you.
Ben Jonson.
Fond with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighbouring princes court her nuptial bed.
Dryden's Æneid.

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love
To Maron, whilst her father's lie's in danger?
Thou might'st as well court the pale trembling
vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring.
Alaric's Cato.

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand court you, though they court in vain.
Pope.

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly
teach children to court commendation, and avoid
doing what they found condemned.
Locke.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. n. f. [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been fully con-
vinced by a famous court-chaplain.
Swift.

COURT-DAY. n. f. [court and day.] Day on which justice is solemnly adminis-
tered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the
next court-day he spoke.
Arbutnot and Pope.

COURT-DRESSER. n. f. [court and dresser.] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of
giving colours, appearances, and resemblances,
by this court-dresser, fancy.
Locke.

COURT-FAVOUR. n. f. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for
pleasures, court-favours, and commissions; and
at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts,
we grow sick of our bargain.
L'Esfrange.

COURT-HAND. n. f. [court and hand.]

The hand or manner of writing used in
records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write court-
hand.
Shakespeare.

COURT-LADY. n. f. [court and lady.] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intole-
rable to them, as the appearing long in the same
clothes or fashion is to a court-lady.
Locke.

CO'URTEOUS. adj. [courtois, French.]

Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred;
full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country;
and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as
those who have been supple and courteous to the
people.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

They are one while courteous, civil, and oblig-
ing; but, within a small time after, are super-
cilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and excep-
tious.
South.

CO'URTEOUSLY. adv. [from courteous.]

Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much
more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he
let them courtlessly pass.
Warton.

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only
easy of access, he did not only courtlessly receive
all that addressed themselves to him, but also
did not disdain himself to travel up and down
the country.
Calamy's Sermons.

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory
of his name, entertained him courtlessly.
Broom.

CO'URTEOUSNESS. n. f. [from courteous.]
Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN. } n. f. [cortisana, low
CO'URTEZAN. } Lat.] A woman of the
town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a courtesan.
With them there are no stewes, no dissolute
houses, no courtesans, nor any thing of that
kind; nay they wonder, with detestation, at you
in Europe, which permit such things.
Bacon.

The Corinthian is a column lasciviously decked
like a courtesan.
Wotton.

Cnariux, the brother of Sappho, in love with
Rhodope the courtesan, spent his whole estate
upon her.
Addison.

CO'URTIESY. n. f. [courtoisie, Fr. cortesia,
Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his
courtesy to strangers.
Peucham.

He, who was compounded of all the elements
of affability and courtesy towards all kind of
people, brought himself to a habit of neglect,
and even of rudeness, towards the queen.
Clarendon.

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly shades
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls,
And courts of princes, whence it first was
nam'd.
Milton.

So gentle of condition was he known,
That though the court his courtesy was blown.
Dryden's Fables.

2. An act of civility or respect.

You sparr'd me such a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and, for these courtesies,
I'll lend you thus much money.
Shakespeare.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scant'd courtesy.
Shaks.

When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in courtesy shew'd me the castle.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a courtesy.
Shakespeare.

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly ac-
cused for not staying for the first blow; or for
not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the
last that shall be eaten up.
Bacon.

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, scarce to a courtesy bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train.
Dryden's Juvenal.

The poor creature was as full of courtesies as
if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is,
I endeavour'd to make her look something
christian-like.
Congreve's Old Bachelor.

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others: as, to hold upon courtesy.

5. COURTESY of England. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth a child of her, that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant per legem Anglie, or by the courtesy of England.
Cowell.

To CO'URTIESY. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only used of women.

Toby approaches, and courties there to me.
Shakespeare.

The petty traffickers,
That courtiesy to them, do them reverence.
Shakespeare.

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly courtiesy to each other.
Prior.

CO'URTIER. n. f. [from court.]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a courtier, he swears.—
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my
purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flatter'd
a lady; I have been politick with my
friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have un-
done three taylors; I have had four quarrels,
and like to have fought one.
Shakespeare.

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a *courtier*. *Shakspeare.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor veiled in state-affairs. *Baron.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *esortiers*, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

Made thee, all honour'd, honest Roman Brutus, With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom, To drench the capitol? *Shakspeare.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III; not out of fear, but wisdom. *Sackling.*

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE. *adj.* [*court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

CO'URLINESS. *n. f.* [*from courtly*.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*. *Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

CO'URTLING. *n. f.* [*from court*.] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it frothily. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'URTLY. *adj.* [*from court*.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time (excuse some *courtly* strains) No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, or which expresses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Sackling. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *n. f.* [*from court*]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd, As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To *courtship*, and such fair ostents of love, As shall conveniently become you there. *Shaksf.*
In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain, And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain. *Dryden.*

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit. *Addison.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtship* to an university, My modesty I give to soldiers bare; My patience to a gamester's share. *Dryden.*

CO'USIN. *n. f.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Latin.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Macheth unseam'd him.
Oh valiant *cousin*! worthy gentleman! *Shaksf.*
Tybalt, my *cousin*! O my brother's child!
Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is spill'd
Of my dear kinsman. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin* german to great Priam's seed. *Shaksf.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. *n. f.* [*in the plural anciently kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; *cu*, Sax.

loe, Dutch.] The female of the bull; for the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and cows, for the most part, are larger than the bull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of cows milk alone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing cows, He fought himself some hospitable house:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Cow. *v. a.* [*from coward*, by contraction.] To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb Untimely ripp'd—

—Accur'd be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cow'd my better part of man. *Shaksf.*

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat cow'd their spirits. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are cow'd,
Their horns of course are understood. *Hudibras.*

COW-HERD. *n. f.* [*cow*, and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*cow* and *house*.] The house in which kine are kept.

You must kouse your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. f.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. f.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *n. f.* [*cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.

CO'WARD. *n. f.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Musdorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward*. *Sidney.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life. *South.*
Tremble ye not, oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die! *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cry. *Shakspeare.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ill foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *n. f.* [*from coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, fir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead!

And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroic valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame:

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryd.*

This great, this holy, tis terrible Being, is present to all our affections: sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Koger.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *n. f.* [*from cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *adj.* [*from coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Mean; besitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life. *Shakspeare.*

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *South.*

CO'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reprov'd them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

CO'WARDSHIP. *n. f.* [*from coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness. Not in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shakspeare.*

To COW'ER. *v. n.* [*cowrrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he *cower* down, and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splitting rocks *cow'r'd* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakspeare.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two; these *cow'ring* low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame sits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden.*

CO'WISH. *adj.* [*from To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrong,
Which tie him to an answer. *Shaksf. in.*

CO'WKEEPER. *n. f.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and *hogherd* are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Breare.*

COWL. *n. f.* [*cugle*, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invent-

ed. to signify his name, faint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?

I'll tell you, friend, a wife man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool.] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *n. f.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,

Which (tolling him something high)

He appenched to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster. *Wife-man.*

CO'WSLIP. *n. f.* [*paralysis*; *cup-lippe*, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip*.]

Cowslip is also called *pagil*, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of *primrose*. *Miller.*
He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee socks, there sock I;

In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little sons

Permit to range the pastures: gladly they

Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet. *Philips.*

COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. f.* A species of *mullein*.

CO'XCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them in the patty alive; she rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick, and cried, down, wantons, down! *Shakespeare.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shak.*

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I sent to her,

By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,

Tokens and letters, which she did defend. *Shak.*

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,

Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters. *L'Estrange.*

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not to be scandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made *coxcomb*, nature's neat but fool. *Pope.*

4. A kind of red flower.

COXCOMICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word, unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, so false cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French; from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jafon is as *coy* as is a maide;
He looked piteously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,

A foe of folly and immodest toy;

Still solemn sad, or still disdainful *coy*. *Spenser.*

Like Phœbus sang the no less am'rous boy;

Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

The Nile's *coy* source. *Grainger.*

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!

No more; but make me happy to my gust,

That is, without your struggling. *Dryden.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.—

—Thas to *coy* it!

With one who knows you too! *Rowe.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he *coy'd*

To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

To COY. *v. a.* [for *decoy*.] To allure.

Not in use.

I'll mountbank their loves,

Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

CO'YLY. *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve;

with disinclination to familiarity.

This said, his hand he *coyly* snatch'd away

From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman.*

CO'YNES. *n. f.* [from *coy*.] Reserve;

unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and the putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coynes* feign,

And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

CO'YSTREL. *n. f.* A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trail, their common wrongs to wreak:

The mulet and the *coystrel* were too weak,

To sooze the falcon. *Dryden.*

Coz. *n. f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *coysin*.

Be merry, *coz*; hence sudden sorrow

Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

To COZEN. *v. a.* [To *coze* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat; because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the muster-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenser.*

Guring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to publick mirth for having been *cozened*. *Clarendon.*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I please to lengthen out his date

A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate. *Dryden.*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a impost. *Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of *cozenage*, As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye, Disguised cheaters. *Shakespeare.*

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and *cozenage*; and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a man's argument. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;

For though some long ago
Like certain colours mingled to and fo,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits, without the least suspicion of their *cozenage*. *Glanville's Scyllis.*

Swauge *coz'nage*! none would live past years again,

Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryd. Jur.*

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and shopkeepers. *Swift.*

CO'ZENER. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, fir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shaksp.*

CRAB. *n. f.* [*crabba*, Sax. *krabbe*, Dut.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the *crab*, the crawfish, the hotmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fox catches *crab* fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble stock
Was graft with *crab* tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare.*

Fetch me a dozen *crab* tree staves, and bring ones; these are hat switches. *Shakespeare.*

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the haunting owl. *Shakespeare.*

Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crab* stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Phillips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

CRAB. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any four or degenerate fruit: as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plum.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighbor'ing coast. *Dryden.*

CRA'BBED. *adj.* [from *crab*.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; four.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear,
Of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*

O, she is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had found themselves to death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love. *Shakspeare.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude fuit it reigns. *Milton.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside, he was a threwd philosopher,
And had read ev'ry text and glo's over;
Whate'er the *crabbed* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally *crabbed*.
Dryden.

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius
Are againt gods, you know. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed*.] Peevishly; morosely; with perplexity.CRA'BBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crabbed*.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRA'BER. *n. f.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside
such unadoral fishermen as otters, the cormo-
rant, and the *craber*, which some call the
water-rat. *Walton's Angler.*

CRABS-EYES. *n. f.* Whitish bodies,
rounded on one side, and depressed on
the other, heavy, moderately hard, and
without smell. They are not the eyes
of any creature, nor do they belong to
the crab, but are produced by the com-
mon crawfish: the stones are bred in
two separate bags, one on each side of
the stomach. They are alkaline, ab-
sorbent, and in some degree diuretick.
Hill.

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to
cure themselves with *crabs-eyes*. *Boyle.*

CRACK. *n. f.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacancy made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a
fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same
part where the blow was inflicted, or in the con-
trary part. *Wiseman.*

At length it would *crack* in many places;
and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear
of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark,
sky-colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The found of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks*.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest:
Far off the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast.
Dryden.

4. Any sudden and quick found.

A fourth?—stare eye!
What will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of
doom? *Shakspeare.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thun-
derbolts, that every now and then flew up from
the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Akbf.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*, sing him to th'
ground. *Shakspeare.*

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakspeare.*

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions,
without burthening the subject; but cannot get
the parliament to listen to me, who look upon
me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boast.

Leadings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*
All those against that foot did bend their batteries.
Spenser.

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh
and warm litter out of the stable, a good thick-
ness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, inadam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd*.
Shakspeare.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* oats,
having no other reason but because thou hast haz-
ard eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Should some wild fig tree take her native
bent,

And have below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryden.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings.
Donne.

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *crack'd* to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam oow, he lives like other folks;
He takes his clumping pint, he *cracks* his jokes.
Pope.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you
not? *Shakspeare.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers di-
vide: in cities, mutinies; in counties, discord;
in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt
son and father. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's
stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous
of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their
heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were
crack'd. *Resommon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, where-
by we were reduced to make use of one part,
which was straight and intire. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exche-
quers, *cracks* when little comes in and much
goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden found.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shakspeare.

4. To boast; with *of*.

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright,
And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*:
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.
Shakspeare.

CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brain-
ed*.] Crazy; without right reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-ground-
ed sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows.
Arbutnot and Pope.

CRACK-HLMP. *n. f.* [*crack* and *hemp*.]

A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-
rope: *surcifer*.

Come hither *crack-hemp*

—I hope I may chuse, fir,

—Come hither, you rogue:

What, have you forgot me?

Shakspeare.

CRACK-ROPE. *n. f.* [*crack* and *rope*.]

A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *crack*.]

1. A noisy boaling fellow.

What *cracker* is this fame that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shakspeare's King John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great re-
port, almost like a *cracker*. *Boyle.*

And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have done 't with bonfires, and at home
Made squibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his match,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With squibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice which *crackles* at a thaw. *Dowe.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire.
Dryden's Aeneid.

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvey which occa-
sions a *crackling* of the booes; in which case
marrow performs its natural function of moisten-
ing them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CRA'CKNEL. *n. f.* [from *crack*.] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he seek with daily fate,
His clownish gifts and cortices I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit.
Spenser.

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And with our offerings help to raise his vails.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CRADLE. *n. f.* [*crabel*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, fir, a son for her *cradle*, ere
she had a husband for her bed. *Shakspeare.*

No jutting steeze,
Buttride nor coigne of vantage, but this bed
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*.
Shakspeare.

His birth, perhaps, some pa'try village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryd.*

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by
degrees the playthings of a little more advanced
age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, so nigh!
To live is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposeing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to
war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even
from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises.
Spenser's Ireland.

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves
her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together.
Shakspeare's As you like it.

They should scarcely depart from a form of
worship, in which they had been educated from
their *cradle*. *Charenton.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure,

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her.

Harris.

To CRADLE. *v. a.* [from the substantive.]

To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville.*

The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street With some betrothed virgin's herse we meet; Our infant's fun'ral, from the cheated womb Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryd.*

He shall be *cradled* in my ancient field, so famous through the universities. *Ath. and Pope.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES. *n. f.* [from *cradle* and *clothes*.] Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd

That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd, In *cradle-sabbath*, our children, where they lay, And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet; Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakspeare.*

CRAFT. *n. f.* [cræft, Sax. *craft*, in old Welsh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill-applied in a land. *Watton.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet; poetry is his skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy that the nath committed; And this deceit loses the name of *craft*, Of disobedience, or undutious title. *Shaksfp.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Out of use.

You've made fair hands,

You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

CRRAFTILY. *adv.* [from *crafty*.] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impair'd his credit, was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knolles.*

May he not *craftily* infer

The rules of friendship too severe, Which chain him to a hated trust; Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

CRRAFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem.

He taketh the wife in their own *craftiness*. *Job.*

CRRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*craft* and *man*.] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanic.

That her became, as polish'd ivory, Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid With fair vermilion. *Spenser.*

What reverence he did throw away on slaves, Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of titles. *Shakspeare.*

What a resemblance th'is advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen*! *Deacy of Piety.*

CRRAFTSMASTER. *n. f.* [*craft* and *master*.] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftsmaster*, he doth not do it right. *Shakspeare.*

There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster*. *Cellier.*

CRRAFTY. *adj.* [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love, And call it cunning. *Shakspeare's King John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in fight, the *crafty* god His wings desin'd, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG. *n. f.*

1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gibson.*

2. The rugged protuberance of a rock. And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out, With clefts of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way, Where springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat. *Watton.*

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Estrange.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate, And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser.*

4. The final end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRAGGED. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,

Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Crawford.*

CRAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *cragged*.] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Brewerwood.*

CRAGGINES. *n. f.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being *craggy*.

CRAGGY. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight

His dwelling has low in an hollow cave, Far underneath a *craggy* cliff y'pight, Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

It was impossible to pass up the woolly and *craggy* hills, without the loss of these commanders. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came, And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To CRAM. *v. a.* [cræmman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,

As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper, Wit on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakspeare.*

Being thus *cramm'd* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose skull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shak.*

Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by purchase be in penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire; Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King.*

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *cramm'd* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourish'd; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annins, *crafty* feer,

Came *cramm'd* with capon from where Pollio dines. *Pope.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against The stomach of my sense. *Shakspeare.*

Huiter, quoth Hudibras, this sword Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one lease, And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brains down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns, Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*. *Pope.*

CRAMBO. *n. f.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme. So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull

To celebrate some suburb trull, His similes in order set, And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *n. f.* [*krampe*, Dutch; *crampe*, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*,

Side-fitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shak.* In a retreat he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakspeare.*

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of sinews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Hares, laid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertiges, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon, in their animals, will be of our belief. *Brown.*

2. A restriction; confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a shap grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then A waterish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if horrowing be *cramp'd*. *Bacon.*

There are few but find that some companies be numb and *cramp* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome. *Glanville's Sleepers.*

He who serves has still remnants of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermon.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of prophecies. *Burnet's Theology.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for re-

ducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims. *Albison on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people, particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more

Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold, But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPFISH. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See **CRAMP**, sense 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n. f.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowell.*

CRANE. *n. f.* [*cran*, Sax. *kraen*, Dut.]

1. A bird with a long beak, Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *Isaiah.*

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milton.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*. *Mortin r.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk The busy merchant, the big warehouse built, Rais'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson's Zlutunm.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL. *n. f.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd in drosses; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiseman's Surg.*

CRANK. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane*.]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt, to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I fend it through the rivers of your blood, Even to the court, the heart; to th' feat o' th' brain;

And through the *cranks* and offices of man, The strongest nerves, and small inferiour veins, From me receive that natural competency, Whereby they live. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Jest and youthful jollity, Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles, Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *crank*, Dut. *Skinner*.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in use.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate, And beamen the *crag* so stiff and so state As cuckle on his dunghill crowing *cranke*. *Spens.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overfet. [from *kranch*, Dut. sick.]

To **CRA'NKLE.** *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in, And cuts me from the best of all my land A huge half moon, a monstrous cante out. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To **CRA'NKLE.** *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream, Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track Forsook, and drew her humid train alope, *Crankling* her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Disposition to overfet.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranuy*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think, That had in it a *cranied* hole or chink. *Shakf.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and *cranied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown.*

CRANNY. *n. f.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.]

A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the fence; for as you may see great objects through small *cranies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

And therefore heat and laid about, To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, tuted to the *cranies*. *Dryden.*

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *cranies*. *Buener's Theory.*

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot.*

CRAPE. *n. f.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A

thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage, With fifty yards of *crappe* shall sweep the stage. *Swift.*

To thee I often call'd in vain, Against that assassin *crappe*. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn; A faint in *crappe* is twice a faint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRA'PULENCE. *n. f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Diã.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance. *Diã.*

To **CRASH.** *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zephaniah.*

When convulsions cleave the lib'ring earth, Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*. *Smith.*

To **CRASH.** *v. a.* To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine. *Shakespeare.*

Mr. Warburton has it, *crush* a cup of wine.

To *crash*, says *Hammer*, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout. It is surely better to read *crack*. See **CRACK**.

CRAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless Ilium, Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*, Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakespeare.*

Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRASTIS. *n. f.* [*κράσις*.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him. *Glanville.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis* and constitution of the blood and spirits. *South.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and humid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. f.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper, or parchment; for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon.*

The dead sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cras*, Lat. to morrow.] Delay. *Diã.*

CRATCH. *n. f.* [*crèche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.]

The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradise by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was included in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing-cloaths. *Hakerwill on Providence.*

CRAVA'T. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scow'g'd, And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd; Which others for *cravats* have worn About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

The reflectives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To **CRAVE.** *v. a.* [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands?

Hooker.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;

But for the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter.

Shaksp.

The poor people, not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed

Knolles.

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend, the forbearance too of any action proposed.

Locke.

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.

Prior.

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd, the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.

Denham.

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence, and who doffs his coat
To save a fathing in a ferry-boat?

Dryden.

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety.

L'Estrange.

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it by some wicked action.

South.

4. To call for importunately.

Boslow

Your needful counsel to our business,
Which *crave* the instant use.

Shaksp.

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; four cruciations, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terretinal and absorbent substances.

Abulhot on Aliments.

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave* for love,
But more would prove
This heat too little, that too great.

Suckling.

CRAVEN. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a cockcomb? —
—A comb's cock, to Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*.

Shaksp.

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
—He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Shaksp.

CRAVEN. *adv.* Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest
A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly.

Spenser.

Whether it be
Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part
wisdom,
And ever three parts coward.

Shaksp.

Yet if the innocent Ionic mercy find,
From cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;
His noble foes deriv'd not his *craven* kind
Exasperate by such a bloody deed.

Fairfax.

To CRAVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition to divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand.

Shaksp.

CRAVER. *n. f.* [from *crave*.] An insatiable asker. It is used in *Clarissa*.

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*schraunfen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly to *schraunch*.] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by *Swift*.

CRAW. *n. f.* [*kroa*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds.

Ray on the Creation.

CRAWFISH. *n. f.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *craveice*; in French *creveisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crayfish*, the bodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise.

Bacon.

Let me to crack live *crayfish* recommend.

Pope.

The common *crayfish*, and the large sea *crayfish*, both produce the stones called crabs-eyes.

Hill.

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the side of you small hill.

Milton.

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!

Dryden.

The streams, but just contain'd within their bounds,
By slow degrees into their channel *crawl*;
And earth increases as the waters fall.

Dryden.

A worm finds what it teaches after, only by seeing, as it *crawls* from one thing to another.

Grew's Cosmologia.

The vile worm, that yesterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow creature, aljeet man.

Prior.

2. To move weakly and slowly, or timorously.

'Tis our first intent
To shake all cares and business from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* toward death.

Shaksp.

They like tall fellows creep out of the holes; and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it.

Knolles.

For the fleets of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leisure, and *crawled* close by the shore-side.

Haylin.

A look so pale no quittance ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave.

Dryden's Jucenal.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business.

Abulhot's John Bull.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then thrinks to earth again.

Pope.

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time.

Swift.

3. To advance slowly and sily.

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle.

Shaksp.

4. To move about hated and despised.

Reflect upon that litter of all bird opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason.

South.

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled tribunal?

South.

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nation's race,

Dryden.

Crawl through the street, thou'd on, or rudely press'd

By his own sons, that pass him by unblest'd!

Pope.

CRAWLER. *n. f.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRAWFISH. *n. f.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniac saltness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*.

Flyc.

CRAÏON. *n. f.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.

Dryden's Dufresny.

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*craser*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration, the answer of Cain unto Farrel, concerning the children of popish parents, doth seem *crazed*.

Hooker.

Relent, sweet Herma; and, Lyfander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right.

Shaksp.

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness *craze* my limbs.

Mil.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels.

Milim.

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruisth it to a fine sand.

Carew's Survey.

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true to tell thee,
That grief hath *cras'd* my wits.

Shaksp.

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits; only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does.

Tillotson.

CRAZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crazed*.] Decreptitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, us of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them.

Hooker.

CRAZINESS. *n. f.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weaknes.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them.

Uxwell's Vocal Forest.

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRAZY. *adj.* [*crasé*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some letter place,
Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age.

Shaksp.

When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan.

L'Estrange.

2. Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And over moist and *crazy* brains,
In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns.

Hudb.

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Physick can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create.

Dryden.

Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a crazy constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so many, had they truly considered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT, n. f. [An Irish word.]

In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies.*

To CREAGHT, v. n.

It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or present them to ecclesiastical benefices. *Davies.*

To CREAK, v. n. [corrupted from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart to women.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,

On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire, They hiss with heat, and I with fierce desire. *Dryden.*

CREAM, n. f. [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair, Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*, That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*. *Shak.*
Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it semeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

How the drudging goblin fweat,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly fet;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milt.*
Let your various *creams* incircled be
With swelling fruit, just ravih'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates into an oily liquor called *cream*; and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor, called skimmed milk. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used for the best part of any thing: as, *the cream of a jest*.

To CREAM, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing: so used somewhere by *Swift*.

To CREAM, v. n. To gather cream.

There are a sort of men, whose visages do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond; And do a wilful stiffness entertain, With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shaksp.*

CREAM-FACED, adj. [*cream* and *face*.]

Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream*-fac'd lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look? *Shakespeare.*

CREAMY, adj. [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CREANCE, n. f. [French.] In falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leath when the is first lured.

CREASE, n. f. [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner*.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road: I once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp pen-

knife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE, v. a. [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREATE, v. a. [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Genesis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about *free created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight. *Shakespeare.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errors and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipse the clearest truths by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Rescommon.*

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

3. To beget.

And the issue there *create*
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

4. To invest with any new character.

Arise, my knights o' th' hattle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates. *Shaksp.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREATION, n. f. [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating, or conferring existence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character: as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came,
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*

Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry
grace,

Reflecting, Moses-like, his master's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* blest'st. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In days of yore, so matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men. *Pope.*

4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CREATIVE, adj. [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide
thought,

Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days
in the first instance, and of his *creative* power,
is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

CREATOR, n. f. [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world. *Milton.*

When you lie down, close your eyes with a
short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of
your faithful *creator*; and when you have done,
trust him with yourself, as you must do when
you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CREATURE, n. f. [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created
by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship
they did not give to the creator, or for the worship
they did give to his *creatures*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*
Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in
it, must be acknowledged in many respects to
be. *Tillotson.*

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her know-
ledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and
dogs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self fake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Spensf.*

Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
Lo, Tantalus, I here tormented lie. *Spenser.*
Tho' he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you
home;

Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
He would into the stew,

And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been stuck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his
works, but it is imagined he is a vain young
creature, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, fir, would he gripe and wring my
hand;

Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom dost thou despise?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters
and syllables by having them pasted upon little
tablets. *Watts.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

He sent to colonel Mully to send him men,
which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed. *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryden.*

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another. *Chryse's Philosophical Principles.*

CREBRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Diç.*

CREBROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Diç.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. f.* [from *credo*, Latin; *credence*, Norman French.]

1. Belief; credit.

No let it seem that *credence* this exceeds, For he that made the same was known right well To have done much more admittable deeds; I: Martin was. *Spenser.*

Love and wisdom, Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead For ample *credence.* *Shakspeare.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl; but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

CRE'DENDA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith: distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of christianity, that so much startled the world. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,

If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs. *Shakf.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. Less proper.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk, That no particular scandal once can touch, But it confounds the breather. *Shakspeare.*

CRE'DENTIAL. *n. f.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison on the Christian Relig.*

CRE'DIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *credibile.*] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson.*

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the *credibility* of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hosker.*

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *credibile.*] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of physick. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credibile.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce *credibly*; being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *n. f.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Maccabees.*

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spect.* Some secret truths, from leamed pride conceal'd,

To maids alone and children are reveal'd: What though no *credit* doubting wits may give, The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it, Before a play, would lose no *credit.* *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope.*

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hosker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hosker.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed, with regard to property: correlative to *debt.*

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved ion with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To **CRE'DIT.** *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind, And partly *credit* things that do preface. *Shakf.*

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glanville.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so, To *credit* this rude age; and show To future times, that even we Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanville.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbutnot.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not seem to promote our happiness, is but a more specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditable*ness and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South.*

CRE'DITOR. *n. f.* [*creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor.*

There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakspeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not used.

Many sought to feed The easy *creditors* of novelties, By voicing him alive. *Shakspeare.*

CRE'DULITY. *n. f.* [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured, by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts' Logic.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.]

Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble, Whose nature is so far from dung harin, That he suspects none. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold, Who always vacant, always amiable, Hopes thee of flattery gales Unmindful, hapless be, T' whom thou untry'd seem'st fair. *Milton.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. f.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundame. stat's.*

Will they, who deery *creeds* and *creedmakers*, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Biddle's Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords, I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed.* *Shakspeare.*

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See To CREAK.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,

Creeking my shoes on the plain matony? *Shaksp.*

CREEK. *n. f.* [crecca, Saxon; kreek, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,

Stopp'd by their creeks, run softly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a creek, Where winds with reeds and osiers whip'ring play, Their unexpected los and complaints outbreath'd. *Milton.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and creek. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shaksp.*

CREEKY. *adj.* [from creek.] Full of creeks; unequal winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot, Pour'd forth a water, whose out-gushing flood Run bathing all the creeky shore a-flor, Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood. *Spenser.*

To CREEP. *v. n. pret. crept.* [cnypan, Saxon; krepant, German.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Ye that walk

The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep! *Milton.*

And every creeping thing that creeps the ground. *Milton.*

If they cannot distinguish creeping from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd, And creeping vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shaksp.*

Why should a man

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice

By being peevish? *Shaksp.*

He who creeps after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities, but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll creep up into the chimney.— There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the kiln-hole. *Shaksp.*

Whate'er you are,

That in this desert inaccessible, Under the shade of melancholy boughs Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shaksp.*

Of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive silly women. *Timothy.*

Thouickest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth. *Psalms.*

Now and then a work or two has crept in, to keep his first design in countenance. *Asterbury.*

6. To move timorously without foaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to creep along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he creeps, nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife Has crept too near his conscience.— No, his conscience

Has crept too near another lady. *Shaksp.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and creep out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Ruleigh's History.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains some of those fierce nations first crept out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which creeps into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with fervility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,

To send their smiles before them to Achilles,

To come as humbly as they us'd to creep

To holy altars. *Shaksp.*

CREEPER. *n. f.* [from creep.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or creepers, as ivy, biony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE. *n. f.* [creep and hole.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPINGLY. *adv.* [from creeping.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, creepingly entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

CREEPLE. *n. f.* [from creep.] A lame person; a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer

As suburbs or the microcosm of her,

She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st

this,

Thou know'st how lame a creepie this world is. *Donne.*

CREMATION. *n. f.* [crematio, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or cremor. *Ray.*

CRENATED. *adj.* [from crena, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily crenated, or notched, quite round the edges; but not fratted down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CREPANE. *n. f.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CREPITATE. *v. n.* [crepito, Lat.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION. *n. f.* [from crepitate.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. The participle of creep.

There are certain men crept in unawares. *Jude.*

This fair vine, but that her arms surround Her married elm, had crept along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPUSCULE. *n. f.* [crepusculum, Latin.] Twilight. *DiC.*

CREPUSCULOUS. *adj.* [crepusculum, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and crepusculous glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a crepusculous obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanville's Scepis.*

CRESCENT. *adj.* [from cresco, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a crescent note. *Shaksp.*

With these in troop

Came Astoroth, whom the Phœnicians call'd

Aitait, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

CRESCENT. *n. f.* [crescens, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My pow'r's a crescent, and my auguring hope Says it will come to th' full. *Shaksp.*

Or Bactrian tophy, from the horns

Of Turkish crescent, leaves all waste beyond

The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton.*

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,

And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

And two fair crescents of translucent horn

The brows of all their young increase adorn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CRESCIVE. *adj.* [from cresco, Latin.] Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation Under the veil of wildness, which no doubt Grew, like the summer grass, fastest by night, Unseen, yet crescive in his faculty. *Shaksp.*

CRESS. *n. f.* [perhaps from cresco, it being a quick grower; nasturtium, Latin.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross: the pointal arises from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth. *Miller.*

His court, with nettles and with cresses stor'd,

With soups unbought, and sallads, blest his board. *Pope.*

CRESSET. *n. f.* [croissette, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watchtower. *Hanmer.*

They still raise armies in Scotland

by carrying about the fire-crosses.

At my nativity

The front of heav'n was full of fiery sparks,

Of burning cressets. *Shaksp.*

From the arched roof,

Pendent by subtle magick, many a row

Of starry lamps, and blazing cressets, fed

With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light

As from a sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CREST. *n. f.* [crisla, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, shewn upon our crests to-day, Has taught us how to cherish such high deeds, Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. *Shaksp.*

2. The comb of a cock: whence Milton calls him crested.

Others on ground

Walk'd firm; the crested cock, whose clarion

sounds

The silent hours. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem crests were, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by

his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. *Carmen's Remain.*

The born;

It was a *crest* ere thou wast born;

Thy father's father wore it.

Shakspeare

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide,

And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.

Dryden's Virgil.

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,

They fall their *crests*.

Shakspeare.

CRESTED. *adj.* [from *crest*; *cristatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Aescalontes

Then grow'ling foild'd their *crested* helmets in the dust.

Milton.

At this, for new replies he did not stay;

But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away.

Dryden.

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know,

Jove made not him his master-piece below.

Dryden.

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [from *crest* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear.

Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*.

Howel

CRESTLESS. *adj.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence, third son to the third Edward king of England, sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root.

Shakspeare.

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the *cretaceous* salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles.

Grew.

2. Abounding with chalk.

Nor from the sable ground expect success,

Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune.

Phillips.

CRETA'TED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk.

Dié.

CREVICE. *n. f.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burst.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,

When for his hand he had his two fowls heads.

Shakspeare.

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed.

Addison's Spectator.

TO CREVICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to flaw.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the recent posture, and so to *crevice* the wall.

Watson.

CREW. *n. f.* [probably from *crub*, Sax.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose: as, *gallant crew*, for troops.

Chevy-chase.

There a noble *crew*

Of lords and ladies stood on every side,

Which with their presence fair the place much beautified.

Spenser.

2. The company of a ship.

The anchors dropp'd, his *crew* the vessels moor.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

One of the banish'd *crews*,

I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise

New troubles.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins

With him, or under him to tyrannize,

Marching from Eden tow'rd's the west, shall find

The plain.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The last was he, whose thunder flew

The Titan race, a rebel *crew*.

Addison.

CREW. The prettier of *crow*.

The cock *crew*.

Bible.

CRE'WEL. *n. f.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn

twisted, and wound on a knot, or ball.

Take silk or *cre-wel*, gold or silver thread, and

make these fast at the beat of the hook.

Walton's Angler.

CRIB. *n. f.* [enýbbæ, Sax. *crib*, Germ.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of beads, and his *crib* shall

stand at the king's messe.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet,

And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet.

Pope.

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoaky *cribs*,

Upon uncasy pallets stretching thee,

Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?

Shakspeare.

TO CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut

up in a narrow habitation; to confine;

to cage.

Now I am cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in

To lacy doubts and fears.

Shakspeare's Macb.

CRIBBAGE. *n. f.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE. *n. f.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-

sieve.

Dié.

CRIBRA'TION. *n. f.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The

act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.

CRICK. *n. f.* [from *crizzo*, Italian.]

1. The noise of a door.

2. [from *crýce*, Saxon, a flake.] A painful

stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET. *n. f.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to

make a noise, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about

ovens and fire-places.

Didst thou not hear a noise?—

—I heard the owl scream, and the *crickets* cry.

Shakspeare.

Far from all resort of mirth,

Save the *cricket* on the hearth.

Milton.

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she

died,

And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried.

Gay.

2. [from *crýce*, Sax. a stick.] A sport,

at which the contenders drive a ball

with sticks in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call;

The senator at *cricket* urge the ball.

Pope.

3. [from *kríechen*, German, to creep.] A

low seat or stool.

CRICKETING. *Apple. n. f.* A small species

of apple.

CRIER. *n. f.* [from *cry*.] The officer

whose business is to cry or make procla-

mation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*.

The *criers* command silence, and the whole

multitude present stand in a suspense.

Brewerwood.

The *crier* calls aloud

Our old nobility of Trojan blood,

Who gape among the crowd for their precarious

food.

Dryden.

CRIME. *n. f.* [*erimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.]

An act contrary to right; an offence;

a great fault; an act of wickedness.

High God be witness that I guiltless am;
But it yourself, fir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the
same.

Spenser.

Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,

Of tasting

Like in punishment

As in their *crime*.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love.

Milton.

Pope.

CRIMEFUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.]

Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high

degree; contrary to duty; contrary to

virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,

So *crimeful* and so capital in nature.

Shakspeare.

CRIMELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent;

free from crime.

My foes could not procure me any feather,

So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*.

Shak.

CRIMINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary

to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,

That clear she died from blamish *criminal*.

Spens.

What we approve in our friends, we can hardly

be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves.

Rogers.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not inno-

cent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, ren-

ders us *criminal* in the sight of God.

Rogers.

3. Not civil: as, a *criminal* prosecution;

the *criminal* law.

CRIMINAL. *n. f.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?

Curb your ill-manner'd zeal.

Dryd. Spanish Fr.

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons that had held chief place of

authority in their countries; all three ruined,

not by war, or by any other disaster, but by jus-

tice and sentence, as delinquents and *criminals*.

Bacon.

CRIMINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not

innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they

may be *criminally* employed on all.

Rogers.

CRIMINALNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminal*.]

Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*crimino*, Lat.]

The act of accusing; accusation; ar-

raignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Lat.]

Relating to accusation; accusing; cen-

sorious.

CRIMINOUS. *adj.* [*criminosus*, Latin.]

Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and

criminosus guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and

claim to all mercies, which are made over to

him by Christ.

Hammond.

CRIMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminosus*.]

Enormously; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity,

which were most *criminosly* omitted before.

Hammond.

CRIMINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminosus*.]

Wickedness; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *crimi-*

nousness in him, as willingly to expose his life to

the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies.

King Charles.

CRIMOSIN. *n. f.* [*crimosino*, Italian; com-

monly written as it is pronounced, *crim-*

son.] A species of red colour tinged

with blue.

Upon her head a *crinofa* coronet,
With damask roses and daffodils set,
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the white violet. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields
and glides. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear
backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves;
and his tenants stick by him. *Abbotnot.*

TO CRIMPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*,
crimple.] To contract; to corrugate; to
caule to shrink or contract.

He pass'd the cavity through them, and accordingly
crimped them up. *Wifeman.*

CRIMSON. *n. f.* [*crimzino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very
deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds
of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow.
Boyle on Colours.

Why does the soil endure
The hushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet
rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if
she deny the appearance of a naked hind boy,
in her naked seeing self? *Shakespeare.*

Bery's sign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*
The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms around,
And the disdainful soul came rushing through the
wound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TO CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
die with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius. Here wast thou bay'd,
brave hart!

Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe.
Shakespeare.

CRINCUM. *n. f.* [a cant word.] A cramp;
a contraction; whimsy.

For jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudib.*

TO CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*,
German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakespeare.*

TO CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court
with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong,
that they are always bowing and *cringing*.
Abbotnot.

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place
Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift.*

CRINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bow;
servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me,
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks.
Philips.

CRINIGEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.]
Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Diã.*

TO CRINKLE. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dut.]
To go in and out; to run in flexures:
diminutive of *crankle*.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie?
King's Cookery.

TO CRINKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A
wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.]
Hairy. *Diã.*

CRINO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness.
Diã.

CRIPPLE. *n. f.* [*crÿpel*, Sax. *krepel*,
Dutch.] A lame man; one that has
lost or never enjoyed the use of his
limbs. *Donne*, with great appearance of
propriety, writes it *creepel*, from *creep*.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countenance,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shakespeare.*
I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays
are in my mind, the reader must determine.
Dryden.

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from
his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand upright
on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

TO CRIPPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To lame; to make lame; to deprive of
the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryd.*
Tetyx, the ducing-master, threw himself
from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall.
Admison.

CRIPPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cripple*.]
Lameness; privation of the limbs
Diã.

CRISIS. *n. f.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills,
or changes to the better; the decisive
moment when sentence is passed.

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair
comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying
down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the
late rebellion, when it was the duty of every
Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the
government, in a manner suitable to his station
and abilities. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CRISP. *adj.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.
Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows.
Bacon.

The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired.
Hale.

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding
brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless
locks,

Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green
land

Answer your summons; Juno does command.
Shakespeare.

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors sound-
eth better; which may be by reason, not of the
disposition of the air, but of the wood or string
of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*,
and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon.*

TO CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or
curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Young I'd have him too;
Yet a man with *crisp'd* hair,
Cast in thousand tresses and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonson.*

Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflamma-
tions in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of
the dura mater and brain, and sometimes pro-
duces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twist.

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bow'rs
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that issue tomt the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPATION. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in
the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them;
as he lions are rufate, and have great manes;
the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRISPING-PIN. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] A
curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the
mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*.
Isaiah.

CRISPISULCANT. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*,
Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as light-
ning is represented. *Diã.*

CRISPNESS. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] Curled-
ness.

CRISPY. *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakespeare.*

CRITERION. *n. f.* [*κρίτηριον*.] A mark
by which any thing is judged of, with
regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the
badge of primitive believers; but we may be
known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanville.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by
which every man may discover and find out the
gracious or ungracious disposition of his own
heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do you eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink?
Pope's Horace.

CRITICK. *n. f.* [*κρίτικος*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of
literature; a man able to distinguish
the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of se-
veral things, whereof we read the names in an-
cient authors, than all the large and laborious
arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Pope.*

3. A snail; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I saw, that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place.
Pope.

Where an author has many beauties consistent
with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks*
exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-
nature. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be
a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour.
Swift.

CRITICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to critic-
icism; relating to the art of judging
of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world ad-
vance,

But *critick* learning flourish'd most in Fr ee.
Pope.

CRITICK. *n. f.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poetry of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison on Medals.*

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wife man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd;
My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

To CRITICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To play the critick; to criticize.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Temple.*

CRITICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticism: as, he wrote a *critical dissertation* on the last play.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?—

—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shakspeare.*

4. [from *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by fensens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

5. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside. *Swift.*

6. Producing a crisis or change of the disease: as, a *critical* sweat.

CRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical*.]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several hundred of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

2. At the exact point of time.

CRITICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *critical*.]

Exactness; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRITICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character;
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expences. *Lease.*

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* To censure; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

CRITICISM. *n. f.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Preface.*

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin *critick*, who has not shewn, even in the stile of his *criticism*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addison.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [spacezzan, Saxon; *crocare*, Italian; *crociare*, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*.
Mary's Virgil.

So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom thook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*. *Pope.*

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British christians food;
And France robs marshes of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakspeare.*

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow. *Dryden.*

At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addison.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to fill the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skins the river's watry face;
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee.*

CROCEOUS. *adj.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *DiD.*CROCITATION. *n. f.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.]

The croaking of frogs or ravens. *DiD.*

CROCK. *n. f.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.CROCKERY. *n. f.* Earthen ware.CROCODILE. *n. f.* [from *κροκόδι*, saffron, and *δαιμα*, fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is

said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. *Calmat.*

Glosser's show

Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*
With four white eyes relenting passengers. *Shaksp.*

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryden.*
Kneeling *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;
Sirens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Graville.*

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called fox, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Ternaux.*

CROCODILINE. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.]

Like a crocodile. *DiD.*

CROCUS. *n. f.* A flower.

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson.*

CROFT. *n. f.* [croft, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd,

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *n. f.* [*croisade*, Fr. from

CROISA'DO. } *crois*, a cross.] A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisade*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CROISES. *n. f.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CRONE. *n. f.* [crone, Sax. according to *Vesflegan*; *kronie*, Dutch, according to *Skinner*.]

1. An old ewe.
Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and foch old turr gs. *Tuffer.*

2. In contempt, an old woman.
Take up the bastard,
Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*. *Shaksp.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *n. f.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.CRO'NY. *n. f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *crories*,
Th' spouses of your cause and monies. *Hudib.*

To oblige your *crony* Swift,

Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange, an astrologer should die
Without one wonder in the sky!

Not one of all his *crony* stars
To pay their duty at his hearth! *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. f.* [*crooc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.
2. A sheephook.
I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the *crook* before. *Comely.*

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent ; a meander.

There fall those saphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend ; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds
from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will
soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbutnot.*

2. To pervert from rectitude ; to divert
from the original end.

Whatever affairs pass fac'd a man's hands, he
crooketh them to his own ends ; which must needs
be often eccentric to the ends of his matter or
state. *Bacon*

To CROOK. *v. n.* To be bent ; to have
a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked
more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards. *Caunden.*

CROOKBACK. *n. f.* [*crook* and *back*.] A
term of reproach for a man that has
gibbous shoulders.

Aye, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any he the proudest of thy sort. *Shakspeare.*

CROOKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoul-
ders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negroe for a swan ; a *crookback'd* lass
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are millions of truths that a man is
not, or may not think himself, concerned to
know ; as, whether our king Richard III. was
crookbacked or no. *Locke.*

CROOKED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent ; not straight ; curved.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a
hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding
body ; and sounds are propagated as readily
through *crooked* pipes, as through straight ones.
Newton's Opticks.

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it
is as well an index of its own rectitude as of
the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward.*

2. Winding ; oblique ; anfractuons.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk
in, if he thinks that he is in the right way,
wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow.
Locke.

Among the *crooked* lanes, oo every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson.*

3. Perverse ; untoward ; without recti-
tude of mind ; given to obliquity of
conduct.

They have corrupted themselves : they are a
perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.*

Hence, heap of wrath ; soul, indigested lump !
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakspeare.*

We were not born *crooked* ; we learned those
windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly ; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk
crookedly towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CROOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness ; curvity ;
the state of being inflected ; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even-
ly : crebly discern what is *crooked* ; because the ab-
sence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof,
is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their
false gods, they would make a severe search to
see if there were any *crookedness* of spot, any un-
beauty or deformity, in their sacrifice.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

CROP. *n. f.* [*crop*, Saxon.] The *crop*
of a bird ; the first stomach into which
its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution
of the meat in the mouth ; but, in such as
are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed
into the *crop* or *crop*. *Ray.*

But fluttering there, they nestle near the
throne,

And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny buzzards known. *Dryden.*

CROP. *n. f.* [*croppa*, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing ;
as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest ; the corn gathered off a
field ; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than
mowing of it too soon. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guileless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing ; to
mow ; to reap ; to lop.

Cropp'd are the slower-de-luces in your arms ;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakspeare.*

He, upon whose side
The fewest roses are *cropp'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakspeare.*

All the budding honours on thy crest
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shakspeare.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a
tender one, and will plant it upon an high moun-
tain. *Ezek.*

There are some tears of trees, which are combed
from the beards of goats ; for when the goats
bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings,
the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and
hangeh upon their beards. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry tyme ! *Dryden.*

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine !
Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus
cropp'd. *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops ;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*

Death destroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench !
She made great Cesar lay his sword to-bed ;
He plough'd her, and she *cropt*. *Shakspeare.*

CROPPFUL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated ;
having a full belly.

He, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength ;
And *crop-full*, out of door he flings
Fire the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CROPPER. *n. f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of
pigeon with a large crop.

There be tame and wild pigeons ; and of
tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walker.*

CROPSICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick
with repletion ; sick with excess and
debauchery.

Strange odds ! where *crop-sick* drunkards must
engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate's Juvenal.*

CRO'SIER. *n. f.* [*croisier*, Fr. from *croix*, a
cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop,
which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger
from them ; as in the times of Anselmus and
Thomas Becket, who, with their *croisiers*, did
almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Givevances were were, I must confess, and
some incongruities in my civil government ;
wherein some say the *croisier*, some say the distaff,
was too busy. *Howel.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *croisier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

CRO'SLET. *n. f.* [*croisillet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croislet* red. *Spenser.*

Here an unfinish'd diamond *croislet* lay,
To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following
passage, by mistake, for *corselet*.

The *croislet* some, and some the cushions mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden.*

CROSS. *n. f.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*,
Latin.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles
over another ; the instrument by which
the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways
of that part of the quill which hath the pith,
and crossways of that piece of the quill without
pith. *Bacon's Natural History.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite
love of your Saviour, who offered himself for
you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Taylor.*

2. The ensign of the christian religion.

Her holy faith and christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Roswe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to
excite devotion, such as were anciently
set in market-places.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shakspeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs ;
misfortune ; hinderance ; vexation ;
opposition ; misadventure ; trial of pa-
tience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischance
in my love, whensoever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses* ; but
no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonson.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean
fortune hath but small ones. *Taylor.*

6. Money, so called because marked with
a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of
the very earth to follow him, though he had not
a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howel.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,
Who neither carried back nor brought one *cross* ! *Dryden.*

7. *Cross* and *Pile*, a play with money ; at
which it is put to chance whether the
side, which bears a cross, shall lie up-
ward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile* ;
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys'
play ; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose ; or, what's
your's is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines made their own judges,
so as the king's writ did not run in those coun-
ties, but only in the church lands lying within

the same, which were called the *crosses*; wherein the king made a sheriff: so in each of these counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *crosses*. *Sir J. Davies.*

CROSS. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *crosses* refraction of the second prism: that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *crosses* to the motion of the equator. *Holler on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *crosses* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To stand against the deep dread-holted thunder?
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick *crosses* lightning? *Shakespeare.*

3. Adverse; opposite: often with *to*.

We're both love's captives; but with fate fo
crosses,

One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryden.*
Crosses to our interests, curbing sense and sin;
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *crosses* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterb.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *crosses* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South.*

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself,
because he had received a *crosses* answer from his mistress?
Taylor.

All *crosses* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillotson.*

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarities and contradictions, that seemed to lie *crosses* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful, acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crosses* and severest passages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *crosses* and unlucky issue of my design; for, by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarechus made a *crosses* marriage also with Durilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Crosses marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CROSS. *prep.*

1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *crosses* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Kneller.*

Between the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *crosses* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway
Dryden's Virgil.

Crosses his back, as in triumphant *crosses*,
The hope and pillar of the house was born. *Dryd.*

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *crosses* a village. *L'Esfrange.*

To *CROSS.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This fore'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,
To *crosses* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The loxia, or *cross-bill*, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crossing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *crossing* of the bill was designed for this service. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To fight with the *crosses*.

Retort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exercise the beds, and *crosses* the walls. *Dryd.*

3. To cancel: as, to *cross* an article.

4. To pass over.
He conquered this proud Turk as far as the
Helleispoint, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to
the Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whose only sake
We sought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter
lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying, 'gan to turn aside,
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do
crosses. *Spenser.*

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I *cross* this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel.*
He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colpeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he *crossed* all they proposed. *Clarendon.*

Buried in private, and so suddenly!
It *crosses* my design, which was 't allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Still'd with our late successes on the sea,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *cross*,
We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *cross'd*,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost. *Adairson's Cato.*

7. To counteract; to be inconsistent with

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governor is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and *crossed*, or other combs appointed him from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *cross* this in the smallest. *Shakespeare.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crosses* us. *Hooker.*
It is certain, howsoever it *cross* the received opinion, that sounds may be creat'd without air. *Bacon's Natura: History.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his joins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakespeare.*

To *CROSS.* *v. n.*

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. f.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To *CROSS-EXAMINE.* *v. a.* [*crosses* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but *cross-examine* and interrogate their actions against their words, they will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. *Decay of Piety.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or *cross-examine* the witnesses. *Speelman.*

CROSS-STAFF. *n. f.* [from *cross* and *staff.*] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

CROSSBITE. *n. f.* [*cross* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Esfrange.*

To *CROSSBITE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetoric must be spent against *cross-biting* a country evidence, and frightening him out of his senses. *Coilier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature slyly had thought fit,
For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit. *Prior.*

CROSSBOW. *n. f.* [*cross* and *bow.*] A missile weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with *cross-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew of Cornwall.*

The mailer of the *cross-bow*, lord Rambures. *Shakespeare.*

Testimony is like the shot of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argument is like the shot of the *cross-bow*, equally forcible whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf. *Boyle.*

CROSSBOWER. *n. f.* [from *crossbow.*] A shooter with a crossbow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the *cross-bowers* of Genoa against the English. *Raleigh's Essays.*

CROSSGRAINED. *adj.* [*cross* and *grain.*]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *crossgrained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *crossgrained*. *Maxon.*

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in fustian worts,
And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Esfrange.*

She was none of your *cross-grained*, terribles, scolding jades, that one had as good be hang'd as live in the house with. *Arbutnot.*

But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd*,
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

CROSSLY. *adv.* [from *cross.*]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly and *crozly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined.

Tillotson.

3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cross*.]

1. Transverseness; interfection.

2. Perverteness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness* or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief.

Bacon.

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour.

King Charles.

Who would have imagined that the still *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's feat too uneasy to him?

L'Espinage.

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep.

Collier.

CROSSROW. *n. f.* [*cross* and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams, And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G; And says a wizard told him, that by G His issue disinherited should be.

Shakespeare.

CROSSWIND. *n. f.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gusts than prosperous gales.

Boyle.

CROSSWAY. *n. f.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all,

That in *crossways* and floods have lurk'd, Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shaksp.

CROSSWORD. *n. f.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant.

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross.

Miller.

CROTCH. *n. f.* [*croc*, French.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma that Moreton us'd to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*.

Bacon.

Save elm, ash, and crab tree for cart and for plough,

Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough.

Tusser.

CROTCHE. *n. f.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In music.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

Chamb.

As a good harper, stricken far in years, Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall, All his old *crochets* in his brain he bears, But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.

Danvers.

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [from *croc*, a fork.]

A stately temple shoot within the skies, The *crochets* of their cot in columns rise.

Dryd.

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crochets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy.

Hewel.

The horse smelt him out, and presently a *crocher* came in his head how he might counter-mine him.

L'Estrange.

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground: as, the lion *crouches* to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread.

1 Sam.

At his heels,

Least in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,

Crouch for employment.

Shakespeare.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests.

Too well the vigour of that arm they know; They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe.

Dryden.

Your shameful story shall record of me, The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free.

Dryden.

CROUP. *n. f.* [*croupe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES. *n. f.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of *corvets*, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

Farrier's Dict.

CROW. *n. f.* [*crap*, Saxon; *corvus*, Latin.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts.

The *crow*s and choughs, that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles.

Shakespeare.

To *crow*s he like impartial grace affords,

And choughs and daws, and such republic birds.

Dryden.

2. To pluck a *Crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even pluck a *crow* about it.

L'Estrange.

Resolve, before we go,

That you and I must pull a *crow*.

Hudibras.

3. A bar of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latin*s called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight

Unto my cell.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Against the gate employ your *crow*s of iron.

Southern.

4. [from *To crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gately.

To CROW. *v. n.* pret. I *crew*, or *crowed*; I have *crowed*. [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gately or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud.

Shakespeare's Hamlet

Diogenes call'd an ill physician, cock: Why? faith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crew*, men use to rise.

Bacon.

That the lion trembles at the *crow*ing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fatuous.

Hakerwill.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer For *crow*ing loud, the noble Chanticleer,

So high her cock,

Dryden's Fables.

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Selby is *crow*ing, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crow*ing on.

Grandison.

CROWD. *n. f.* [*crud*, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Italian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands.

Pope.

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine, But fed us by the way with food divine.

Dryden.

4. [from *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minstrels 'gin to shrill aloud Their merry musick that resounds from far, The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowd*, That well agree withouten breach or jar.

Spenser.

His fiddle is your proper purchase, Won in the service of the churches; And by your doom must be allow'd To be, or be no more, a *crowd*.

Hudibras.

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowd*ing its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself.

Watts.

2. To press close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense *Crowd* us and crush us to this monstrous form, To hold our safety up.

It seems probable that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.

Burnet's Theory.

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowd*ed into an instant.

Locke.

Then let us fill This little interval, this pause of life, With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.

Addison's Gate.

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil, And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?

Granville.

4. **To CROWD Sail.** [a sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king; *Crowd* through their gates; and, in the fields of light,

The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin Amidst so many virtues *crowd*ed in.

Corbett.

CROWDER. *n. f.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chase sung by a blind *crowder*.

Steevens.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] A flower.

CROWFOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up.

It is used in war for incummoding the cavalry.

Military Dict.

CRO'WKEEPER. *n. f.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A scare-crow.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*.
Shakespeare.

CROWN. *n. f.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dutch; *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*? —

—My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:

My *crown* is call'd content;

A *crown* it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shaksp.*

Look down, you gods,

And on this couple drop a blisful *crown*. *Shaksp.*

I would the college of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,

And set the triple *crown* upon his head. *Shaksp.*

Is it not as great a presumption in us to be-

come God's sons; and to inherit kingdoms, and

to hope for *crowns*, and thrones, and sceptres,

as it is to sit down with him as his guests?

Kettlewell.

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the
feast. *Eccclus.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but
we an incorruptible. *1 Cor.*

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,

But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crown* in several countries
places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous
sense.

If he awake,

From toe to *crown* he'll fill our skins with
pinches,

Make us strange stuff. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

While his head was working upon this thought,

the toy took him in the *crown* to fend for the

songster. *L'Esrange.*

Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,

Some plunge in business, others have their

crowns. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing, as of a moun-
tain.

Upon the *crown* of th' cliff, what thing was
that

Which parted from you? *Shakespeare.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy
crown

Of the base mountains, roll with ruin down.

Dryden's Æneid.

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was

about as big as the *coron* of a man's hat, and

lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surg.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped
with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may misin-

form you, by which they may perhaps gain a

few *crowns*. *Bacon.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread

which is so brown,

May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a

crown. *Suckling.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats,

or *crown*-pieces, sixpence or ducations, or in bul-

lion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to

any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; ex-
cellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men.

Eccclus.

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and

longed for, my joy and *crown*, stand fast in the

Lord. *Philippians.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal orna-
ment.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Her who fairest does appear,

Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umhro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illus-
trious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the
angels, and hast *crown'd* him with glory and ho-
nour. *Psalms.*

She shall be, to the happiness of England,

An aged princess; many days shall see her,

And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it.

Shakespeare.

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name;

She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.

Roscommon.

5. To complete: to perfect.

The lasting and *crowning* privilege, or rather
property, of friendship, is constancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet *crown'd*

Dryden.

CROWNGLASS. *n. f.* The finest sort of
window-glass.

CROWNPOST. *n. f.* A post, which, in
some buildings, stands upright in the
middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB. *n. f.* A sinking filthy scab,
that breeds round about the corners of a
horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and
painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*.]
A flower.

CROWNWHEEL. *n. f.* The upper wheel of
a watch next the balance, which is
driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. *n. f.* [In fortification.]
Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to
gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CROWNNET. *n. f.* [from *crown*.]
1. The same with *coronet*.

2. In the following passage it seems to
signify chief end; last purpose: proba-
bly from *finis coronat opus*.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this gay charm!

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd

them home;

Whose bosom was my *crownnet*, my chief end;

Like a right gipiy hath, at fast and loose,

Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shaksp.*

CROWTOE. *n. f.* [*crow* and *toe*.] A plant.

Bring the rather primrose that forsaken dies,

The tufted *crow-toe*, and the pale jessamine.

Milton.

CROYLSTONE. *n. f.* Crystallized cauk.
In this the crystals are small. *Woodw.*

CRUCIAL. *adj.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Latin.]
Transverse; intersecting one another.

Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial*

incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning

used in its favour. *Sharp.*

To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To
torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE. *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.]
A chymist's melting pot, made of

earth; so called, because they were
formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a
crucible or melting cruce, and set them on the fire,
well covered round about with coals. *Peucham.*

CRUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*,
Latin.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRUCIFIER. *n. f.* [from *crucify*.] He
that inflicts the punishment of cruci-
fixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's

crucifiers. *Hammond.*

CRUCIFIX. *n. f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A
representation in picture or statuary of
our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large
crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our

Saviour represents him in his last agonies of

death. *Addison on Italy.*

CRUCIFIXION. *n. f.* [from *crucifixus*,
Latin.] The punishment of nailing to
a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of
many learned men, happened at our Saviour's

crucifixion. *Addison on Italy.*

CRUCIFORM. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.]
Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.]

To put to death by nailing the hands
and feet to a cross set upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the son of God

afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb.*

But to the cross he nail'd thy enemies,

The law that is against thee, and the sins

Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Milton.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.]
Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. f.* [commonly written *curd*.
See *CURD*.] A concretion of any liquid
into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or prepa-
ration.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in com-
mon *agua fortis*, will give it power of working
upon gold. *Bow.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities

from the plant itself; for no fruit, tak'n *crude*,

has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude* as cannot be ripened to the
degree of nourishment. *Bacon.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the
stomach.

While the body to be converted and altered is
too strong for the efficient that should convert or

alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or
consistence, it is *crude* and unconcoct; and the

process is to be called crudity and unconcoction.

Bacon's Natural History.

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished;
immature.

In a moment up they turn'd

Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath

Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*

Conception. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. Having indigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,

Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton.*

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the
intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dote

Of provinces abroad, which they have seiz'd

To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd.

Ben Jonson.

What peradventure may seem full to me, may
appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger.

Digby on the Seal.

Abſurd expreſſions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Rofcom.*

CRU'DELY. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely;
without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the
moſt,

And all good counſel is on cowards loſt:
The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to ſtay. *Dryd.*

CRU'DENESS. *n. f.* [from *crude.*] Unripe-
neſs; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY. *n. f.* [from *crude.*]
1. Indigeſtion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they pre-
vent indigeſtion and *crudities*, and conſequently
putreſcence of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viſcid aliment creates flatulency and
crudities in the ſtomach. *Arbutnot.*

2. Unripeneſs; want of maturity.

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain
etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horror ſtood.

The Gelons uſe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horſes blood
Dryden's Virgil.

CRU'DY. *adj.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up ſo wiſely as they may. *Spencer.*

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Stennis ſack aſcends into the brain; dries me
there all the fooliſh, dull, and *crudy* vapours
which environ it. *Shakſpeare.*

CRUEL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*,
Latin.]

1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman;
hardhearted; void of pity; wanting
compaſſion; ſavage; barbarous; unre-
lenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern
time,

Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the
key;

All *cruel*'s elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou art that *cruel* god, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood, and human ſacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; miſchievous;
deſtructive; cauſing pain.

Conſider mine enemies; for they are many,
and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Pfalms.*

We beheld one of the *cruelleſt* fights between
two knights, that ever hath adorned the moſt
martial ſtory. *Sidney.*

CRUELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel.*]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barba-
rouſly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only
ſafely fails, but alſo *cruelly* pierces, the hand that
reſts upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryd.*

2. Painfully; miſchievouſly.

The Scottiſh arrows being ſharp and ſlender,
enter into a man or horſe moſt *cruelly*, notwith-
ſtanding they are ſhot forth weakly. *Spencer.*

Brimſtone and wild-fire, though they burn
cruelly, and are hard to quench, yet make no
ſuch fiery wind as *gun-powder*. *Bacon.*

CRUELNESS. *n. f.* [from *cruel.*] Inhu-
manity; cruelty.

But the more cruel, and more ſavage wild,
Than either lion or the lionels,

Shames not to be with guiltleſs blood deſil'd;
She taketh glory in her *cruelneſs*. *Spencer.*

CRUELTY. *n. f.* [*crualté*, French.]

1. Inhumanity; ſavagenes; barbarity;
delight in the pain or miſery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daſtard nobles,

Have ſuffer'd me by the voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the
revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquer-
ing, and the calamities of enſlaved nations.

CRU'ENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.]
Smear'd with blood.

Atomical apothecias paſs from the *cruentate*
cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville.*

CRU'ET. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial
for vinegar or oil, with a ſtopple.

Within thy reach I ſet the vinegar;
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait ſupplied.

CRU'ISE. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall
cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a
bairch, and a little oil in a *cruiſe*. *Kings.*

The train prepare a *cruiſe* of curious mould,
A *cruiſe* of ſiagrance, ſom'd of burnith'd gold.

CRUISE. *n. f.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the origi-
nal *cruiſiers*, who bore the croſs, and
plundered only infidels.] A voyage in
ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportu-
nities to plunder; to wander on the
ſea without any certain courſe.

CRUISER. *n. f.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that
roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

Amongſt the *cruiſers* it was complain'd, that
their furgeons were too active in amputating
fractured members. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } *n. f.* [*cruma*, Sax. *kruyme*,
CRUMB. } Dutch; *krummel*, German.]

1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the
crumb only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk
till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his ſlender teet. *Thomſon.*

To CRUMBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To
break into ſmall pieces; to comminute.

Fleſh is but the glaſs which holds the duſt
That meaſures all our time, which alſo ſhall
Be *crumbled* into duſt. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy
joints,

And *crumble* all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parceling and ſubdividing of
inheritances, in proceſs of time they became ſo
divided and *crumbled*, that there were few perſons
of able eſtates. *Hale's Law of England.*

At the ſame time we were *crumbled* into va-
rious factions and parties, all aiming at by-
interereſts, without any ſincere regard for the pub-
lic good. *Atterbury.*

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year
to the mother church; which they can divide
likewiſe, and *crumble* as low as their will and
pleaſure will diſpoſe of them. *Swift.*

To CRUMBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall
pieces.

There is ſo hot a ſummer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to duſt. *Shakſp.*

Nor is the profit ſmall the peaſant makes,
Who ſmooths with narrow, or who pounds with
rakes,

The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden.*

Ambition high'd: the found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the *crumbling* huſt.

If the ſtone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and
paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

What houſe, when its materials *crumble*,
Muſt not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, proviſion is
made by the late act againſt popery, that it will
daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL. *n. f.* [from *crumena*, Lat.]
A purſe.

The fat ox, that wou'nt lyege in the ſtall,
Is now faſt ſtalled in her *crumenal*. *Spencer.*

CRU'MMY. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft; not
cruſty.

CRUMP. *adj.* [crump, Saxon; *krom*,
Dutch; *krumm*, German.] Crooked
in the back.

When the workmen took meaſure of him, he
was *crump* ſhouldered, and the right ſide higher
than the left. *L'Eſpange.*

To CRUMPLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or cor-
rupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dutch.]

To draw into wrinkles; to cruſh to-
gether in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horſe, and expoſing
his palm to two or three that ſtood by him, they
crumpled it into all ſhapes, and diligently ſearched
every wrinkle that could be made. *Addiſon.*

CRUMPLING. *n. f.* A ſmall degenerate
apple.

To CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a
To CRUNKLE. } crane. *Diſt.*

CRUPPER. *n. f.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the
buttocks of the horſe.] That part of
the horſeman's furniture that reaches
from the ſaddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received ſuch a blow, that he
had loſt the reins of his horſe, with his head
well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horſe.

Where have you left the money that I gave
you?

—Oh—ſixpence that I had a Wednesday laſt,
To pay the ſadler for my miſtreſs' *crupper*.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither ſpar'd
His utmoſt force, and each forgot to ward:

The head of this was to the ſaddeſt part,
The other backward to the *crupper* ſent. *Dryd.*

CRU'RAL. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.]
Belonging to the leg.

The ſharpen'd of the teeth, and the ſtrength of
the *crural* muſcles, in lions and tygers, are the
cauſe of the great and habitual immortality of
theſe animals. *Arbutnot.*

CRUSA'DE. } *n. f.* See **CRUISADE.**

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.

2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of *crusadoes*. *Shakſpeare.*

CRUSE. See **CRUISE.**

CRU'SET. *n. f.* A goldſmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]

1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies;
to ſqueeze; to force by compreſſion.

The afs thruſt herſelf unto the wall, and
Balaam's foot againſt the wall. *Nathan.*

Cold cruſes rheums and deſtillations from the
head, and ſome aſtringent platters *cruſh* out pa-
rulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *cruſhed* treaſure out of his ſubjects' purſes,
by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that ſuit from out the purple grape
Cruiſh'd the ſweet poiſon of miſtified wine. *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd
me:

I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *cruiſh* my ſoul out. *Dryden.*

CRU

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far—
—I don't extend him, fir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakspeare.*
When loud winds from different quarters ruff,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another *crush.* *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruifings irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries!
Shakspeare.
Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as
vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to
oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn
freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in 't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakspeare.*
This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milton.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to
please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his ad-
versaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune
from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune
to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian.*

To CRUSH. v. n. To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. n. f. [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together.
Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison's Cato.*

CRUST. n. f. [crusta, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite
hid under a *crust* of drois. *Addison.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many
different bodies, if they had been all actually
dissolved, they would at least have formed one
continued *crust*; as we see the scorium of metals
always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison.*
The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle
into the lactals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear
of catching cold: when he should have been
hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's
side, learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*.
Addison's Spectator.

4. The outer hard part of bread:

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And petrified with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is
sped,
You'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of
bread. *Dryden.*
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*.
L'Esrange.

To CRUST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.
Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crust*ed it with base piebegan clay? *Dryden.*
Nor is it improbable but that, in procees of
time, the whole surface of it may be *crust*ed over,
as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks
close in upon them. *Addison on Italy*

CRY

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies
stood
*Crust*ed with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without
education, we may observe many great qualities
darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crust*ed
over, like diamonds in the rock. *Fulton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many motly, or very foul
and *crust*ed bottles, let these be the first you truck
at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST. v. n. To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaster upon the
place that was burnt, which *crust*ed and heal'd
in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. a. g. [from crusta, Lat.]
Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not
with one continued uninterrupted
shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster tes-
taceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as
those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous*
kinds, that are very rarely found at land.
Woodward's Natural History.

**CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. n. f. [from crusta-
ceous.]** The quality of having jointed
shells.

CRUSTILY. adv. [from crusty.] Peevishly;
snappishly; harshly.

CRUSTINESS. n. f. [from crusty.]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY. adj. [from crusty.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts
within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admir-
ably well fitted for the business of incubation.
Derham's Physico-Theory.

**2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low
word.**

**CRUTCH. n. f. [crocia, Ital. croce,
French; crucke, German.]**

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*;
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakspeare.*
Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A fealy gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.
Dryden's G. Georcks.

This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*
Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong.
Smith.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch*
forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe.
Pope.

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth vanish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakspeare.*

To CRUTCH. v. a. [from crutch.] To
support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden.

To CRY. v. n. [crier, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.
Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no
more!
Macbeth doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep.
Shakspeare.

While his falling tears the stream supplied,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cried*.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the
Lord, and he heard me. *Jerush.*

CRY

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying, let
us go. *Exodus.*

4. To proclaim; to make publick.
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jerem.*

5. To exclaim.
Yet let them look they glory not in mischief.
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must *cry* against them.
Shakspeare.

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate? *Shakspeare.*
If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert.*

Lysimachus having obtained the favour of
seeing his ships and machines, surpris'd at the
contrivance, *cried* out, that they were built with
more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither;
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the
air,
We wawle and *cry*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart;
but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall
howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah.*
When any evil has been upon philosophers,
they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as
other men. *Tillotson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that I should be
born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*
He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden.*
The child certainly knows, that the worm-
seed or mustard-feed it refuses, is not the apple
or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*.
Donne.

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the
young ravens which *cry*. *Psalms.*
The heards of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Job.*

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He *cried* upon it at the merest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog.
Shakspeare.

To CRY. v. a. To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him:
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Cassharw.*

To CRY down. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries* down an admirable treatise of phi-
losophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Watts.*
Men of dissolute lives *cry* down religion, be-
cause they would not be under the restraints of it.
Tillotson.

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry* down that unworthy course of
late times, that they should pay money. *Bucars.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king.
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry* down
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakspeare.*

To CRY out. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to *cry*; they *cry* out
by reason of the aim of the mighty. *Job.*
With that Susanna *cried* with a loud voice,
and the two elders *cried* out against her. *Esau.*

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration.

3. To blame; to censure: with of, against, upon.

Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now *cries out* on us.

Giddy censure

Will then *cry out* of Marcus: oh, if we
Had borne the business.

Behold, I *cry out* of wrong; but I am not heard.

Cry out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their woeful

Epiphanius *cries out* upon us, as rank idolatry,
and destructive to their souls who did it.

Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things
that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out*
against.

I find every sect, as far as reason will help
them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails
them, they *cry out*, it is matter of faith, and above
reason.

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What is the *criing out*?
—So said her woman; and that her last rance
made

Each pang a death.

To *CRY UP*. v. a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of *criing up* all things which are
brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native
commodities of our own kingdom.

The philosopher deservedly suspected himself
of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude.

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass,
is *cried up* to the stars from whence he pretends
to draw them.

They slight the strongest arguments that can
be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak
ones against it.

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction,
cry up that for sacred, which, if once trampled
on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor
secure.

Poets, like monarchs, on an eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame.

Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry*
up our constant success at a most prodigious rate.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *cry-*
ing up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much
more of that species, instead of others current
here.

CRY. n. f. [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first born in the land of Egypt shall
die, and there shall be a great *cry* throughout all
the land.

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die.

Their narrow and selfish views have so great
an influence in this *cry*, that there are several of
my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in
danger upon the rising of bank-stocks.

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a
miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded
vulgar in their errors; and so the *cry* goes round,
without examining into the cheat.

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to
be sold in the street: as, *the cries of*
London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again.

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds
and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of
different length, put together, which make that
complex idea called tune.

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up
thy cry nor prayer for them.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He turns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight relieves his wonted care.

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fish-
gate, and an howling from the second, and a
great crashing from the hills.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd.
You common *cry* of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek of 'n' rotte: fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcases of unburi'd men,
That do corrupt my air.

CRY'AL. n. f. The heron.

CRY'ER. See CRIER.

CRY'ER. n. f. A kind of hawk, called
the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons,
and very swift.

CRYPTICAL. } adj. [*κρυπτα*.] Hid-
CRYPTICK. } den; secret; occult;
private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more
cryptick ways of working, resolve many strange
effects into the near efficiency of second causes.

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or
delight, do not confine themselves to any natural
order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt
every thing to their ends.

CRYPTICALLY. adv. [from *cryptical*.]
Occultly; secretly: perhaps, in the
following example, the author might
have written *critically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense
without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sa-
pors that are a-kin to it.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. n. f. [*κρυπτα* and *γραφειν*.]

1. The art of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. n. f. [*κρυπτα* and *λογος*.]
Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. n. f. [*κρυσταλλος*.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and natu-
rally colourless bodies, of regularly
angular figures, composed of simple,
not filamentous plates, not flexile or
elastick, giving fire with steel, not
fermenting with acid menstrua, and cal-
cining in a strong fire. There are many
various species of it produced in different
parts of the globe.

Flint crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely
pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either ble-
mished with flaws or spots, or stained with any
other colour. A remarkable property of this body,
which has much employed the writers on opticks,
is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a
black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in
the place of one.

Water, as it seems, turneth into *crystal*; as it
seen in divers caves, where the *crystal* hangs in
fillicidii.

If *crystal* be a stone, it is not immediately con-
creted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a
mineral spirit.

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by
the degree of its diaphanicy and of its refraction,
as also of its hardness, which are ever the same.

2. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body
cast in the glass-houses, called also
crystal glass, which is carried to a de-
gree of perfection beyond the common
glass; though it comes far short of the
whiteness and vivacity of the natural
crystal.

3. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or
other matters shot or congealed in man-
ner of *crystal*.

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a
short time the metals will shoot into certain
crystals.

CRY'STAL. adj.

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Thy *crystal* window open, look out.

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds,
By *crystal* streams that mormur through the
meads.

CRY'STALLINE. adj. [*κρυσταλλινος*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace *crystalline*.
We provided ourselves with some small receiv-
ers, blown of *crystalline* glass.

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment
tending to the health; besides, the pleasure of the
eye, when water is *crystalline*. It is effected by
casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the
current, that the water may strain through them.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky, in saphir throne'd
Illustrious far and wide.

CRY'STALLINE Humour. n. f. The sec-
ond humour of the eye, that lies im-
mediately next to the aqueous behind
the nvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer
to the fore part than the back part of
the globe. It is the least of the humours,
but much more solid than any of them.

Its figure, which is convex on both
sides, resembles two unequal segments
of spheres, of which the most convex
is on its backside, which makes a small
cavity in the glassy humour in which it
lies. It is covered with a fine coat,
called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and es-
pecially the *crystalline humour*, which is of a len-
ticular figure, convex on both sides.

CRY'STALLIZATION. n. f. [from *crystal-*
lizet.]

1. Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as re-
sembles the form of a crystal, variously modified,
according to the nature and texture of the salts.
The method is by dissolving any saline body in
water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a filov
appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot;
and this it does by that attractive force which is
in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason
of its solidity: whereby when the menstruum
or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fixed
enough or evaporated, so that the saline par-
ticles are within each other's attractive
powers, they draw one another more than
they are drawn by the fluid, then with they

run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that, let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily dissect them of their firmness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mafs formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral crystallizations were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodw.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will crystallize by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear. *Shakspeare.*

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,

The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's cubs, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Esrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,

One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A cub, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?
Shakspeare.

O most comical fight! a country squire,
with the equipage of a wife and two daughters,
came to Mr. Snipwell's shop last night; but,
such two unlicked cubs!
Congreve.

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cubb'd in a cabbage, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy swabbers fed;
Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden.*

CUBATION. *n. f.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down. *Diä.*

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Diä.*

CUBATURE. *n. f.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. f.* [from $\kappa\upsilon\beta\omicron\varsigma$, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [Inarithmetick.] See CUBICK Number.

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances. *Greav.*

CUBE Root. } *n. f.* The origin of a
CUBICK Root. } cubick number; or a
number, by whose multiplication into
itself, and again into the product, any
given number is formed: thus two is
the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBEB. *n. f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface. It has an aromattick smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubeb*s are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromatticks, as *cubeb*s, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer.*

CUBICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube*.]
CUBICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Wilkins's Mathematical Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubick numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubick number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discombitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown.*

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *n. f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the stature; and makes a cubit, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by cubits. *Hobbs on Time.*

Measur'd by cubit, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton.*

The Jews used two sorts of cubits; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbutnot.*

When on the goddess's fist I cast my sight,
Scarcely seem'd her stature of a cubit height. *Pope.*

CUBITAL. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that untu men below they appear'd in a cubital stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Corwell.*

These mounted on a chair-cumle,
Which moderns call a cucking-stool,
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras.*

CUCKOLD. *n. f.* [*cocu*, French, from *coukoo*.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for 't. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckold* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in 's absence.

For though the law makes null th' adulterers' deed

Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryd.*

Ever since the reign of King Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden.*

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not:
yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. f.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, *cuckold*, or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shakspeare.*

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

CUCKOLDOM. *n. f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

CUCKOO. *n. f.* [*cuculus*, Lat. *cucucu*, Welsh; *cocu*, French; *cokkock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband, at the approach of an adulteress, by calling *cuckoo*; which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

C U D

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*
 The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of Spring, His trumpet shrill bath thrice already founded. *Spenser.*
 The plaining *cuckoo* gray, Whose note full many a man doth mark, And dars not answer, nay. *Shakspeare.*
 Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do toot by night:
 Take heed, ere summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakspeare.*

I deduce,
 From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,
 The tympphony of piping; and touch a theme
 Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Donson.*

2. It is a kind of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him for running!—A-horseback, ye *cuckoo*;—but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shaksf.*

CUCKOO-EUD } *n. f.* [*cardaminus*,
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } Latin.] The name of a flower.

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
 And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
 Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaksf.*
 Nettles, *cuckoo* flowers,
 Darnel, and all the idle weeds. *Shakspeare.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. n. f. [*cuckoo* and *spittle*.]
Cuckoo-spittle, or woodfue, is that ignominious dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; or observable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CUCULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CUCULLATED. } Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

CUCUMBER. n. f. [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the *farina*: others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and tubercinated, which is divided into three or four cells, including many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turkey cucumber. *Muller.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
 With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCURBITACEOUS. adj. [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*

CUCURBITE. n. f. [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*.

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass, upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer.*

CUD. n. f. [*cub*, Saxon.] That food which is reposit in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came

C U E

hither to chew their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathlets wood,
 While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryd.*
CUDDEN. } *n. f.* [without etymology.]
CUDDY. } A clown; a stupid rustick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The slavering *cudlen*, propp'd upon his staff,
 Stood re-dy gaping with a gunning laugh. *Dryd.*
TO CUDDELE. v. n. [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lie close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
 Viewing the tow'ning falcon nigh?
 She *cuddeles* low behind the brake;
 Nor would she stay, nor dare the fly. *Prior.*

CUDGEL. n. f. [*kulfe*, Dutch.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*
 Do not provoke the rage of stones
 And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones:
 Triebles and vanities. *Hudibras.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Estrange.*

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
 His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryd-n.*
 This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the *cud-gel*. *Locke.*

The wife Cornelius was convinced, that these being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel* playing. *Airbuthnot.*

2. *To cress* the **CUDGELS**, is to forbear the contest, from the practice of *cudgel*-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would be to contend at first, and then either to *cross* the *cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

TO CUDGEL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is; and said he would *cudgel* you. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtship. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
 Went home, and was *cudgel'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by, as a company of young fellows were *cudgeling* a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. *L'Estrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. adj. Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy huff,
 And though not fword, yet *cudgel-proof*. *Hudibras.*

CUDLE. n. f. A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are britt, sprat, *cudles*, eels. *Carew.*

CUDWEED. n. f. [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. n. f. [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing: as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech, which the player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and to every one according to his *cue*. *Shakspeare.*

C U F

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
 That he should weep for her? What would he do,
 Had he the motive and the cue for passion
 That I have? He would drown the stage with
 tears. *Shakspeare.*

Let him know how many servants there are,
 of both sexes, who expect waits; and give them
 their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the
 house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
 Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
 Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
 Without a prompter. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUERPO. n. f. [Spanish.] To be in *cuervo*, is to be without the upper coat, or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuervo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuervo* to their rage,
 Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. n. f. [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
 And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
 The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
 That down fell priest and book, and book and
 priest. *Shakspeare.*

There was no money had for argument, unless the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the question. *Shakspeare.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and the world
 pick him with her knitting-needle. *Airbuthnot.*

Their own sects, which now lie dormant,
 would be soon at *cuffs* again with each other about
 power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

TO CUFF. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.

Clapping forces acted by the court,
 While the peers *cuff* to make the ratible sport. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TO CUFF. v. a.

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.—
 —Do, *cuff* him soundly; but never draw thy
 sword. *Shaksf.*

Were not you my friend, abused, and *cuffed*,
 and kicked? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with the talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's
 top,
 Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
 To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
 To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Osway.*

The dastard crow, that to the wood made
 wing,
 With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
 Who safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they
 cou'd,
 And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with the wings. This seems improper.

How'ring about the coasts, they make their
 moan,
 And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

CUFF. n. f. [*coiffe*, French.] Part of the sleeve.

He tailed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, throat cuffs, and a peaked beard. *Arbutnot.*

CUI'NAGE. n. f. The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into for carriage to other places. *Corwell.*

CUI'RASS. n. f. [*cuirass*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursued the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his losem with a purple-dint. *Dryd.*

CUIRASSIER. n. f. [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a foldier in armour.

The field, all iron, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milton.*

The picture of St George, wherein he is described like a *cuirasser*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CUISS. n. f. [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuisses* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

The crosset some, and some the *cuisses* mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Enaid.*

But what had our author to wound *Aeneas* with at so critical a time? And how came the *cuisses* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour? *Dryden.*

CUL'DRES. n. f. [*colidei*, Lat.] Mouks in Scotlands.

CUL'ERAGE. n. f. The same plant with *arse-smart*. *Ainsworth.*

CULINARY. adj. [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To those who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbutnot.*

To CULL. v. a. [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had being *cull'd* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseas'd thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hacker.*

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage. *Shaksp.*

Like the bee *culling* from every flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shaksp.*

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Then in a moment fortune shall *cull* forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shaksp.*

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxun,
and Norman laws, being *cull'd*, as it were, this
grand charter was extracted. *Howel.*

When false flow'rs of rhetoric thou would'st
cull,
Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his hard he *culls*,
For slaughter, four the faucest of his bulls. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When the current pieces of the same denomination
of different weights, then the traders

in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty, and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the farthest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various ord' rings of the world appear:
From each the nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glittering spoil. *Pop.*

CULLER. n. f. [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooseth.

CULLION. n. f. [*coglion*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion*.] It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*. *Shaksp.*
Up to the breach, you dogs; avoant, you *cullions*. *Shaksp.*

CULLIONLY. adj. [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a *cullion*; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you
whoreson, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw. *Shaksp.*

CULLUMBINE. n. f. [moie properly spelt **COLUMBINE.**] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines*. *Spenser.*

CULLY. n. f. [*coghione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers, or a trumpet.

Why should you, whose mother-wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none? *Hudibras.*

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare:
They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I
won't let him make me over by deed as his
lawful *cully*. *Arbutnot.*

To CULLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS. adj. [*culmus*, and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the *Cyprus* and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbutnot.*

To CULMINATE. v. n. [*culmen*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CULMINATION. n. f. [from *culminate*.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. n. f. [from *culpable*.] Blamableness.

CULPABLE. adj. [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.
Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Gloucester,
Than from true evidence of good esteem.
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shaksp.*

2. Guilty; with *of*.
These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or
favourers of their friends. *Spenser's State of Irell.*

3. Blamable; blameworthy.
The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scrip-
ture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and

no one of them without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*; to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just.* *Hosker.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; so far as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South.*

CULPABLENESS. n. f. [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY. adv. [from *culpable*.] Blamably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily. *Taylor.*

CULPRIT. n. f. [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers, *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il parait, May it so appear*; the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;
Then said the *culprit* answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and confederating too far, he may injure his own cause; and, by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior.*

CULTER. n. f. [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coultter*.

Her fallow lies
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shaksp.*

To CULTIVATE. v. a. [*cultiver*, Fr.]

2. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth,
will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.
Were we but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our mind would flourish. *Waller.*

To make man mild and sociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embellishments of life. *Addison's Cato.*

CULTIVATION. n. f. [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. *South.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a sensibility to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVATOR. n. f. [from *cultivate*.]

One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grais springs up. *Bythe.*

CULTURE. *n. f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it. *2 Esdras.*

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Baron.*

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil. Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

They rose as vigorous as the sun; Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Latter.*

TO CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by *Thomson*, but without authority.

CULVER. *n. f.* [*columba*, Lat. culpe, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away, More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist. *Spenser.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing, The sounding *culver* throats. *Thomson's Spring.*

CULVERIN. *n. f.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A species of ordnance; originally a hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy To see our prince his matchless force employ; No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball, But 'tis already more than half the mall; And such a fury from his arm 't has got, As from a smoking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Waller.*

CULVERKEY. *n. f.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

TO CUMBER. *v. a.* [*kommere*, *kombere*, to disturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight, And would he *cumber* and retard his flight, In which his only excellence is plac'd? You give him death that intercept his haste. *Dryden's Fables.*

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears, Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryden.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumber'd* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with something useless.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife, Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakspeare.*

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4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew.*

CUMBER. *n. f.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; burdensoneness; embarrassment; obstruction; hinderance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape. *Sibbey.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and featal *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off to pleasing a company, with going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites of authors. *Abbot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opticks.*

CUMBERSOMELY. *adv.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hinderance and vexation.

CUMBERSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hinderance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *cumber*.] Burden; hinderance; impediment.

Eat not riches then, the toil of fools, The wife man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt To slacken virtue, and abate her edge, Then prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

CUMBROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest, All striving to infix their feeble stings, That from their noyance he no where can rest. *Spenser.*

2. Oppressive; burdensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit, Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milton.*

They rear'd him from the ground, And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound; Then land'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Possession's load was grown so great, He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*

5. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swim to their several quarters hasted then The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milton.*

CUMFREY. *n. f.* [*consolida*.] A medicinal plant.

CUMIN. *n. f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

Risk smelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenser.*

TO CUMULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulately* heap upon heap amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULATION. *n. f.* The act of heaping together. *Ditt.*

CUNCTATION. *n. f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

It is most certain that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errors, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste in departure. *Huywood.*

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, *sfina lente*; and that celerity should always be contemplated with *cunctation*. *Baron.*

CUNCTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggish. Not in use.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

TO CUND. *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See **CONDER**.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the master of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CUNREAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNNEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM BONES. *n. f.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Ditt.*

CUNNER. *n. f.* [*lepas*.] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CUNNING. *adj.* [from *connan*, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skillful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house, Fit to instruct her youth.—To *cunning* men I will be very kind; and liberal To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakspeare.*

I do present you with a man of mine, *Cunning* in music and the mathematics, To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shakspeare.*

Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? *Shakspeare Henry IV.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. *2 Chronicles.*

When Pedro does the lute command, She guides the *cunning* artill's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net, Enwrapped in foul smook, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*

And there beside of marble stone was built An altar, carv'd with *cunning* masonry; On which true christians blood was offer'd spilt.

And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*

Thou *cunning* pattern of exceeding nature, I know not where is that Promethean heat That can thy light relumine. *Shakspeare Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; tricky; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; seditious.

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a

list of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wife. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUNNING. *n. f.* [cunninge, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; slinefs; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak? *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *wining* man and a wife man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.

CUNNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was Willigent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first; but *cunningly* and closely. *Deuham's Sophy.*

When stock is high, they come between, making by second-hand their offers; then *cunningly* retire unseen, with each a million in his coxers. *Swift.*

CUNNINGMAN. *n. f.* [cunning and man.]

A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment of beadle, constable, and watchmen, to attack the *cunningman*, for plunder committed falsely on his lumber. *Hull's ras.*

CUNNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slinefs.

CUP. *n. f.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*

Ye heavenly powers that guard The British isles, such dire events remove Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils Ferment from social *cups*. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanters perceiv'd, With *cup* thus charm'd imparting the deceiv'd. *Spenser.*

All friends shall taste The wages of their virtue, and all foes The *cups* of their deservings. *Shakf. King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of luck? *Shakspere.*

They that never had the use Of the grape's surprising juice, To the first delicious *cup* All their reason render up The best, the dearest favourite of the sky Must taste that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Ode.*

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.

Their shall our names, Familiar in their mouth as household words, Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd. *Shakf. Henry v.*

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Kneller.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but, amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils! *Milton.* Amidst his *cups* with fainting this'ring seiz'd, His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd, His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden.*

4. Anything hollow like a cup: as, the husk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed in the cavity of another of a hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

5. CUP and CAN. Familiar companions. The can is the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd, And how his lordship was so kind; Swear he 's a most facetious man; That you and he are *cup and can*: You travel with a heavy load, And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

6. [couper, French, to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

TO CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink cyne, In thy vats our caves be down'd; With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd! *Shakf. Ant.* Cup us, till the world go round.

2. [couper, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood he heavy on his heart, Corrupt, and there remains in spite of art: Nor breathing veins nor *cupping* will prevail; All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spenser.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate. *Sp. fr.* Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;

They bled, they *cupped*, they purg'd; in short they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBEARER. *n. f.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is convey'd to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This wine was sud to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Brome.*

CUPBOARD. *n. f.* [cup, and board, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Codrus had but one leg; so short, to boot, That his short wife's short legs hang dangling out;

His *cupboard's* head six earthly pitchers grac'd, Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards

Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

TO CUPBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain I' th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive, Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing Like labour with the rest. *Shakf. Coriolanus.*

CUPIDITY. *n. f.* [cupiditas, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CUPOLA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure. *Aldison's Sp. Etator.*

CUPPEL. *n. f.* See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CUPPER. *n. f.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Weseman.*

CUPREOUS. *adj.* [cupreus, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle; whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. f.* [korre, Dutch. See CURTAL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog. —A *cur*, sir. —Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shak.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service. *L'Espr.*

A *cur* may bear The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryden.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*, That like not peace nor war? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him, who made Anne a saint? *Aldison.*

CURABLE. *adj.* [from *cura*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit. *Huxley.*

A desperate wound made skilful hands employ, But 'hine is *curable* by Phillip's boy. *Dryden.*

CURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town. *Swift.*

CURATE. *n. f.* [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none,
Nor durst he trust another with his care. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A parish priest.

Bishops and *curates*, and all congregations.

Common Prayer.
I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

CURATESHIP. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Zirbuthnot.*

CURATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunatics are persons of honour. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*.

CURB. *n. f.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse. *Farr. Dict.*

The ox has his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the faulton his bells; so man hath his desires. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

So four fierce courfers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threatening cries they fear. *Dryden.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hinderance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links ascender, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny.

Denham's Sophy.
Even they, who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country; will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Put wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governors to *curb* and keep them still in awe and obedience?

Spenser on Ireland.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd lots create to lament,
And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

If sense and learning are such unfociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and *curb* his intellectual. *Collier on Pride.*

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd
In her full flight, and when she should be *curbed*. *Resolomon.*

At this she *curb'd* a groan, that else had come;
And, pausing, view'd the present in the tomb. *Dryden's Fables.*

Till force returns, his ardour we restrain,
And *curb* his warlike wish to cross the main. *Dryden.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching wa'it must *curb* thy warm desires,
And household cares suppress thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

3. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in French, *to tend*.

Though the course of the sun be *curb'd* between
the tropics, yet are not those parts directly sub-
ject to his perpendicular beams uninhabitable or
extremely hot. *Ray.*

CURD. *n. f.* [See **CRUMPLE**.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream,
curds, and whey, as it is easily turned and dis-
solved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chefnuts, and *curds* and cream, shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk?
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maides, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother? *Shakespeare.*

To CURDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concreate.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses,
keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling*
in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheefe. *Thomson's Summer.*

To CURDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' assail. *Spenser.*

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of
milk, i burnt to the space of one hundred pulses,
and the milk was *curdled*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

My soul is all the fame,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial
fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And leaves the shadow of a man remains. *Dryden's Fingl.*

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freeze at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by
which brandy *curdles* milk. *Fever.*

CURDY. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagu-
lating into a *curdy* mass with acids.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CURE. *v. f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made
Will give her sadness very little *cure*;
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shaksp. King John.*
Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure. *Dryden's Fables.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;
At first your *cure*, and after your disease. *Granville.*

Horace advites the Romans to seek a seat in
some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the cor-
ruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cure* to-day and to-morrow. *Luke.*

3. The benefice or employment of a cu-
rate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing
be said against entangling property, spinning
out causes, squeezing clients, and making the
laws a greater grievance than those who break
them. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to re-
medy; to recover: with *of* before the
disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and
therefore all confections of bones, in hard weather,
are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's
cur'd. *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured* of inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure*. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to
be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*,
as to stink many times before it came so far as
Holland. *Temple.*

CURLESS. *adj.* [*cure* and *less*.] With-
out cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plights, and *curless* are my
wounds;

No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *curless* ruin. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *curless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden.*

CURER. *n. f.* [from *cure*.] A healer;
a physician.

He is a curer of souls, and you a *curer* of bo-
dies: if you should fight, you go against the
hair of your professions. *Shakespeare.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most
famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently
demonstrate their dullness in beholding its cause. *Harvey on Consumption.*

CURFEW. *n. f.* [*curfew*, French.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Con-
querer willed that every man should rake
up his fire, and put out his light; so
that in many places, at this day, where
a bell is customarily rung towards bed-
time, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cotwell.*

You, whose passion
Is to make midnight musk oams, that rejoice
To hear the sullen *curfew*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Oit on a plat of rising ground
I hear the far off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with fallen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters,
and the like, the beauty will not be so much

respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass.
Bacon.

CURIALITY. *n. f.* [from *curialis*, Latin.]

The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue, of a court.

The court and curiality. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CURIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *curiosus*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it failed not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Aldison's Freeholder.*

CURIOUS. *adj.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand. *Ecclesi.*

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests That they were blind, because they saw not ill; And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

If any one too *curious* should enquire After a victory which we disdain, Then let him know the Belgians did retire Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*
Reader, if any *curious* itay To ask my hated name, Tell them, the grave that hides my clay Conceals me from my shame. *W. Shy.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: sometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies, Well read, and *curious of* antiquities. *Dryden.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

Had Atianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hoker.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often, of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A vail obscure'd the sunshine of her eyes, The rote within herself her sweetness clos'd; Each ornament about her seemly lies, By *curious* chance, or careless art compos'd. *Israfax.*

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you, Signior Baptista, of whom I hear to well. *Shak.*

CURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curiosus*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

TO CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch; *cynnan*, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—
—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the curled Antony, He'll make demand of her a kiss. *Shakespeare.*
They, up the trees
Climbing, fat thicker than the snaky locks
That curl'd Megera. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakespeare.*
Seas would be pools, without the bustling air
To curl the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

TO CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town
The curling billows rowl their restless tide;
In parties now they straggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While curling smoaks from village tops are seen. *Pope.*

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he curl'd,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign
of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her hand the fasten'd on his hair behind,
Then backward by his yellow curls she drew;
To him, and him alone, confess'd in view. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prism be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves of *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

CURLEW. *n. f.* [*courleu*, Fr. *arguata*, Latin.]

1. A kind of waterfowl, with a large beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon crows, *curlews*, and puffins. *Carew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMUDGEON. *n. f.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cur merchant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his clause,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;
Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*
A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMUDGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Esrange.*

CURRANT. *n. f.* [*ribes*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Inspid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, shailot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CURRENCY. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Ayliffe.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Eaton.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shakels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Genesi.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time, is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamped; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbutnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*. *Shelley.*

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is a man's intrinsic, this his *current*, value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Greene.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Out leaving what is natural and fit, The *current* folly proves our ready wit; And authors think their reputation false, Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shelley.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, *the current year*.

CURRENT. *n. f.*

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides, Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;

But his fair course is not hindered; He makes sweet music with th' enamell'd stones. *Shakespeare.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion ostentive seems to be quackish, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast, Whose fame in thine, like lesser *currents*, is lost; Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes, To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Dunham.*

Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays, While through the sky his shining *current* flows. *Pope.*

2. In navigation.

Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship. *Harri.*

3. Course; progression.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes invented by Pheidias the Lacedemonian industriously; which drew on a surprize on the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war, even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CURRENTLY. *adv.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and

ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forebidd'n, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

CURRIER. *n. f.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those that make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bear-skin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Esrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found To lodge their toothsome cation under ground; For usefuls to the *currier* were their hides, Not could their tainted flesh with ocean tides Be freed from filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CURRISH. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; four; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *currish* heart reclains. *Shelley.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason, Did then forth ever enter in his mind, But cruelty, the sign of *currish* kind. *Hob. Tale.* In fashions wayward, and in love unkind; For Cupid deigns not wound a *currish* mind. *Fairfax.*

I would she were in heaven, so she could Entreat some pow'r to change this *currish* Jew. *Shakespeare.*

She says your dog was a cur; and tells you, *currish* thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakespeare.*

TO CURRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chaf-tle.

A deep design in 't to divide The well-affected that confide; By setting brother against brother, To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family; and *curry* her hide in case of refusal. *Addison.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

5. To CURRY Favour. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judg'd them still over-awfully to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with in-hidels. *Hooker.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *L'Esrange.*

CURRYCOMB. *n. f.* [from *curry* and *comb*.]

An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *frigid* and *frigum*, it, instead of a *curse*, and *curial*, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Lodge.*

TO CURSE. *v. a.* [Curyan, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to de-vote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Nombr.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curst* the same, he caus'd a great weight to be tied unto it, and to cast into the sea. *Kneller.*

What, yet again! the third time halt thou *curst* me;

This imprecation was for Laus' death; And thou hast wish'd me like him. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and lub'rous kings impose Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

TO CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *curst*'st, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Judges.*

CURSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his fire! Ambitiously fententious! *Addison.*

CURSED. *participial adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs! Restrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unholy; un sanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace, Let us fix this *curst* place, Lest the forecure us cutice With some other new device; Not a waite or needles found, Till we come to better ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curst* quarrel be no more renew'd; Be, as becomes a wife, constant still, Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd; Destin'd the next his journey to pursue, Where wounding thorns and *curst* thistles grew. *Prior.*

CURSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curst*.] Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies to *curst* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Esrange.*

Since this is a nation that is *curst* afraid or being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot rise in one great g mus but at the expense of another. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. *n. f.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How dost he, I say, oppose thy *curship*, 'Gant arms, author ty, and worship? *Hudibras.*

CURSITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery,

that makes out original writs. They

are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves.

Corwell.

This is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *curfess* in Chancery for that time where those laws do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment.

Bacon.

CURSORARY. *adj.* [from *curfus*, Latin.]

Curfory; lassy; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curfory* eye

O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

CURSORILY. *adv.* [from *curfory*.] Hap-

tily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther discovers, as any one that views the place but *can only* must needs see.

Curfury.

CURSORINESS. *n. f.* [from *curfory*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *curforius*, Latin.]

Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a *curfory* and superficial view, appeared like the head of an other man. *Madison.*

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malign-

ant; mischievous; malicious; quarling.

Mr. Milton, after his manner, was very merry with both parties; pleasantly playing both with the shrewd tongues of many *curst* boys, and with the small creature of many lewd schoolmasters.

Alfham's Scholmaster.

Curst cows have short horns. *P. overbs.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,

Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;

I have no gift at all in shrewdness;

I am a right maid, for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gen-

tleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are

never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shaks.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,

Is, that she is intolerably *curst*,

And shrewd and froward, so beyond all measure,

That, were my ite for woe than it is,

I wd not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shaks.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,

And found him right to do it with *curst* speech,

I was forc'd to discover him. *Shakespeare.*

And though his mind

Be never so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Cressid.*

CURSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] Peevish-

ness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,

Touch you the four first points with sweetest terms,

Now *curst* grow to the matter. *Shakespeare.*

Her mouth she with'd, her forehead taught

to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;

Her fellow cheeks her envious mind did show,

And every feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a

shew. *Dryden.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curt*, Latin.] It

was anciently written *curtal*, which per-

haps is more proper; but dogs that had

their tails cut being called *curtal* dogs,

the word was vulgarly conceived to mean

originally to cut the tail, and was in time

written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fur proportion,

Diamond, a flash'd, tent before my time

Use to a br. bang world. *Shakespeare.*

Then why should we ourselves abridge,

And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*

Scrubblers send us over their trash in prose and

verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint

modernisms. *Swift.*

This general employ, and expence of their

time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench

the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition,

as it would shorten the opportunities of vice.

Westward.

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more

than we merit, has to numerous *curtail'd* some

of our words; and, in familiar writings and

conversations, they often lose all but their first

syllables. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the count, that Facl his an-

tagonist had taken a wrong name, having *cur-*

tail'd it of three letters; for that his name was

not Facl, but Faction. *Addison.*

CURTAL. *dog. n. f.* A dog *leaved*, or

mutilated according to the forest laws,

whose tail is cut off, and who is there-

fore hindered in counting. Perhaps this

word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I

think if my breast had not been made of earth,

and my heart of steel, she had transformed me

to a *curtal* dog, and made me tan it th' wheel.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

CURTAIN. *n. f.* [*curtina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at plea-

sure, to admit or exclude the light; to

conceal or discover any thing; to shade

a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to

renew the air. *Abraham on Diet.*

Sol through white *curtains* that a tim'rous ray,

And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day.

Pope

Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,

And universal darkness buries all. *Pope.*

2. To draw the CURTAIN. To ekse it,

so as to shut out the light, or conceal

the object.

I must draw a *curtain* before the work for a

while, and keep your patience a little in suspense.

Barnet's Theory.

Once more I write to you, and this once will

be the last: the *curtain* will soon be drawn be-

tween my friend and me, and nothing left but

with you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it, so as to discern the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun

Should in the farthest east begin to draw

The shady *curtain*: from Aurora's bed. *Shaks.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,

Till this stormy night be gone;

And th' eternal morn'g dawn,

Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Cressid.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the

wall or rampart that lies between two

bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not discouraged, suddenly of

timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot

high, at the back of his soldiers. *Knoles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. f.* [from *curtain*

and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife

to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!

The *curtain-lecture* makes a mountain bed.

Dryden's Juvenal.

She ought to exert the authority of the *ur-*

sin-lecture, and, if she finds him of a rebellious

disposition, to tame him. *Addison.*

To CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

enclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse

The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were forpris'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave.

Shakspeare.

But, in her temple's last recess inclos'd,

On Dulness' hip th' anoiated head repos'd:

Him close the *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,

And soft besprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope.*

CURTATE. *Distance. n. f.* [In astronomy.]

The distance of a planet's place from the

sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION. *n. f.* [from *curto*, to shorten,

Latin.] The interval between a planet's

distance from the sun and the curtate

distance. *Chambers.*

CURTLASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTELAX. }

CURTSY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent;

crooked.

CURVATION. *n. f.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The

act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *n. f.* [from *curve*.] Crook-

edness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenaria

curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is

fast for the included marrow. *Kepler.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle,

and *curvature* of the ossicles, to give it a due

tension. *Heller.*

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked;

bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or at-

traction may make it describe a *curve* line about

the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. f.* Any thing bent; a flexure

or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,

With eye intentive mark the springing game.

Thomson.

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To

bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*.

Heller.

To CURVE/T. *v. n.* [*curvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry holla! to thy tongue, I pry thee: it

curves reasonably. *Shakspeare.*

Himself he on an earwig set,

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So oft and high he did *arvet*,

Ere he himself could fettle. *Drayton.*

Sciz'd with unthought pain, surpris'd with

flight,

The wounded steed *arvets*; and, rais'd upright,

Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind

Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To flink; to be licentious.

CURVE/T. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVINEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*,

Latin.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial

body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it

into a *curvinear* orbit; so that it must be re-

peated every minute of time. *Kepler.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *n. f.* [from *curve*.] Crooked-

ness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus re-

ceding, make a more acute angle at that joint,

and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the

ossicles. *Heller on Speech.*

CUSHION. *n. f.* [*kussen*, Dutch; *coussin*,

French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft

pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men ;
I'll have them sleep on cushions in my tent.

Shakspeare.

If you are learn'd,

Be not as common fools ; if you are not,
Let them have cushions by you.

Shakspeare.

But, ere they sit, officious Baucis lays
Two cushions stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise ;
Coarse, but the best she had.

Dryden's Fables.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an
iniquitous sentence ; and ordered his hide to be
stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribu-
nal, for the son to sit on.

Swift.

CUSHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated
on a cushion ; supported by cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would
have remained in obscurity.

Dissert. on Parties.

CUSP. *n. f.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used
to express the points or horns of the
moon, or other luminary.

Harris.

CUSPATED. } *adj.* [from *cuspis*, La-
CUSPIDATED. } *tin.*] A word ex-
pressing the leaves of a flower ending
in a point.

Quincy.

CUSTARD. *n. f.* [*cwstard*, Welsh.] A
kind of sweetmeat made by boiling
eggs with milk and sugar till the whole
thickens into a mass. It is a food much
used in city feasts.

He cramm'd them, till their guts did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plumb-cake.

Hudib.

Now may 'rs and shrieves all hush'd and fati-
ate lay ;

Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day.

Pope.

CUSTODY. *n. f.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment ; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstranc'd unto queen Eliza-
beth the conspiracies against her life, and there-
fore they advis'd her, that she should go less
abroad weakly attended ; but the queen an-
swered, she had rather be dead than put in cus-
tody.

Bacon.

For thus enslav'd, is custody severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted ?

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Care ; guardianship ; charge.

Under the custody and charge of the sons of
Marai, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.

Numbers.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own custody ?

Shak.

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the
city committed to their custody.

Knolles.

There is generally but one coin stamp upon
the occasion, which is made a present to the per-
son who is celebrated on it : by this means the
whole frame is in his own custody.

Adelphon.

3. Defence ; preservation ; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for
the custody of the narrow seas.

Eaton.

CUSTOM. *n. f.* [*consuetudo*, French.]

1. Habit ; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war ;
All pity choak'd with custom of fell deeds.

Shaksp.

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom
fails to make them worship.

Locke.

2. Fashion ; common way of acting.

And the priest's custom with the people was,
that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's
servant came, while the fesh was in seculing,
with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands.

1 Samucl.

3. Established manner.

According to the custom of the priest's office,
his lot was to burn incense when he went into
the temple of the Lord.

Luke.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is
he not grown rich by it ? Let him have your cus-
tom, but not your votes.

Adelphon.

5. Application from buyers : as, *this trader
has good custom.*

6. [In law.]

A law or right not written, which, being es-
tablished by long use, and the consent of our
ancestors, has been, and is, daily practis'd. We
cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we
can justify that it hath continued to one hun-
dred years ; yet, because that is hard to prove,
it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or
more can depose that they heard their fathers
say, that it was a *custom* all their time ; and
that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that
it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is
to be proved by record, the continuance of a hun-
dred years will serve. *Custom* is either general
or particular : general, that which is current
through England ; particular, is that which be-
longs to this or that county ; as gavelkind to
Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town.
Custom differs from prescription ; for *custom* is
common to more, and prescription is particu-
lar to this or that man : prescription may be for
a far shorter time than *custom*.

Cowell.

7. Tribute ; tax paid for goods imported
or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casu-
al or uncertain, as be the chevants and forfeit-
ures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts.

Bacon.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after
having paid the *customs* in England.

Temple.

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.

Dryden.

Strabo tells you, that Britia bore heavy taxes,
especially the *customs* on the importation of the
Gallick trade.

Arbutnot.

CUSTOMHOUSE. *n. f.* The house where
the taxes upon goods imported or ex-
ported are collected.

Some *customhouse* officers, birds of passage,
and oppressive thursty squires, are the only thriving
people amongst us.

Swift.

CUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Com-
mon ; habitual ; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *custom-
able*.]

1. Frequency ; habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *adv.* [from *customable*.]
According to custom.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away
by right of succession, according to proximi-
ty of blood.

Hayward.

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*.]
Habitually ; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps,
or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in
common discourse, *customarily* without consid-
eration, is one of the highest indignities and
outrages that can be offered him.

Roy.

CUSTOMARINESS. *n. f.* [from *customary*.]
Frequency ; commonness ; frequent
occurrence.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the
sharpst, and for its *customariness* the frequentest,
investives which can be made against it.

Government of the Tongue.

CUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom ;
according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune
of your voices, that I may be consul ; I have
here the *customary* gown.

Shakspeare.

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance
might be conducive to the advance of real and
useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of
education and *customary* belief.

Glanville.

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use
of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing ;
and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or
any thing belonging to it.

Tristram.

3. Usual ; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him

With *customary* compliment, when he,
Waiting his eyes to be contrary, and failing
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.

Shakspeare.

CUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *custom*.] Usual ;
common ; that to which we are accu-
tomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs!

Shakspeare.

CUSTOMER. *n. f.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale
for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house ; for
here be many old *customers*.

Shakspeare.

A wealthy poet takes more pains to linc
A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade *customers* to buy their goods.

Ref. onces.

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis
Baboon's shop : Don't you see how that old fox
steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of
your business every day ?

Abutnot.

Those papers are grown a necessary part in
coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *cus-
tomers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement.

Swift.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff,
just sent from the dyer, which you were pleas'd
to approve of, and be my *customer* for.

Swift.

2. A common woman. This sense is now
obsolete.

I marry her !—What, a *customer* ? Pity thee
bear some charity to my wit ; do not think it is
unw hole some.

Shakspeare's Othello.

CUSTREL. *n. f.*

1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine.

TO CUT. *pret. cut ; part. pass. cut.* [pro-
bably from the French *coureau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instru-
ment ; to divide any continuity by a
sharp edge.

Ab, cut my lace asunder,

That may great heart may have some scope to
beat,

Or else I swon with this dead killing news.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual
love,

The sword of justice cuts upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever.

Dryden.

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Inda-
non.

2 Chronucl.

3. To carve ; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm
within,
Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster ?

Shak.

The triumphal was defaced by time ; but the
plan of it is neatly cut upon the wall of a neigh-
bouring building.

Adelphon.

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates,
and cut it into wines.

Exodus.

5. To divide by passing through.

Before the whirling winds the wind's fly,
With rapid swiftness, at the liquid way,
And reach Geradus at the point of day.

Pope.

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was cut to the heart with these con-
solation.

Adelphon.

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
 Except from passion and from pain;
 And frankly leave us, human elves,
 To cut and shuffle for our ourselves. *Prior.*
 We sure in vain the cards condemn,
 Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior.*
 Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our griev-
 ing,
 Who uts or shuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line cuts another at right angles.

9. To CUT down. To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles.*

10. To CUT down. To excel; to overpower: a low phrase.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the finest orator, and destroys the best convinced argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison's Court Tariff.*

11. To CUT off. To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs. *Judges.*

12. To CUT off. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death intirely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

This great commander was suddenly cut off by a fatal stroke, given him, with a small contemptible instrument. *Horvel.*

Irenaus was likewise cut off by martyrdom. *Addison.*

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!
 Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood,
 Even in the pride of life. *Phillips.*

13. To CUT off. To rescind; to separate; to take away.

Fetch the will hit'er, and we shall determine how to cut off some charge in legacies. *Shaksp.*

He that cuts off twenty years of life,
 Cuts off to many years of fearing death. *Shaksp.*

Pretume not on thy God, whoc'er he be:
 Thee he regards not, owns not, hath cut off
 Quite from his people. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The proposal of a recompence from men, cuts off the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

14. To CUT off. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wife man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he cut off their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be cut off. *Clarendon.*

15. To CUT off. To put an end to; to obviate.

To cut off contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To cut off all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and cut off frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*

16. To CUT off. To withhold.

We're concerned to cut off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*

17. To CUT off. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and provelion of civility. *Addison.*

This only object of my real care,
 Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,

In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd
 From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

Why should those who wait at altars be cut off from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature? *Swift.*

18. To CUT off. To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short. *Bacon.*

19. To CUT off. To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

20. To CUT out. To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I cut out The purity of his. *Shakspere.*

I, for my part, do not like images cut out in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorancy cut out of the thickness of a vine stock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiously about the cutting out the toga. *Airbuthnot on Coins.*

They have a large forest cut out into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*

21. To CUT out. To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut him out to extinguish it. *Horvel.*

Every man had cut out a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*

22. To CUT out. To adapt.

You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

23. To CUT out. To debar.

I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

24. To CUT out. To excel; to outdo.

This much he spoke, and more he would have said,
 But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
 And cut him short. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Achilles cut him short; and thus replied,
 My wouth, allow'd in words, is in effect denied. *Dryden.*

26. To CUT short. To abridge: as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*

27. To CUT up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT, v. n.

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect. *A. butknut.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy. He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere: as, a horse that cuts. *Cut. part. adj.* Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, wet and dry,
 Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

Cut. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impresson or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument: distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting. Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways; which cuts are called *sedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great cut or ditch Scoftris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpos'd to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knolles.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one cut is reckoned for many foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short cuts or shreadings, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

7. A lot made by cutting a stick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopfa may draw cuts, and the shortest cut speak first. *Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw cuts for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers, and councils, they have taken another and a shorter cut. *South.*

There is a shorter cut, an easier passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Cevallerius. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, used improperly by *Addison.*

Madam Dacier, from some old cuts of Terence, fancies that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had some hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
 Unskill'd in all the terms of art?
 Or in harmonious numbers put
 The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their clothes are after such a pagan cut too,
 That, sure, they've worn out christendom. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
 Both of his wisdom and his face;
 In cut and dye so like a tile,
 A sudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras.*

They were so familiarly acquainted with him,
 as to know the very cut of his beard. *Stilling fleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverie, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut*. *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addison's Spectator.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter? *Arbutnot's J. Bull.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully. To *cut* still signifies to cheat, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

14. **CUT and long tail.** A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, comic *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Shakespeare.*

At quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six bachelors as bold as he. *Ben Jonson.*

CUTANEOUS. *adi.* [from *cutis*, Latin.]
Relating to the skin.

This ferous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. *Arbutnot.*

CUTICLE. *n. f.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticles*, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file. *Newton's Opticks.*

CUTICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.]
Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cutbwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cutbred*, a knowing counsellor; *Cutbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sophianus*. *Gibson's Camden.*

CUTLASS. *n. f.* [*coutelas*, French.] This word is written sometimes *cutlacc*, sometimes *cutlaxe*; in *Shakespeare*, *cutlaxe*; and in *Pope*, *cutlaxb.* A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

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Were 't not better

That I did suit me all points like a man?
A gallant *cutlaxe* upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand. — *Shak. As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he ran,
Where the fat pockets slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlaxb* launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, lung'd, and fix'd on torks of wood. *Pope.*

CUTLER. *n. f.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

A poultry ring
That she did give, whole poesy was
For all the world like *cutlers* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

In a bye *cutler's* shop he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. *Watson.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CUTPURSE. *n. f.* [*cut* and *purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule,
That from a shell the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurse, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurse*s and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. [*incisores*.] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders, are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then calls the same into the court to be written upon. *Corwell.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. f.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Knolls.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horridest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers, are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *D. rd.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carver's Survey.*

CUTTING. *n. f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and cutting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon.*
Many are propagated above ground, by slip or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [*sepia*.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Brown.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hammer.*

Away, you *cutpurse* rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the fancy *cuttle* with me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

CYCLE. *n. f.* [*syclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the *epocha* thereof. *Hobbes on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptible work, if here we endeavoured to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To have appearances; how gild the sphere
With centrick and excentrick, scribbled o'er
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CYCLOID. *n. f.* [from κυκλοειδης, of κυκλος and ειδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the *cyloid*.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj.* [from *cyloid*.] Relating to a *cyloid*; as the *cyloidal* space, is the space contained between the *cyloid* and its substance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [κύκλος and πῶδιον.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYGNET. *n. f.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the *cygnets* to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shak. King John.*

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* love,
Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings. *Shak. Henry 11.*

Cygnets from grey, turn white. *Bacon.*
Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatt'd with eats; but fed with weeds they taste fishy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CYLINDER. *n. f.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder, for vaulted torrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLINDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder.*]
CYLINDRICK. } Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera feni stalaclitica. when several of the cylindrical strata are contiguous, and grow together into one shaft, is called *bruthiron ore.* *Wootw.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastic fibres are both smallest, and those glands which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals. *Arbutnot.*

CYMAR. *n. f.* [properly written *finiar.*] A slight covering; or a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
 Her body shid'd with a slight *cymar*,
 Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. *n. f.* [Lat. from *κυματιν*, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or *cymination* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

CYMBAL. *n. f.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes, Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans, Make the sun dance. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
 Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
 Trumpets and drums shall fight her from the throne,
 As founding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

CYNANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*κυν*, *ανθ*, and *ανθρωπι*.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTOMACHY. [*κυν*, *αρετος*, *μαχη*.] A word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lie

In bloody *cynarctomachy*,

Is plain enough to him that knows

How saints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGETICKS. *n. f.* [*κυνεγετικα*.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynageticks*, or venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CYNICAL. } *adj.* [*κυνικος*.] Having the qualities of a dog; curish; brutal; snarling; fatirical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit,
 (it is his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other
 find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CYNICK. *n. f.* [*κυνικος*.] A philosopher of the snarling or curish sort; a follower of *Diogenes*; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhyme!

Get you hence, sirrah! faucey fellow, hence. *Shakspere.*

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a *cynick*, the woman into a coquette; the man grows fullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. *Adelison.*

CYNOSURE. *n. f.* [from *κυνος* *εγχα*.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it fees

Bosom'd high in tufted trees,

Where perhaps some beauty lies,

The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CYON. See **CION.**

Gather *cyons* for graffs before the buds sprout. *Evobyn.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. *n. f.* [*cupressus*, Latin.]

1. The *cypress* is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies.

The *cypress-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is worm-eaten.

Calmet.

In ivory coffers I have stuf't my crowns;

In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes. *Shak.*

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Isaiah.*

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,

And nodding *cypresses* form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,

Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees. *Shak. Henry VI.*

CYPRUS. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypress*, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,

Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakspere.*

A *cyprus*, not a bosom,

Hides my poor heart! *Shakspere.*

CYST. } *n. f.* [*κυστις*.] A bag containing some morbid matter.

In taking it out, the *cystis* broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a melicris. *Wiseman.*

There may be a consumption, with a puulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CYSTICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts: the *cystick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbutnot.*

CYSTOTOMY. *n. f.* [*κυστις* and *τομω*.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. f.* [a Slavonian word, written more properly *tzar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *n. f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.

D.

D Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of *d* in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in music, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A fore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man

expert at something. This is not used in writing.

5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flawks, *dabs*, plaice. *Caracw.*

DAB-CHICK. *n. f.* [*colymbus*.] a small waterfowl, called likewise *dobchick*, and *dilapper*, and *dispechick*. *Ray.*

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
 On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and
 hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To linear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.
A shadow like an angel with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
I terrified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wife of Bath's Sermon.*

Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings,
A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.
Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars,
dabble in this impure mud. *Gloucester's Apol.*
The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. *L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them dabbling in their clay,
He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them: though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Atterbury to Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *dabble*.]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth ach, lest our dabblers in politics should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift.*

DACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare*. *Leuciscus*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *n. f.* [*δακτύλος*, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger: as, *cāndīdūs*.

DAD. } *n. f.* [The child's way of
DA'DRY. } expressing *father*. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *ατα*, Greek; *atta*, Gothic; *tata*, Latin.]
Father.

I was never so bethumped with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shakespeare.*

His loving mother left him to my care:
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay.*

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DÆ'DAL. *adj.* [*dædalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skillful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated.
Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of Nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. } *n. f.* [Supposed
DAFFODILLY. } by *Skinner* to be
DAFFODOWNDILLY. } corrupted from *aphodelus*.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the embellishment, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of rosyish seeds. *Milbr.*

Strew me the green ground with *diffodown*-
dills.
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Sperfer.*

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And *diffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureat herie where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

The daughters of the flood have search'd the
mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The short narcissus, and fair *diffodill*.
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to
smell. *Dryden.*

To DART. *v. a.* [contracted from *do ast*; that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off*.]
To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly. Not in use.

The nimble-footed mid-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *dast* the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
I would he had bestow'd this dotage on me;
I would have *dast* all other respects, and made
her half myself. *Shakespeare.*

DAG. *n. f.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A dagger.

2. A hand-gun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DAGGER. *n. f.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A short sword; a poniard.
She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself
a mortal wound. *Sidney.*
This sword a dagger had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so
As dwards upon knights-errant do. *Hudibras.*
He strikes himself with his dagger; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs. *Addison.*

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelisk; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERDRAWING. *n. f.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggerdrawing*,
And one another clapperlawing. *Hudibras.*
I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggerdrawing*, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Danish; according to *Skinner*, from *dag*, sprinkled, or *deagan*, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.]

To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.
Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetter and carry long-long up and down. *Swift.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *adj.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud, bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of a *daggled* parson that happens to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DAILY. *adj.* [*daghe*, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.
Much we were bound to Heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a pittance. *Shakespeare.*

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble and continued grief. *Tran.*

DAILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.
Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprise,
Many great regions are discovered. *Farrington.*

A man with whom I conversed almost *daily*
for years together. *Dryden.*

DAINTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty*.]
1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries and triumphs of the world, half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.
There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered,
with such great navigable rivers. *Howell.*
Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare *daintily*. *Bacon's View of Episcopacy.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS. *n. f.* [from *dainty*.]
1. Delicacy; softness.
What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleeked limbs and finest blood? *Ben Jonson.*

2. Elegance; nicety.
The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Watson.*

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.
It was more notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision which he served in it, than for the magnificence of the dish. *Hakewell on Providence.*

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.
Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*. *Watson.*

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleating to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.
Higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plums are a little dry. *Pacor.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.
This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense;
For even the ears of such as have no skill
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Darwin.*

3. Serpulous; ceremonious.
They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *La 27.*

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes

dainty,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Therefore to haste;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But thrust away. *Shaksp. cre's Mabeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or
effeminately beautiful.

My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Why should he be so cruel to yourself,
And to those *dainty* lambs, which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; in contempt.
Your *dainty* speakers have the corse,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. f.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a deli-
cacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not delirious of his *dainties*; for they are
deceitful treat. *Proverbs.*

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a
large white maggot, which is given as a great
dainty to nightingales. *Bacon.*

See then produce her *dainty* store,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*
The shepherd twins, with sure abundance
blest.

On the fat flock and rural *dainties* feast. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why that 's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee;
But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shaksp. Lear.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft. *Ben Jonson.*

DA'IRY. *n. f.* [from *doy*, an old word
for milk. *Mr. Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making vari-
ous kinds of food from milk.

Crounds were turned much in England either
to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade
of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Then the coarse and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben Jonson.*

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryden.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where
milk cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewifed, are exceeding
common. *Bacon.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more
tall than where they feed more upon bread and
fish. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.]

The woman servant whose business is to
manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:
The *dairy*maid enquires if she shall take
The *dainty* taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryden.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that
thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairy*-
maids. *Archbishop.*

DA'ISY. *n. f.* [base-yeage, day's eye.
Chaucer.] A spring flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked,
and never branch out: the cup of the flower is
icy and simple, divided into many segments to
the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and
the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble
white cones. *Miller.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all over white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaksp.*

As he passed, the woods put forth their blos-
soms, the earth her primroses and *daisy*-eyes, to
behold him. *Howel.*

Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies*
spring;

Now leaves the trees, and flowers adorn the
ground. *Pope.*

This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smell-
ing to a lock of hay. *Addison.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DALE. *n. f.* [*dalei*, Gothic; *dal*, Dutch
and German.] A low place between
hills; a vale; a valley.

Long tost with storms, and beat with bitter
winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,

She wand'ring many a wood, and measur'd many
a vale. *Fairy Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy state,
This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unblest,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd. *Tickel.*

He steals along the lonely *dale*. *Thomson.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fond-
ness.

Look thou betrace: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are
straw

To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shaksp. Lear's Tempest*

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles,
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as befits
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Jugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the found,
Where he with his Ducissa *dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

That bower not mystick, where the sapient
king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milton.*

Thou claim'st me for thy fire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shaksp. Lear.*

DA'LLIER. *n. f.* [from *dally*.] A trifler;
a fondler.

The *daily* *dalliers* with pleasant words, with
smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed
to be lost before they were purposed to be made. *Ascham.*

DA'LLIOP. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.]
A tuft, or clump. Not in use.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallies* till time ye do bind. *Tupper.*

TO DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to
trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse
one's self with idle play; to lose time
in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

Take up thy master:
If thou should'st *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shaksp. Lear's King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hadibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is mad-
ness to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at
stake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised;
for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the
wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a low love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtézans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shaksp.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolic.

She her airy buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun. *Shaksp. Lear.*

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that cor-
rection, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel
a judgment worthy of God. *Wisdor.*

TO DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to de-
lay; to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He set down to perform service, not by the
hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the
time with often skirmishes. *Knobes' History.*

DAM. *n. f.* [from *dame*, which formerly
signified mother. *Had Nero never been*
an emperor, shulde never his dame have
been slain. *Cbaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other
animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your
prayers.—Alas, my child, says the *dam*, which
of the gods shall I go to? *L'Esrange.*

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time,
and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or
eight young in the nest together, which, at the
return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal
greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother, in contempt or de-
testation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. f.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or
bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a screen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hadibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Beats down the *dams* with unresist'd sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cuts away. *Dryden.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry steed,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door. *Dryden.*

The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth
and straight; and if it is made very sloping on
each side, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO DAM. *v. a.* [demman, pope-demman,
Sax. *dammen*, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or shut up, water by moles
or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring. *Orway.*

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a
weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and
causes it to spread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your
soul;
As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient
current,
And, wond'ring at their banks, in other chan-
nels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *damnest* it up, the more it burns. *Shakspeare.*

Moon! if your influence be quite *damnd* up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long level'd rule of streaming light.

DAM'AGE. *n. f.* [*domage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errors and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual ceases and extortion. *Davies.*

He repaid the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice? *Aldison.*

5. In law.

Any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*, which contain the hinderance which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowell.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts.*

TO DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Aldison.*

TO DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DAM'AGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*]

1. Susceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DAM'ASCENE. *n. f.* [*damaſcenus*, from *Damaſcus*.] A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the *damaſcene* and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear-plums and *damaſcenes*; and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DAMASK. *n. f.* [*damaſquin*, Fr. *damaſchino*, Ital. from *Damaſcus*.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damaſcus*, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boast
In diaper, *damaſk*, or in lye. *Spenſer.*

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damaſk* napkin. *Swiſt's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the *damaſk* rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit,
Her *damaſk* late, now chang'd to pureſt white. *Fairfax.*

TO DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon fluffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, *damaſk'd* with flowers. *Milton.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damaſk'd* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures; practised, I suppose, first at *Damaſcus*.

DAMASK-PLUM. See **PLUM**.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. f.* The rose of *Damaſcus*; a red rose. See **ROSE**.

Damaſk-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are to common. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
Nor, shower'd from ev'ry bush, the *damaſk-rose*. *Thomson.*

DAMASKENING. *n. f.* [from *damaſquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. f.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts' Logic.*

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect. *Shakspeare.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Shut your mouth *dame*! *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*
Sov'ign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Milton.*

2. It is still used in poetry, for women of rank.

His father Faunus; a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden.*
Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent sight of such a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if
it were not for his waking our *dame*, the world
not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakspeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. f.* A plant, called also queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

TO DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn; to censure.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend
To clap with such who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

You are to good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and, next, that you are not toarrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest, without learning. *Pope.*

DAMNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn*.]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the figures of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepar'd, unaccit for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shakspeare.*

As he does not reckon every form of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shakspeare.*

DAMNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestow'd upon them,
the more *damnably* their convulses stunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNATION. *n. f.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been allright with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor.*

Now mince the sin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

DAMNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Not in the legends
Of horrid hell can come a devil more *damnd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest. *Shakspeare.*

But, O! what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly
loves. *Shakspeare.*

Dirce not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With falsehoods of most base and *damnd* contrivance, *Roux.*

DAMNIFIC. *adj.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To en damage: to injure: to cause loss to any.

His wife his self, and the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, satisfaction: the *damned* person has the power of appropriating the goods or services of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke*.

2. To hurt; to impair.

When I saw he saw himself so freshly rear, As late fight had nought him *damns* fear. He was *damns'd*, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Henry Queen*.

DAMNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may see need to return to those sins which he hat, and such experience of, for the comfort and *damns* needs of them, and to think made a complete penitent. *Hawson*.

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She had no more the trembling Trojans hear, O'ertripp'd with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryden*.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks Downcast and *damp*: yet such whereat appear'd Obscure some glimpses of joy. *Milton*.

DAMP. *n. f.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Night: not now, as ere man fell, Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air Accompanied, with *damp* and dreadful gloom. *Milton*.

A soft there was, which from the mountain's height

Conced'd a glimmering and malignant light; A broad ing-place to draw the *damps* away, A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden*.

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun, in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time; when, the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward*.

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp* Recover'd, and his scatter'd spirits return'd, To Michael thus his humble words address'd. *Milton*.

His name struck every where so great a *damp*, As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Rowles*.

Ev'n now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,

A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Addison*.

An eternal state he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours. *Rogers*.

This commendable resentment against me, strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift*.

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the wish of another. *L'Esrange*. D. and of death hangs over the mere natural

man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury*.

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift*.

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.

A soft body *dampeth* the found much more than a hard. *Bacon*.

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.

Ufury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvement, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug. *Bacon*.

Unless an age too late, or cold Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing. *D. Pfeis'd*. *Milton*.

DAMPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness*. *Bacon*.

DAMPNESS. *n. f.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly; 'Twas only water thrown on falls too dry. *Dryden*.

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils it. *Montmar*.

DAMPY. *adj.* [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The birds did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and sports. *Hayward*.

DANSEL. *n. f.* [*damoiselle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore, And one mad *damsel* dares disputes my power. *Prior*.

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden*.

3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whores-masters, and the *damsels* with child. *Gay*.

DAMSON. *n. f.* [corruptly from *dama-scene*.] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife desir'd some *damsens*, And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shakespeare*.

DAN. *n. f.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish; and *donna*, Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for men, as we now say *masler*. I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of English undefl'd. *Douglas*.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy, This signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shakespeare*.

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee, Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior*.

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr. *danzar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arabic, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from *danziis*.]

To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the found of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakespeare*.

To DANCE Attendance. *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh's Essays*.

It upbraids you, To let your father's friend, for three long months,

Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience. *Dryden*.

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandire lov'd thee well; Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shaksp*.

That I see thee here, Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rap'r heart, Than when I first my wedded mistress saw Beside my threshold. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits. *J. ou*.

DANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music.

Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakespeare*.

The honourable part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon*.

But you perhaps expect a modish feast, With am'rous songs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryden*.

DANCER. *n. f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I brook The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakespeare*.

Musicians and *dancers*! take some truce With these your pleasing labours; for great use As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne*.

The eal was so far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer.

It is a usual practice for our sumambulous, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying.

He, perfect *dancer*! climbs the rope And balances your fear and hope. *Prior*.

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part, Forming her movements to the rules of art, And, vex'd, I found that the musicians hand Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior*.

DANCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaster*. *L'Esrange*.

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding*.

DANCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [*dance* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancing schools*, And teach *lavalts* high, and swift *courantos*; Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shaksp*.

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing school* for the institution of apes of quality. *L'Esrange*.

DANDELION. *n. f.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller*.

For cowslips sweet, let *dandelions* spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead!
Gay's Pastorals.

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. f.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon
Her sides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,
Oft skip into our chamber those sweet nights,
And, kiss'd and *dandled* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see.
Donne.

Courts are but superficial schools
To *dandle* fools. *Ed. sn.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the
common use of rocking sroward children in
cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurses arms.
Temple.

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own.
Shakspeare.

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy
fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus,
and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to
see myself turned into such a little pretty matter.
Addison.

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles; not in use.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally
in the service, as if they would not have the
enemy subdued. *Spenser.*

DA'NDLER. *n. f.* [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *n. f.* [often written *dendruff*, from *tan*, the itch, and *druff*, fordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *n. f.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *dammum*, *Ménage* from *angaria*, *Minshew* from *Δ.σ.*, death, to which *Junius* seems inclined.] Risk; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the *danger*.
Eccles.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. *A. B.*
He hath writ this to feel my affection to your
honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*.
Shakspeare.

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows and the wind.
Waller.

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakspeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risk; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless*
despising, than others in dangerous affecting,
the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city.
Eccles.

All men envious me to take away thy life,
likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and
wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.]

Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh believe it,
Most *ding'rously* you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

A sort of naughty persons
Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurors. *Shaksf.*

It is just with God to permit thole, which
think they stand so surely, to fall most *dange-*
rously. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plotarch says, Tellefilla, a noble lady, being
dangerously sick, was advised to apply her mind
to poetry. *Peacham.*

If it were so, which but to think were pride,
My constant love would *dangerously* be tried. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the
dangerousness of diseases, by the nobleness of the
part affected. *Boyle.*

To DANGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*.]

To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yon *dangling* apricocks.
Shakspeare.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudb.*

Codrus had but one bid; so short, to hoot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling*
out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial
tobe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The sword hang *dangling* o'er the shield! *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless follower.

The presbyterians, and other fanaticks that
dangle after them, are well inclined to pull down
the present establishment. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *n. f.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

A *dangler* is of neither sex. *Ralph.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skin-*
ner.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He lay the maiden sleeping found
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakspeare.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and rising on stiff pinnions tour
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or d y
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search. *Milton.*

Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are
miry,
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waste a sullen day? *Milton.*

By the rusty-fringed tank,
Where grows the willow and the osier *dank*,
My shining chariot stays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares I have hung
My *dank* and drooping weeds
To the stern god of sea. *Milton.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls here-
with, would keep them from growing *dank* in
moist weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankish* vault at home
There left me. *Shakspeare.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by
dapping with a grasshopper. *Waller.*

DAPA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DAPPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny fan's and shewels,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milner.*

A pet *dapper* spark of a magpye fancied the
birds would never be governed till himself should
sit at the helm. *L'Estrange.*

DA'PPERLING. *n. f.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandipat. *Aufworth.*

DAPPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *ponmelle*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossi-
ble to think of a lame horse, till they have run
over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*.
Locke.

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

But under him a grey steed did he wield,
Whose sides with *dappled* circles were enwield.
Spenser.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy eall with spots of grey.
Shakspeare.

Horses that are *dippled* turn white; and old
squirrels turn grilly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The *dappled* pink, and blushing rose,
Deck my charming Chloë's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curse Pamela with her prayers,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares.
Pop.

DAR. } *n. f.* A fish found in the Se-

DART. } vern. *Bailey.* *Dart* is the
fame with *Dace*.

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; the preterit *I dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. *I have dared*, [deapyan, Saxon; *darren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Durst thou be as good as thy word now?—
Why, Hal, thou knowest, as thou art but a
man, *I dare*; but, as thou art a prince, *I fear*
thee. *Shakspeare.*

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who *dare* do more, is none. *Shakspeare.*

They are both hang'd; and so would this be,
if he *durst* steal any thing adventurously. *Shakf.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare*
any dangerous fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who *durst* tis destiny controul. *Dryder.*

Deliberate and well-weighted courage knows
how to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion of-
fers. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion
or doctrine, till it be very fully examined. *Watts.*

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. *I dared*, not *I durst*. To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gentle exercise and proof of arms. *Shaksf.*

Here the stands:
Take but possession of her with a touch;
I dare thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shaksf.*

He had many days come halt seas over; and
sometimes passing turther, came and lay at the
mouth of the harbour, *daring* them to fight.
Kilmer.

Maisters of the arts of policy thought that they
might even *dare* Providence to the face.
South.

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Keil.*

Time! *I dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Prefumptuous wretch! with mortal art to dare
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Grav.*
To DARE Larks. To catch them by
means of a looking-glass, or by keeping
a bird of prey hovering aloft, which
keeps them in amaze till caught; to
amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with
little round nets, not much unlike that which is
used for *daring* larks. *Carew.*
As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight.
Dryden.

DARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defiance;
challenge.

Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

DARE. *n. f.* [*leuciscus*.] A small fish, the
same with *dace*.

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of
defiance. Not in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to
beard,
And heat them backward home. *Shakspeare.*

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; ad-
venturous; fearless; courageous; in-
trepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has many metaphors, but
not so *daring* as this; for human passions may
be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an
inanimate plant. *Addison.*

The long top *daring*, and the theme too great.
Prior.

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart.
Pope.

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly;
courageously; fearlessly; impudently;
outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are
every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the
press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *daring*.] Bold-
ness.

DARK. *adj.* [beopce, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Fiance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakf.*
While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the
plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall
pronounce him clean. *Leuiticus.*

In Muscovy the generality of the people are
more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than
flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

4. Opaque; not transparent: as, lead is a
dark body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will after-
wards be found more plain. *Hooker.*
Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose.
Shakspeare.

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; igno-
rant.

The age, wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want fight, who taught the world to
see. *Danham*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their
degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find
convents fitted to their humours. *Addison*

DARK. *n. f.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunest smoke of hell,

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry, hold, hold! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Cloud and ever-during *dark*

Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free me-
dium, and a right line to the objects, we can
hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines.
Holder.

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure
person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the
dark. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourselves perceive by our own under-
standings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as
void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
darken; to obscure. Obsolete.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth
dark
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.

To DARKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark*.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood.
Addison.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write.
Pope.

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did
feldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things
near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to fully.

The lusts and passions of men do fully and
darken their minds, even by a natural influence.
Tillotson.

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it seems,
from *darkle*, which yet I have never
found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive
from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling*.] Being
in the dark; being without light: a
word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not so.
Shakspeare.

Darkling stands
The varying shore o' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in shade's covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's
pow'r,

With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. *Dry.*

DA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a situa-
tion void of light; obscurely; blindly;
gloomily; uncertainly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly*
down. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNES. *n. f.* [from *dark*.]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep.
Genesis.

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land
of *darkness* and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity; dif-
ficulty to the understanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded;
ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from
the clearness and validity of those proofs upon
which it is received; to talk of any other light

in the understanding, is to put ourselves in the
dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*.
Locke.

6. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of
darkness, and translated us into the kingdom of
his dear Son. *Colossians.*

DA'RK SOME. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy;
obscure; not well enlightened; not
luminous.

He brought him thro' a *darksome* narrow pass
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimmed were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly
beams. *Spenser.*

You must not look to have an image in any
thing lightsome; for even a face in iron, red-hot,
will not be seen, the light confounding the small
differences of lightsome and *darksome*, which flew
the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down,
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green.
Milton.

He, here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay.
Milton.

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden.*

The *darksome* pines, that o'er yon rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.
Pope.

DA'R LING. *adj.* [beopling, Saxon; di-
minutive of *dear*.] Favourite; dear;
beloved; regarded with great kindness
and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance
oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling*
favourites. *L'Esrange.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some
darling science, too far prevail over your mind.
Watts.

DA'R LING. *n. f.* A favourite; one much
beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is *drown'd*,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakspeare.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide.
Halifax.

She became the *darling* of the princes.
Addison.

To DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.]
To mend holes by imitating the texture
of the stuff.

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen *darn*? *Gay.*

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in
darning his stockings, which he performed to ad-
miration. *Swift.*

DA'R NEL. *n. f.* [*lolium*.] A weed grow-
ing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taste?
Shakspeare.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But outs and *darnel* choak the rising corn. *Dryden.*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by
Junius referred to *dare*: it seems to me
more probably deducible from *arranger*
la bataille.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops
for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side
calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsa-
rians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but
without arms, the Cæsarians got the over hand.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of
York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak.*

2. To apply to the fight: of single combatants.
 Thencewith they 'gan to hulen greedily,
 Redoubted battle ready to *darsaine*. *Spenser.*
- DART.** *n. f.* [*dard*, French.]
1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.
 Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Pracham.*
 O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
 The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden.*
2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.
- To **DART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw offensively.
 He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;
 Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lines from afar. *Dryd.*
2. To throw; to emit: as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.
 Pan came, and ask'd what magick eaus'd my smart;
 Or what illeyses malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*
- To **DART.** *v. n.*
1. To fly as a dart.
 2. To let fly with hostile intention.
 Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck. *Shak.*
- To **DASH.** *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its senses, is very doubtful.]
1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something.
 If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*
 A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and *dashes* his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably as the wicked man. *Tillotson.*
2. To break by collision.
 They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
 And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces. *Shak/peare.*
 David's throne shall then be like a tree,
 Spreading and overhad'wing all the earth;
 Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*
 All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milton.*
3. To throw water in flashes.
Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. *Mortimer.*
 Midding his head, and prone to earth his view,
 With ears and chest that *dash* the morning dew. *Tickel.*
4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.
 This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
 The sudden breach on't. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.
 At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. *Dryden.*
6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by some worse admixture.
 Whacum, bred to *dash* and draw,
 Not wine, but more unwholesome law, *Hudib.*
 I take care to *dash* the character with such particular circumstances, as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison.*
 Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Speclator.*
7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.
 Never was *dashed* out, at one lucky hit,
 A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*
8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.
 To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to surprise with shame or fear; to depress; to suppress.
 His tongue
 Dropp'd manna, and could make the wofe appear
 The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
 Maturest councils. *Milton.*
 Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
 This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
 To *dash* their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton.*
 An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy,
Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*
 To *dash* this cavil, read but the practice of christian emperors. *South.*
 After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political. *South.*
 Nothing *dashed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*
 The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
 Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*
 Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prier.*
Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
 Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*
- To **DASH.** *v. n.*
1. To fly off the surface by a violent motion.
 If the vessel be suddenly stopt in its motion the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* the sides of the vessel. *C.*
2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.
 On each hand the gushing waters play,
 And down the rough cascade, all *dashing*, fall. *Thomson.*
3. To rush through water, so as to make it fly.
 Doeg, tho' without knowing how or why,
 Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* through thick and thin,
 Thro' fence and nonsense, never out or in. *Dryden.*
- DASH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Collision.
 By the touch ethereal rous'd,
 The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war
 Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
 They ferocious spring. *Thomson.*
2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.
 There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*
3. A mark in writing; a line —, to note a pause, or omission.
 He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 In modern wit, all printed trash is set off with *num'rous* breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*
4. Sudden stroke; blow; act: ludicrous.
 Stand back you lords, and give us leave awhile.
 —She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shak/peare.*
- DASH.** *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.
 Hark, hark, the waters fall;
 And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
 To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden.*
- DA'STARD.** *n. f.* [adastruga, Sax.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.
 The cruelty and envy of the people,
 Permitted by our *dashed* noble,

- Have suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
 Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shak/peare.*
 Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
 How long will Dares wait his *dastard* foes? *Dryden.*
Dastard and drunkard, mean and inconstant;
 Tongue-vanant hero, vaunter of thy might,
 In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*
 Bug-bear thoughts, in the minds of children,
 Make them *dastard*, and afraid of the shadow of
 darkness ever after. *Scott.*
 Cause on their *dastard* souls, they stand astonish'd!
Adison.
- To **DA'STARD.** *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice; to dispirit.
 I in weary of this flesh which holds us here,
 And *dastard* manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*
- To **DA'STARDISE.** *v. a.* [from *dastard*.]
 To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.
 He had such things to urge against our marriage,
 As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
 And *dastardise* my courage. *Dryden.*
- DA'STARDLY.** *adj.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.
 Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *L'Estrange.*
- DA'STARDY.** *n. f.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardliness; timorousness.
- DATARY.** *n. f.* [datarius.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass. *Diä.*
- DATE.** *n. f.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]
1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
 2. The time at which any event happened.
 3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.
 His days and times are past,
 And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
 Has smit my credit. *Shak/peare's Timon.*
 My father's promise ties me not to time;
 And bonds without a *date*, they say, are void. *Dryden.*
4. End; conclusion.
 What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;
 And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*
5. Duration; continuance.
 Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
 Our *date* to immortality extend? *Daniell.*
 Then raise,
 From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd,
 New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*,
 Founded in tighteousness. *Milton.*
6. [from *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.
 Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.
 —They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastur. *Shak/peare.*
- DATE-TREE.** *n. f.* See **PALM**, of which it is a species.
- To **DATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.
 'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late year about six thousand years. *Berkeley.*
 To all their *date* backs he turns you round;
 These *Aldus* printed, those *Du Sueil* has bound. *Pope.*

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.

The fly-flow hours shall not determinate
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dative* executors, who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Arbiff.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*labben*, Dut. *dauber*, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daub'd it with slime and with pitch. *Exod.*

2. To paint coarsely.
Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off. *Osway.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So much he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shaksp.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance, than *daubed* with coit. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;

Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.
Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his confidence; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I must. *Shakespeare.*

DAUBER. *n. f.* [from *daub*.]

1. One that daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.
What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and fill'd unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,
Hurls a new angel two doors from us,
As true as *dauber's* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBERY. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells; and such *daubery*, as this is beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.
Not in vain the industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flowers the cheeks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd r. ees with *dauby* maring hind,
Or far-cloth mists with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. f.* [*dahtar*, Gothick; *dohzer*, Saxon; *datter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.
Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Genesis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.
Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?—
—My leisure serves me, penitence *daughter* now. *Shakespeare.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *domitare*, Lat.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name inarms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton.*

Where the rude ax with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their dallow'd haunt. *Milt.*

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DAUNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare.*

Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd:
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,
Stems the hold torrent with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost without bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DAUNTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. f.* [*menelulu*. It is supposed by Skinner to be named from his note; by Junius to be corrupted from *daul*; the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.]

A bird.
I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daw* to peck it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *dawes*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Darvies.*

The loud *daw*, his thro' t displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Deason.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.
Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the tool coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *daw* it. *Meyen.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dawen*, or advance toward day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakespeare.*

As it began to *dawn* towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Mattbew.*

A night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd* and Phebus thiu'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.
A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.
While we behold such *dauntless* worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls to void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ
To search the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth. *Thomson.*

DAY. *n. f.* [*dæg*, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Motherwo.*
Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackm.*

Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*,
How many *days* will finish up the year. *Shak.*

3. Light; sunshine.
Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Peters.*

The wit yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely sun. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning pass,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*:
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to traverse
Dawnings or beams, and promises of *day*. *Pope.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutic line his heir,
The justest man and truest in his *days*. *F. Green.*

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is oblig'd to re-quit another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *H. Edwards.*

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his days broke his word*; that is, *in his whole life*.

He was never at a loss in his *days* for a frequent answer. *Cassell's Life of Orlando.*

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Rajseman.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The day almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
Would you not advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the day?
Dryden.

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryd.*

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Cyprian Crispianus. *Stat.*

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but from day to day. *Bacon.*

TO-DAY. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Psalms*

The past is all by death possess'd,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. n. f. [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the day-time.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a daybed, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shakespeare.*

DA'YBOOK. n. f. [from day and book.] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed day-work done. *Fairfax.*

DA'YBREAK. n. f. [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the eastern skies. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. n. f. [day and labour.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Duth God exact daylabour, light denied,
I fondly ask? *Milton.*

Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLA'BOURER. n. f. [from daylabour.] One that works by the day.

In one night ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten daylabourers could not end. *Milton.*

The daylabourer, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. n. f. [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by daylight see.
Now go thy way. *Shakespeare.*

They, by daylight passing through the Turks fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the besieged christians. *Knolles.*

He stands in daylight, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain daylight? *Dry.*
Though rough bears in covert seek defence,
White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;
That crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatic colours, they will appear neither of their own daylight colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

DA'YLILY. n. f. The same with *aphodel.*

DA'YSMAN. n. f. [day and man.] An old

word for umpire. *Ainsworth.* Perhaps rather, surety.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his daysman, to prolong
The vengeance prest? *Fairy Queen.*

DA'YSPRING. n. f. [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere day spring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton.*
The breath of heav'n's fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day'spring born, here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR. n. f. [day and star.] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the daystar should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucid feat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So jinks the daystar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DAY'TIME. n. f. [day and time.] The time in which there is light: opposed to night.

In the daytime Fame sitteth in a watch-tower,
and flieth most by night; she minglet things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the daytime. *Addison.*

DA'YWORK. n. f. [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; daylabour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed day-work done. *Fairfax.*

TO DAZE. v. a. [dʰæz, Sax.] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistening armies, as they stand,
With quivering beams, which daz'd the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryd.*

DA'ZIED. adj. [rather dazied. See DAISY.] Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO DAZZLE. v. a. [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*
How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they dazzed are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

2. To strike or surprize with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a dazzling expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to dazzle let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

TO DAZZLE. v. n. To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns?
Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,
And you shall read when mine begins to dazzle. *Shakespeare.*

An oversight maketh the eyes dazzle, info-

much as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mist, and dazze with surprize. *Dryden.*

DE'ACON. n. f. [diaconus, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy.

Likewise must the deacons be grave. *2 Tim.*
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are very importunately urged. *Bishop Sanderson.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. n. f. [from deacon.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } n. f. [from deacon.] The DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. adj. [dead, Saxon; dood, Dut.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is dead:
—She should have died hereafter. *Shaksp.*
A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when dead. *Hale.*
She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances cast him dead. *Dryd.*

2. With of before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their course, the crew, all except himself, were dead of hunger. *Arbutnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press,
Like the last gazette, or like the last address. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep. *Psalms.*
Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The tin fold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the dead sale and scarcity. *Carew.*
Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year

Seems to stand still: dead calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main. *Lee.*
They cannot bear the dead weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the un-
easiness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, a dead void space,
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryd.*

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took,
though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute be dead and useless by him. *Addison.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Traveling over Amarus, then covered with deep snow, they came in the dead winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.*

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy. *Addison.*

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the dead darkness of the night. *Ruyward.*

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly: used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, in which, when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addison.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbutnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, a *dead fire*.

16. Without the power of vegetation: as, a *dead bough*.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephesians.*

THE DEAD. *n. f.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain, The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*
The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addison.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The towering bard had sung, in nobler lays, How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD. *n. f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at mid-winter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *L'Epine.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

TO DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadens* itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO DEAD. } *v. a.*

TO DE'ADEN. } *v. a.*
1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deadened* by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Haller.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by counteractions. *Charon's Scipio's Scientific.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deadens* their force by degrees. *Burton's Theory.*

Our dreams are great influences of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *dead* or abate. *Spencer.*

Anodynes are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain; or

what *deadens* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deadened* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make *dead*.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand, Then loud he cried, I am your humble thrall. *Spenser.*

They never care how many others They kill, without regard of mothers, Or wives, or children, so they can Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *n. f.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift, To help itself at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls, as if that name, Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun, Did murder her. *Shakspeare.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring, As a north wind burns a too forward spring; Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryd.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knellet.*

DE'ADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the *dead*.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones, Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakspeare.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste, And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan? *Dryden.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezekiel.*

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys, set to cuff, Will not confess that they have done enough, Though *deadly* weary. *Orrey.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbutnot.*

DE'ADNESS. *n. f.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*, And inward languishing. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Motimus.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. f.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. f.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified

as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shakspeare.*

Infected minds

To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspeare.*

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any sins afflict our life With that prime ill, a talking wife, Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me, While I can better hear than see: Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spite, To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has to before the thing that ought be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses; Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. *Shakspeare.*

Oh that men's ears should be To counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery! *Shakspeare.*

Whilst virtue counts them; but, alas, in vain! Fly from her kind embracing arms, *Deaf* to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Rescommen.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main; *Deaf* to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryd.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed, *Deaf* to the rumour of fallacious fame, Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight: No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryd.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease; Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar Of tides receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryd.*
The rest were seiz'd with tullen discontent, And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

TO DEAF. } *v. a.* [from *deaf.*]
TO DE'AFEN. } deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they know how to hear, there 's none know what to say. *Donne.*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears, And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deaf's* his ears. *Dryden.*

But Salius enters; and, exclaiming loud For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd. *Dryd.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies, *Deafen'd* and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. f.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are *deaf* and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness*. *Haller.*

The Dancid had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness*; for, had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. f.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hosker.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning: as, *some deal*, in some degree, to some amount; we now either say, *a great deal*, or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest, a great *deal*, than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hooker.*

To weep with them that weep, doth ease foine *deal*;

But sorrow flouted at is double death. *Shakspr.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits. *Ben Jonson.*

The charge *some deal* thee haply honour may, That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd.

Fairfax.
Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have to much the more reason, a great *deal*, to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. *Addison.*

3. [from the verb *to deal*.] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid impart, Unskill'd in all the terms of art? Or in harmonious numbers put The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. v. a. [deelen, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. *Isaiah.*

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryden.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws, And *deals* in whistling air his empty blows. *Dryd.*

The business of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison.*

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold, And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addison.*

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts.*

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts, Which Niobe's devoted issue felt, When issuing through the skies the feather'd deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*

4. To distribute the cards.

To DEAL. v. n.

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

With the fond maids in palmyris he *deals*, They tell the secret which he first reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two persons; to inter-vene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies, Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers, Ate they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To DEAL by.* To treat well or ill. This seems a vitious use.

Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To DEAL in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suitors are so distast'd with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal* in suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon.*

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt in*, though without that success which they proposed to themselves. *Atterbury.*

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal* in political matters. *Addison.*

True logick is not that noisy thing that *deals* all in dispute, to which the former ages had debas'd it. *Watts' Logic.*

7. *To DEAL with.* To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Who then shall give His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal* worse with his followers, than with him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly with him, he must *deal* severely with that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also with other nations. *Tillotson.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly with me in the matter of my own titles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To DEAL with.* To contend with.

If he hated me, I should know what passion to *deal with*. *Sidney.*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt with* whilst they stand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraided me; I am pleas'd to see You're not so perfect, but can fail like me: I have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden.*

To DEALBATE. v. a. [deallo, Lat.]
To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. n. f. [dealbatio, Latin.]
The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All feed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brewer.*

DE'ALER. n. f. [from deal.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers*: in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and conniv'd at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

DEALING. n. f. [from deal.]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

What these are! Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect The thoughts of others. *Shakspeare.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh.*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

DEAMBULATION. n. f. [deambulatio, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY. adj. [deambulo, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. n. f. [decanus, Latin; doyen, French.] From the Greek word *δεκα*; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe.]* The second dignitary of a diocese.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys transformed from abbots or prior, and convent, to *dean* and chapter) so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *commissio d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then choosing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of Wind- sor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowley.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop, for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon.*

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The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

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DEANERY. n. f. [from dean.]

- The office of a dean.
He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*
- The revenue of a dean.
Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans make the *dean'ry* double. *Swift.*

3. The house of a dean.
Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shakspeare.*

DEANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [beorn, Saxon.]

- Beloved; favourite; darling.
—O, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear. *Shakspeare.*
The *dear*, *dear* name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison.*
And the last joy was dearer than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.
What made editors cheat the South-sea-year?
To feed on ven'ison when it sold so dear. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, a dear year.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakspeare* for *dear*; sad; hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear,
Hast made thine enemies? *Twelfth Night.*
Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our dear peril. *Timon.*

Some dear cause
Will in concealment wrapt me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *King Lear.*

Would I had met my dearest foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day. *Hamlet.*

Thy other banish'd son, with his dear fight
Struck pale and bloodless. *Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. f.* A word of endearment; darling.

That kiss
I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shakspeare.*
Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my dear,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DEARBUGHT. *adj.* [dear and bought.]
Purchased at a high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, dearbought with lasting woe. *Milt.*
Such dearbought blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*

Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my d. i. light soul be lost. *Roscommon.*

DEARLING. *n. f.* [now written *darling*.]
Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,
With Heracles and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' darlings, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*

DEARLY. *adv.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great kindness.
For the unquench'd virtues of her person
And mind, he lov'd her dearly. *Wotton.*

2. At a high price.
It is rarely bought, and then also bought
dearly enough with such a rate. *Bacon.*
Turns shall dearly pay for faith forsworn;
And corps, and swears, and shields, on Tyber
horn *Dryden.*
My father does, and let him still do on;
He says his mistress dearly with his throne. *Dryden.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [dygnan, Sax. to hide.]
To mend clothes. See DARN.

DEARNESS. *n. f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.
My brother holds you well, and in dearness of
heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakspeare.*

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friend-
ship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great
dearness of friendship between them two. *Bacon.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and
wisely too, must profess a'l the dearness and
friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South.*

2. Scarcity; high price.
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing,
which is seen in the dearness of corn. *Swift.*

DEARLY. *adv.* [deorun, Sax.] Se-
cretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.

At last, as chanc'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that dearly cried
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser.*

DEARTH. *n. f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
In times of dearth, it drain'd much coin out
of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from
foreign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years dearths of corn,
and every place is strewd with beggars; but
dearths are common in better climates, and our
evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.
Pity the dearth that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shaksp.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no dearth. *Milton.*

3. Barrenness; sterility.
The French have brought on themselves that
dearth of plot, and narrowness of imagination,
which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryd.*

To DEARTICULATE. *v. a.* [de and ar-
ticulus, Latin.] To disjoint; to dis-
member. *Diä.*

DEATH. *n. f.* [deaf, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure
of the soul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament, that
by means of death, for the redemption of the
transgressions, they which are called might re-
ceive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Hebrews.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers,
either in nativity or death. *Shakspeare.*

Death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakspeare.*

He must his acts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Mortality; destruction.
How did you dare
To trade and traffick with M. ebeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare.*

3. The state of the dead.
In twinship sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death. *Shaksp.*

4. The manner of dying.
Thou that die the deaths of them that are slain
in the midst of the seas. *Isabel.*

5. The image of mortality represented
by a skeleton.
I had rather be married to a death's head, with
a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakspeare.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of death's head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin,
The gazer's joy, and sin. *Smolking.*

6. Murder; the act of destroying life un-
lawfully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his

mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in
this, not to suffer a man of death to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cause of death.
They cried out, and said, O thou man of God,
there is death in the pot. *2 Kings.*
He caught his death the last county-lessions,
where he would go to see justice done to a poor
widow woman. *Addison.*

8. Destroyer.
All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with
Hector, and in the death of him, is the intrigue
which comprehends the battle of the last day.
Broom's View of Epic Poetry.

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.
Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dryden.*

Sounded at once the bow, and swiftly flies
The feather'd death, and hisses thro' the skies. *Dryden.*

Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden death. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal
torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin
and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and
from everlasting death. *Church Catechism.*

DEATHBED. *n. f.* [death and bed.] The
bed to which a man is confined by
mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy death-bed. *Shakspeare.*

Thy death-bed is no lesser than the land
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakspeare.*

These are such things as a man shall remem-
ber with joy upon his death-bed; such as shall
cheer and warm his heart, even in that last
and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our death-bed ev'ry friend should
run,
And joy us of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

A death-bed figure is certainly the most hor-
rifying sight in the world. *Chelier.*

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to
be neglected, because it is the last thing that we
can do. *Atterbury.*

Fame can never make us lie down conten-
tedly on a death-bed. *Pope.*

DEATHFUL. *adj.* [death and full.] Full
of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his
life for many deathful torments. *Sidney.*

Time itself, under the deathful shade of whose
wings all things wither, hath wa'ted that lively
virtue of nature in man, and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh.*

Blood, death, and deathful deeds, are in that
noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton.*

These eyes behold
The deathful scene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

DEATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Im-
mortal; never dying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and
human souls be deathless. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still
renew;
For deathless laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While deathless charity remains. *Prior.*

DEATHLIKE. *adj.* [death and like.] Re-
sembling death; still; gloomy; mo-
tionless; placid; calm; peaceful; un-
disturbed; resembling either the hor-
rours or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie supprest
In deathlike slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Crawshaw.*

A deathlike sleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life!
On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A deathlike quiet and deep silence fell. *Waller.*

Black melancholy fits, and round her throws
A deathlike slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*
DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door.*] A near
approach to death; the gates of death.
Shakspeare. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great faculty, who
was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant
There was a poor young woman, that had
brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for
her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DEATHSMAN. *n. f.* [*death* and *man.*]
Executioner; hangman; headsmen; he
that executes the sentence of death.
He 's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *deathsmen.* *Shakspeare.*
As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young
prince. *Shakspeare.*

DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [*death* and *watch.*]
An insect that makes a tinkling noise
like that of a watch, and is superstitiously
imagined to prognosticate death.
The solemn *deathwatch* chok'd the hour the
died. *Gay.*

We learn to preface approaching death in a
family by ravens, and little worms, which we
therefore call a *deathwatch.* *Watts.*
Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* physicians. *Pope.*

TO DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deaurato, Lat.*]
To gild, or cover with gold. *DiCt.*

DEAURATION. *n. f.* [*from deaurate.*]
The act of gilding.

DEBACCHATION. *n. f.* [*debacchatio, Lat.*]
A raging; a madness. *DiCt.*

TO DEBAR. *v. a.* [*from bar.*] To ex-
clude; to preclude; to shut out from
any thing; to hinder.
The same boats and the same buildings are
found in countries *debarred* from all commerce
by unpassable mountains, lakes, and deserts.
Raleigh's Essays.

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton.*
Civility, intended to make us easy, is em-
ployed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in
debarring us of our wishes, and in crossing our
most reasonable desires. *Swift.*

TO DEBARB. *v. a.* [*from de and barba,*
Lat.] To deprive of his beard. *DiCt.*

TO DEBARK. *v. a.* [*debarquer, French.*]
To disembark. *DiCt.*

TO DEBASE. *v. a.* [*from bas.*]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower
state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and
sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Brown.*
As much as you raise silver, you *debase*
gold, for they are in the condition of two things
put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises,
the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into mean-
ness; to make despicable; to degrade.
It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to
debase religion with such frivolous disputes.
Hooker.

A man of large possessions has not leisure to
consider of every slight expence, and will not
debase himself to the management of every trifle.
Dryden.

Restraint others, yet himself not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity.
Dryden.

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.
He ought to be careful of not letting his subject
debase his style, and betray him into a meanness
of expression. *Addison.*
Hunting after arguments to make good one
side of a question, and wholly to refuse these

which favour the other, is so far from giving
truth its due value, that it wholly *debases* it.
Locke.

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by
base admixtures.

He reform'd the coin, which was much adul-
terated and *debas'd* in the times and troubles of
king Stephen. *Hale.*
Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

DEBASEMENT. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] The
act of debasing or degrading; degrada-
tion.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly
faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the in-
terpreter to a goat or hoar. *Gov. of Tongue.*

DEBASER. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] He that
debases; he that adulterates; he that
degrades another; he that sinks the va-
lue of things, or destroys the dignity of
persons.

DEBATABLE. *adj.* [*from debate.*] Dis-
putable; subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable*
ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be re-
stored to the Scots. *Huyward.*

DEBATE. *n. f.* [*debat, French.*]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.
A way that men ordinarily use, to force others
to submit to their judgments, and receive their
opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to
admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a
better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding,
in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish
the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts.*

2. A quarrel; a contest; it is not now
used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified.
Shakspeare.

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate.* *Dryd.*

TO DEBATE. *v. a.* [*debatre, French.*]
To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy case with thy neighbour himself,
and discover not a secret to another. *Proverbs.*
He could not *debate* any thing without some
contumacious, even when the argument was not of
moment. *Clarendon.*

TO DEBATE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.
Your several suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dispute.
He presents that great soul *debating* upon the
subject of life and death with his intimate
friends. *Tatler.*

DEBATEFUL. *adj.* [*from debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; conten-
tious.
2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning
quarrels.

DEBATEMENT. *n. f.* [*from debate.*] Con-
troversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shakspeare.

DEBATER. *n. f.* [*from debate.*] A dis-
putant; a controvertist.

TO DEBAUCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher, Fr.*
debauchari, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.
A man must have got his conscience thoroughly
debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to
the height of sin. *South.*

This it is to counsel things that are unjust;
first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and
then to seek protection. *Dryden.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and
squires,
Men so *disorder'd, so debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a notorious inn. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.
No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that
it is reasonable to *debauch* himself by im-
temperance and lewdness to his ruin. *Timothy.*

DEBAUCH. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. A fit of intemperance.
He will for some time contain himself within
the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while
he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again,
and then his appetite returns. *Colony.*

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.
The first physicians that were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains, the trade. *Dryd.*

DEBAUCHE. *n. f.* [*from debauché, Fr.*]
A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to
intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *de-
bauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we
should find it no very hard matter to change their
judgments. *South.*

DEBAUCHER. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] One
who seduces others to intemperance or
lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] The
practice of excess; intemperance; lewd-
ness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypo-
cristy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by tempe-
rance. *Spenser.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormi-
ties, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as
there would be without them. *Swift.*

DEBAUCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*]
The act of debauching or vitiating;
corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravish-
ment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of
nations, or the extreme poverty of learned per-
sons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

TO DEBEL. } *v. a.* [*debellio, Lat.*
TO DEBELLATE. } *tin.*] To con-
quer; to overcome in war. Not in
use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all na-
tions and ages, in the approbation of the extir-
pating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and
foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meri-
torious even of divine honour. *Daven.*

Thou didst *debel*, and draw from heaven east
With all his army. *Milton.*

DEBELLATION. *n. f.* [*from debellatio,*
Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. *n. f.* [*debetur, Lat. from*
debet.] A writ or note, by which a
debt is claimed.
You modern wits, should each man bring his
claim.
Have desperate *debetures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.
Swift.

DEBILE. *adj.* [*debilis, Latin.*] Weak;
feeble; languid; faint; without strength;
imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or fill'd some *debile* wretch, which without nose
There's many else have done. *Shakspeare.*

TO DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*deilitio, Lat.*]
To weaken; to make faint; to
enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the loss of the flesh, and
the pride of life, they seem'd as weakly to fall
as their *debeilitated* posterity ever after. *Bacon.*

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Consump.*

DEBILITATION. *n. f.* [from *debilitatio*, Latin.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *King Charles.*

DEBILITY. *n. f.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Metinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glafs mine own *debility*. *Sidney*

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DEBONAIRE. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant. Obsolete.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Spenser.*

Zephyr met her once a-maying;
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accoutable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightly, the other slow and saturnine. *Hazael's Vocal Forest.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was wicalh discreet and *debonair*,
Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONAIRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. f.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.
There was one that died greatly in *debt*: Well,
says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five
hundred ducats of mine with him into the other
world. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the
servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary
sum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Swift, a thousand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horse, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Much.*

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt*.] *To DEBT* is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shaksp.*

DEBTOR. *n. f.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.
I am a *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the
Barbarians, both to the wife and to the unwife. *Romans.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shaksp.*

If he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of *debtor*, straight his body to the touch
Obequious, as whom knights were wont,
To some enchanted castle is conveyed. *Philips.*

There died my father, no man's *debtor*;
And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. *Pope.*

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four
centuries, was, after the set time for payment,
no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's
slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such
innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick

to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor's side, I find little more than blank paper. *Alfison.*

DEBULLITION. *n. f.* [*debullitio*, Latin.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DECACUMINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off. *Dict.*

DECADE. *n. f.* [*δέκα*; *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Helder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DECADENCY. *n. f.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DECAGON. *n. f.* [from *δέκα*, ten, and *γωνία*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECALOGUE. *n. f.* [*δεκαλογία*.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

TO DECAMP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECAMPMENT. *n. f.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

TO DECANT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *agua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTATION. *n. f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER. *n. f.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

TO DECAPITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

TO DECAY. *v. n.* [*decevoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and for my hopes *decays*. *Pope.*

TO DECAY. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wife, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakespeare.*

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to rot, to see whether it will *decay* the rest of the stock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison.*

DECAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

What cometh to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakespeare.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and lutes
Her *decays* very well. *Ben Jonson.*

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Dunham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newton.*

Each may feel increase and *decays*,
And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

Taught, half by reason, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Leviticus.*

I am the very man

That, from your first of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakespeare.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECAYER. *n. f.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a fore *decayer* of your whore's dead body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DECEASE. *n. f.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker.*

TO DECEASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shaksp.*

You shall die
Twice now, where others that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*. *Chapman.*

His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase;

Till he, press'd down by his own weighty name,
Did like the vestal order spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

DECEIT. *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit* bred by necessity. *Shaksp.*

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Corwell.*

DECEITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*. *Shaksp.*
The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomson.*

DECEITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful*.]
Fraudulently; with deceit.
Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched
of course. *Watson.*

DECEITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *deceitful*.]
The quality of being fraudulent; tendency
to deceive.
The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of
riches, choke the word, and it becomes un-
fruitful. *Matthew.*

DECEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive*.]
1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.
Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity,
but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown.*
How would thou use me now, blind, and
thereby
Deceivable, in most things as a child
Helpless? hence easily contemn'd and scorn'd,
And last neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.
It is good to consider of deformity, not as a
sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause
which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*
He received nothing but fair promises, which
proved *deceivable*. *Hlyward.*
O ever-failing trust
In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton.*

DECEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deceivable*.]
Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.
He that has a great patron, has the advantage
of his negligence and *deceivableness*.
Government of the Tongue.

TO DECEIVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]
1. To cause to mistake; to bring into er-
ror; to impose upon.
Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that
there was a divine right of primogeniture to both
estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation, with of-
fence to the thing.
The Turkish general, *deceived* of his expecta-
tion, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles.*
I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *de-*
ceived. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats.
Dryden.

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.
Wine is to be forbore in consumptions, for
that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice
of the body, intercommon with the spirits of the
body, and so *deceive* and rob them of their nour-
ishment. *Bacon.*
Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set there-
in fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they
deceive the trees. *Bacon.*

DECEIVER. *n. f.* [from *deceive*.] One
that leads another into error; a cheat.
Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever:
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never. *Shakspere.*
As for Perkins's dismissal out of France, they
interpreted it not as if he were detected for a
counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*
Those voices, actions, or gestures which men
have not by any compact agreed to make the in-
struments of conveying their thoughts one to
another, are not the proper instruments of de-
ceiving, so as to denominate the person using them
a liar or *deceiver*. *South.*
It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so
weak to foretell things near at hand, when a very

few months mull of necessity discover the impo-
sture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul. *Pope.*

DECEMBER. *n. f.* [*december*, Lat.] The
last month of the year; but named
december, or the *tenth* month, when the
year began in March.
Men are April, when they woo, and *December*
when they wed. *Shakspere's 2^d you like it.*
What should we speak of
When we are old as you? When we shall hear
The ran and wind beat dark *December*. *Shaksp.*

DECEMPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*,
Latin.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECEMVIRATE. *n. f.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.]
The dignity and office of the ten go-
vernours of Rome, who were appointed
to rule the commonwealth instead of
consuls: their authority subsisted only
two years. Any body of ten men.

DECENCE. } *n. f.* [*decence*, Fr. *decent*,
DECENCY. } Latin.]
1. Propriety of form; proper formality;
becoming ceremony: *decence* is seldom
used.
Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*
In good works there may be goodness in the
general: but *decence* and gracefulness can be only
in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat.*
Were the offices of religion stript of all the ex-
ternal *decencies* of worship, they would not make
a due impression on the minds of those who assist
at them. *Asterbury.*
She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.
And must I own, she said, my secret smart,
What with more *decence* were in silence kept?
Dryden.
The consideration immediately subsequent to
the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees
with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to
it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or
indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.
South.
Sentiments which raise laughter, can very
seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an he-
roick poem. *Addison.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.
Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscom.*

DECENNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Lat.]
What continues for the space of ten
years.

DECENNOVAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *no-*
DECENNOVARY. } *com*, Lat.] Relating
to the number nineteen.
Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponne-
sian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of
nineteen years; the same which we now call the
golden number. *Holler.*
Seven months are retrenched in this whole *de-*
cennoval progress of the epicks, to reduce the
accounts of her motion and place to those of the
sun. *Holler.*

DECENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Latin.]
1. Becoming; fit; suitable.
Since there must be ornaments both in paint-
ing and poetry, if they are not necessary, they
must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place,
and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.
Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestick train,

And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not inmodest.
DECENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.]
1. In a proper manner; with suitable be-
haviour; without meanness or ostenta-
tion.
They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a
person, who had punished those who had led
them to their relation. *Brown.*
Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth re-
quire;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.
Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Celas, *decently* to die. *Dryd n.*

DECEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *deceit*.]
Liableness to be deceived.
Some errors are so fleshed in us, that they
maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our
decayed natures. *Charnock.*

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liab-
le to be deceived; open to imposture;
subject to fraud.
The first and father cause of common error,
is the common infirmity of human nature; of
whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should
not need a ny other evincion, than the real er-
rors we th' ourselves commit. *Bacon.*

DECEPTION. *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat;
fraud; fallacy.
Being thus divided from truth in themselves,
they are yet farther removed by adventitious *de-*
ception. *Brown.*
All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs,
which, by compact or institution, were made the
means of men's signifying or conveying their
thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.
Reason, not impossible, may meet
Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] De-
ceitful; apt to deceive.
Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invent th' attack of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakspere.*

DECEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having
the power of deceiving. *Dict.*

DECEPTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Con-
taining means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECEPT. *adj.* [*deceptus*, Lat.] Crop-
ped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decepto*, Lat.] That
may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECEPTION. *n. f.* [from *decept*.] The
act of cropping or taking off. *Dict.*

DECERTATION. *n. f.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A
contention; a striving; a dispute. *Dict.*

DECESSION. *n. f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A
departure; a going away. *Dict.*

TO DECHARM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.]
To counteract a charm; to disenchant.
Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was
suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft.
Hartley.

TO DECIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]
1. To fix the event of; to determine.
The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*
Th' important enterprise, and give the bride.
Dryden.

2. To determine a question or dispute.
In council set, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*. *Grime.*
Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree,
And foundest causes doubt? *Pope.*

DECIDENCE. *n. f.* [*decidua*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.
Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Brown.*
- DECIDER. *n. f.* [from *decide.*]
1. One who determines causes.
I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*
The man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*
2. One who determines quarrels.
- DECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduous*, Latin.]
Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.
In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Quincy.*
- DECIDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous.*]
Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Diſ.*
- DECIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.]
Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.
In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*
- To DECIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.]
To tithe; to take the tenth.
- DECIMATION. *n. f.* [from *decimate.*]
1. A titling; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.
2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.
By *decimation* and a tithe'd death,
Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakspeare.*
A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forsake;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*
- To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrier*, Fr.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common use.
Zelmae, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*
Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South.*
2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain: as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.
3. To write out; to mark down in characters.
Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*
Then were laws of necessity invented, that to every particular subject might find his principal pleasure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*
4. To stamp; to characterize; to mark.
You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakspeare.*
- DECIPHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.
- DECISION. *n. f.* [from *decide.*]
1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.
The time approaches,
That will with due *decision* make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shakspeare.*
Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice
Of any true *decisive*. *Shakspeare.*

- The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*
War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*
2. Determination of an event.
Their arms are to the last *decisive* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryden.*
3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.
- DECISIVE. *adj.* [from *decide.*]
1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.
Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and it engenders him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*
This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*
2. Having the power of settling any event.
For on th' event
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*
- DECISIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive.*] In a conclusive manner.
- DECISIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *decisive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.
- DECISORY. *adj.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.
- To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overspread.
Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*
2. To dress; to array.
Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakspeare.*
Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's
loss,
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakspeare.*
She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth-
hair'd silk. *Milton.*
3. To adorn; to embellish.
But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenser.*
Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryd.*
The god shall to his vot'ries tell
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*
- DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor of a ship.
Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonson.*
We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overlook. *Raleigh.*
If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as itable as a house. *Glarville.*
On high rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*
At sun-set to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on *decks* till rosy morn. *Dryd.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.
Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are

- regularly figured: the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the felicitas, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grewo.*
- DECKER. *n. f.* [from *deck.*] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer, as a *table-decker*.
- To DECLAM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.]
To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.
What are his mischiefs, conful? You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *Ben Jonson.*
The splendid *declamings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*
It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*
Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of good-nests. *Watts.*
- DECLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.
Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy. *Addison.*
- DECLAMATION. *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Lat.]
A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.
The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. *Hooker.*
Thou mayest forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation*. *Taylor.*
- DECLAMATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: seldom used.
Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Taylor.*
- DECLAMATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.
This awhile suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the passions.
He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*
- DECLARABLE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.
This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown.*
- DECLARATION. *n. f.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.
His promises are nothing elie but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*
Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*
There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson.*
2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowell.*
- DECLARATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Making declaration; explanatory.
The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grewo.*
2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, *tu declarative* on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLARATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECLARATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory law*, is a new act confirming a former law.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tilleyson.*

To DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity. Not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. *I Cor.*

The sun by certain signs *declares* Both when the south projects a stormy day, And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. *I Chron.*

4. To show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms.

In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. *Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

To DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be sure to testify and *declare for* him. *South's Sermon.*

Like sawing courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

DECLAREMENT. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will easily into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLARER. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow, Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days, Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts To base *declension*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

DECLINABLE. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations: as, a *declinable noun*.

DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Brown.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime; And summer, though it be less gay, Yet is not look'd on as a time Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down: as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more encounter than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Roy.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discouraging upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.

7. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

8. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

9. **DECLINATION of a Plane** [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. *Harris.*

DECLINATOR. } *n. f.* [from *decline*.]

DECLINATORY. } An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclinatio, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon.*

To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses, And with *declining* head into his bosom, Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Proverbs.*

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declino*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shaksp.*

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to life, Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shaksppeare.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, But justice, and some fatal cause annex'd, Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire must *decline*, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life designs, Not like ill poets, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears; He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryd.*

Autumnal warmth *declines*; Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun. *Dryd.* Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleas'd to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLINE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.* And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixt In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*, And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r, I shall no more *decline* that sacred buw'r, Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.* Though I the business did *decline*, Yet I contriv'd the whole design, And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had then all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison.*

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English transition. *Watts.*

DECLINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed, From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.* Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Sto fr.*

DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual descent, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent. *Woodward.*

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gautier's Travels.*

DECLIVOUS. *adj.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

Sena loseth its windiness by *decocting*; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There the *decoct*, and dath the food prepare; There the distributes it to every vein; There the expels what the may fitly spare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling; this is no proper use.

Canst thou water, their barley broth, *Decoet* their cold blood to such want heat. *Shakj*

DECOCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

DECOCTION. *n. f.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

To infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction* though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or settleth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest *decoction*. *Arbutnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They distil their husbands land In *decoction*; and are mann'd With tea empirics, in their chamber Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbut.*

DECOCTURE. *n. f.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *n. f.* [*decollatio*, Latin.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE. *adj.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.]

1. To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself cometh in the bowels of the earth make *decomposited* bodies, as we see in vitriol, canabary, and even in sulphur itself. *Boyle.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decomposed*, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompose* a white. *Newton.*

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts. This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already

compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decomposed* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additions employed to disguise it. *Boyle.*

No body should use any compound or *decomposed* of the substantial verbs. *Arbut. and Pope.*

DECORAMENT. *n. f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embellishment. *Dict.*

To DECORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. *n. f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare, As only *decorations* of the war: So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryd.*

DECORATOR. *n. f.* [from *decorate.*] An adorer; an embellisher. *Dict.*

DECOROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It is not so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

To DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk; to hulk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. *Arbutnot.*

DECORTICATION. *n. f.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness, contrary to levity; seemliness.

If your master Would have a queen his beggar, your must tell him

That majesty, to keep *decorum*, must No less be than a kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of *decorum*. *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules Of vice and virtue in the schools, The better fort shall set before 'em A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*; Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECOY. *v. a.* [from *kocj*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the snare. *L'Esrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantastic blaze, Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt, Rider and horse. *Thomson.*

DECOY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischiefs; temptation.

The Devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and snare: they only excited and fomented lusts. *Woodward.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Boskley.*

DECOYDUCK. *n. f.* A duck that lures others.

There is a sort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flocks of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Motstimer.*

To DECREASE. *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Latin.]

To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that *decreaseth* in her perfection. *Ecclus.*

Unto fifty years, as they said, the heat annually increaseth the weight of one dram; after which, in the same proportion, it *decreaseth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

When the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and *decrease* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton.*

To DECREASE. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonourable find Those articles, which did our state *decrease*. *Daniel.*

Not cherish'd they relations poor, That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

Heat increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby *decreases* their resistance. *Newton.*

DECREASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome, See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECREE. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wife, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him. *Wisdom.*

Father eternal! thine is to *decree*; Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Milton.*

Had heav'n *decreed* that I should life enjoy, Heav'n had *decreed* to save unhappy Troy. *Dryd.*

To DEGREE. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also *degrade* a thing, and it shall be established. *Job.*

The king their father, On just and weighty reasons, has *decreed* His sceptre to the younger. *Rowe.*

DEGREE. *n. f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, lie upon your law! There is no force in the *degrees* of Venice. *Shakj.*

There went a *degree* from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. *Luke.*

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust *degree* No more our houses and our homes to see? *Dryden.*

The Supreme Being is sovereignly good; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust: and, the folly of man, and not the *degree* of heaven, is the cause of human calamity. *Brome.*

2. An established rule.

When he made a *degree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job.*

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECREMENT. *n. f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropick, and first declension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woolward.*

DECREPIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch. *Shak.*
Of men's lives, in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years. *Raleigh.*

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon.*

Decrepit superstitions, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fish in the observation of many heads. *Brown.*

And from the north to call

Decrepit Winter. *Milton.*

Who this observes, may in his body find

Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,

A painted mure shades his furrow'd brows;

The god, in this *decrepit* form array'd,

The gardens enter'd, and the fruits torvey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor *decrepit* parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addison.*

TO DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECREPITATION. *n. f.* [*decrepitatio*, Latin.] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

Quincy.
DECREPITNESS. } *n. f.* [*from decrepit.*]
DECREPITUDE. } The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and *decrepitude* of age, can procreate such swarms of curious engines. *Bentley.*

DECRESCENT. *adj.* [*decrescens*, Latin.] Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DECRETAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epistle is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by some particular person or persons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETAL. *n. f.* [*from the adjective.*]
1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls were painted fair with memorable gets of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals, of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals*. *Spenser.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees. Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the sacred charter itself. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

DECRETIST. *n. f.* [*from decree.*] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretists* had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETORY. *adj.* [*from decree*]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by levers, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown.*

DECR'AL. *n. f.* [*from decry.*] Clamorous censure; harsh or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

TO DECRY. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in critics reigns so high,

That for small errors they whole plays decry. *Dry.*

Those measures, which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decry'd* by the other. *Addison.*

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, *decry'd* them as hard and unnecessary restraints. *Rogers.*

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

DECU'MBENCE. } *n. f.* [*decumbo*, Latin.]
DECU'MBENCY. } The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for itation is properly no rest, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this gesture of the beloved disciple unto rusticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECU'MBITURE. *n. f.* [*from decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile the travel out of town,
The planetary hour must first be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* she takes. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPL. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine. *Brown.*

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world, as between plants domestic and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *n. f.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION. *n. f.* [*decursum*, Latin.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decurson* of waters, is supplied by the terrae faces which water brings. *Hale.*

DECURTA'TION. *n. f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting short, or shortening.

TO DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decussat*, Latin.] To intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable

muscle on each side, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION. *n. f.* [*from decussate.*] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture. *Ray.*

TO DEDECORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

DEDECORA'TION. *n. f.* [*from dedecorate.*] The act of disgracing; disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDECOROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful. *Dict.*

DE DENTITION. *n. f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *dentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove

Was shot up high, full of the stately tree

That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,

And to his son Alcides. *Spenser.*

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in

the day that it was anointed. *Numbers.*

Wain'd by the fear, to her offended name

We rais'd, and *dedicate*, this wond'rous frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.

There cannot be

That vulture in you, to devour so many

As will to greatness *dedicate* themselves. *Shaksp.*

Ladies, a general welcome from his grace

Salutes you all: this might he *dedicates*

To fair content and you. *Shakspere.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to

which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*

Bid her instant weed,

And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life

To the just duties of an humble wife. *Pier.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated*

them to the lord Burghley. *Peacock.*

DE'DICATE. *adj.* [*from the verb.*] Consecrated; devoted; dedicated; appropriate.

Pray'rs from preferred souls,

From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*

To nothing temporal. *Shakspere.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and become as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Speelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *n. f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker.*

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison.*

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,

Sat full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill;

Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,

Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR. *n. f.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and fervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicator.* Pope.

DEDICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate.*] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. Pope.

DEDITION. *n. f.* [*editio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. Hale.

TO DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and labric waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulph of fatality. Wotton Buck.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times? Pope.

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. Locke.

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring. Thomson.

DEDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. Dryden.

DEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical; and the particular character, that it hath no sea: and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. Bunnet.

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkend to. South.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. Locke.

DEDUCIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction. Diſ.

TO DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. Norris.

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. Spenser.

DEDUCTION. *n. f.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence; as by long cir-

cuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. Hooker.

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. Duppa.

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. Glanville.

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. Boyle.

All crofs and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. Tillotson.

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. Rogers.

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account; Make fair *deductions*; see to what they amount. Pope.

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive*; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. Glanville.

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive.*] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained, in this work. Eroron.

DEED. *n. f.* [*dæd*, Sax. *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. Shakspeare.

The monster nought replied; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. Dryden.

The same had not consented to the council and *deed*. Luke.

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. Smallridge.

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, tho' mute, spoke loud the doer. Milton.

Thousands were there, in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. Dryden.

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. Milton.

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. Hooker.

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. Bacon.
He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his estate upon the face of a river. South.

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;

So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all you inable roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. Lee's *Oedipus*.

DEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue. Shakspeare.

Infant, he cried, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. Pope.

TO DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *demam*, Saxon.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Itean ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. Spenser.
So natural is the union of Religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. Hooker.

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into *Etna* flames. Milton.
These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. Dryd.

Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. Thomson.

2. To estimate; to make estimate of; this sense is now disused.

Do me not to dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. Spenser.

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. Spenser.

DEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart,
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? Shakspeare.

DEEMSTER. *n. f.* [from *deem.*] A judge; a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [deep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward; descending far; profound: opposed to shallow.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watry grounds more shallow. Bacon.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. Dryden.

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. Newton.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. Shakspeare.

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. Clarendon.

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain. Dryden.

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. Dryd.

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. Locke.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
Shakespeare.

The spirit of deep prophecy the hath.
Shaksp.

He's meditating with two deep divines.
Shak.

He in my ear

Vented much policy and projects deep

Of enemies, of aids, batt'les, and leagues,

Plausible to the world, to me worth nought.
Milton.

I do not discover the helps which this great

man of deep thought mentions.
Locke.

8. Full of contrivance; politick; indiduous.

When I have most need to employ a friend,

Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,

Be he to me.
Shakespeare.

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my deep pray'rs cannot appease

thee,

But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,

Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shaksp.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard

With deeper silence, or with more regard.
Dryd.

10. Dark-coloured.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread.

Dryden.

11. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom, or sadness.

And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall

upon Adam.
Genesis.

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low.

Their deep poverty abounded into the riches of

their liberality.
2 Corinthians.

13. Bafs; grave in found.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are

deeper and fuller than if the like percussion were

made in the open air.
Bacon.

DEEP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyfs of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to

God above, who sheweth his wonders in the deep.

Bacon.

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep

From greedy man, lies safer in the deep.
Waller.

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to

keep

These rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep.

Pope.

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,

In deep of night, to walk by this Herne's oak.

Shakespeare.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk.

Shakespeare.

Virgin face divine

Attracts the hapless youth through storms and

waves,

Alone in deep of night.
Philips.

To DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from deep.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage

from the undertaking, as it would raise

the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber.
Addison.

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must deepen your colours so, that the orpiment

may be the highest.
Peacham.

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,

Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,

Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,

And breathes a browner horror on the woods.
Pope.

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [deep and mouth-
ed.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my

hounds;

And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.

Shakespeare.

Behold the English beach

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and

boys,

Whose shouts and claps outvoice that deep-mouth'd

sea.
Shakespeare.

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were

found,

And deep-mouth'd dugs did forest walks surround.

Dryden.

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,

While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouth'd

train.
Gay.

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [deep and musc.]
Contemplative; lost in thought.

But he deep-musing o'er the mountains stray'd,

Through many thickets of the woodland shade.

Pope.

DEEPLY. *adv.* [from deep.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in

our natures, and flows immediately from the

principle of self-preservation.
Tillotson.

Those impressions were made when the brain

was more susceptible of them: they have been

deeply engraven at the proper season, and therefore

they remain.
Harris.

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

He sighed deeply in his spirit.
Mark.

Kluekins so deeply hath sworn ne'er more to

come

In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home.

Donne.

Upon the deck our careful general stood,

And deeply mus'd on the succeeding day.
Dryd.

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the deeply red juice of buck-

thorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper.

Boyle.

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had deeply

offended both his nobles and people.
Bacon.

DEEPNESS. *n. f.* [from deep.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason

of the deepness of the way, and heaviness of

the great ordnance.
Knolten.

Some fell upon stony places, and they wither-

ed, because they had no deepness of earth.
Matth. v.

DEER. *n. f.* [deop, Saxon; thier, Teutonic; θήρ, Greek.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and

broke open my lodge.
Shakespeare.

The pale that held my lovely deer.

Waller.

To DEFACE. *v. a.* [defaire, French.] To destroy; to raise; to ruin; to disfigure.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly

commending it, as you have done in untruly and

unkindly defacing and slandering it.
Whitgift.

Fatal this marriage,

Defacing monuments of conquer'd France

Undoing all.
Shakespeare.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond.

Shakespeare.

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,

And, though defac'd, the wonder of the eye.
Dryden.

One nobler wretch can only rise,

'Tis he whose fury shall deface

The stock's image in this piece.
Prior.

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from deface.] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced?

The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the

image of God is purity, and the defacement sin.
Bacon.

DEFA'CE. *n. f.* [from deface.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator.

That soul defacer of God's handywork

Thy womb let loose, to chace us to our graves.
Shakespeare.

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. f.* [defaillance, French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use.

The affections were the authors of that un-

happy defaillance.
Glanville.

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from *fulx*, *fulcis*, a fickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFA'LCATION. *n. f.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary

bill of fare, and without any defalcation.
Addis.

To DEFA'LK. *v. a.* [See DEFA'LCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he defalks from some insipid sin, is but

to make some other more gustful.
Decay of Piety.

DEFA'MATION. *n. f.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious lan-

guage of any one with an intent of raising an ill

fame of the party; and this extends to writing,

as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as re-

proachful postures, signs, and gestures.
Ayliffe.

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;

'Tis defamation but to say, that's he.
Dryden.

Many dark and intricate motives there are to

detraction and defamation; and many malicious

spies are searching into the actions of a great man.
Addison.

DEFA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of de-

famatory reports.
Government of the Tongue.

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes,

made an edict against lampoons and satires, and

defamatory writings.
Dryden.

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [de and fama, Latin.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the defaming of many.
Yi.

They live as if they professed christianity

merely in spite, to defame it.
Decay of Piety.

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;

My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.
Dryden.

DEFA'ME. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. Not in use.

Many doughty knights he in his days

Had done to death,

And hung their conquer'd arms for more defame

On gallow-trees.
Spenser.

DEFA'MER. *n. f.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defeated, yet the *defiance* has not the less crime.

Government of the Tongue.

To **DEFA'TIGATE**. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigat*ed, hath been great. *Dr. Mair.*

DEFA'TIGATION. *n. f.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFAULT. *n. f.* [*default*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's. *Hayw.*

We, that know what 'tis to fast and pray,

Are patient for your *default*'s to-day. *Shaksp.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt

Divine prediction: w' at if all foretold

Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,

Whom have I to complain of but myself? *Milt.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies,

and other men's *defaults*. *Swift*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes,

in *default* of the real ones. *Arbutnot.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Corwell.*

To **DEFA'ULT**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

One that makes default.

DEFEASANCE. *n. f.* [*defaisance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognition, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Corwell.*

3. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

T'at hoary king, with all his train,

Being arriv'd where that champion stout,

After his toe's *defeasance*, d d remain,

Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Spensr.*

DEFEASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFEAT. *n. f.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Murtherer's work, and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life

A dam'd *defeat* was made. *Shakspere.*

To **DEFEAT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Do at thy favour with unswamp'd heard. *Shaksp.*

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;

Them, ye gods, ye 'twants do *defeat*. *Shaksp.*

They wonder Ireland, and were *defeat*'d by the great Murtherer. *Baron.*

2. To frustrate.

To his accusations

He pleas'd still not guilty, and alleg'd

Muy sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shaksp.*

Death,

Taken due by sentence when thou didst transgress,

Defeat'd of his seizure, many days, Milton.

Given thee of grace.

Discover'd, and *defeat*'d of your prey, Dryden

You skulk'd.

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior

Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tilboston.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFE'ATURE. *n. f.* [from *de* and *feature*.]

Change of feature; alteration of countenance. Not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me,

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,

Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shaksp.*

To **DEFE'ATE**. *v. a.* [*defecio*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.

I practis'd a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecate* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube

Inflex; self-taught and voluntary flies

The *defecate* liquor, through the vent

Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,

Spouts into subject vessels lovely clear. *Phillips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glarville.*

DEFE'ATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glarville.*

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFE'ATION. *n. f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.]

Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and druggish blood, *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *n. f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,

Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Of 'tis seen

Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects* Prove our commodities. *Shakspere.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,

By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shaksp.*

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,

Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish: a failure, without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want w'nd, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Lucke.*

To **DEFE'CT**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail.

Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity; yet the enquiries of most *defect*'d by the way, and tied within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's P. Igar Errors.*

DEFECTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *defectible*.]

The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

* The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has been shewn, as also the *defectibility* of that particular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intricate *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

DEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect*.] Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFECTION. *n. f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be! *Atterbury.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

He was *defected* and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can it be meant of evil governors or tyrants; but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

DEFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a long time *defective* upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*. *Lucke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Add.*

3. Faulty; vitious; blamable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFECTIVE or DEFICIENT Nouns. [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *defective*.]

Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFENCE. *n. f.* [*defensio*, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboth dwell in Jerusalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. *2 Chronicles.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Ecl. ix.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of *defence* to save me. *Psalms.*

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Add.*

The youthful prince

With scorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a feufe merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

To DEFENCE. *v. a.* [*defensus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification. Not in use.

The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by fix it well *defenced* has. *Fairfax.*

DEFENCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these *defenceless* doors may seize,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My sister is not so *defenceless* left
As you imagine; she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceless* head. *Milton.*

On a slave disarm'd,
Defenceless, and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy?
Addison.

To DEFEND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.

There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of
Puah. *Judges.*
Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God:
defend me from them that rise up against me.
Psalms.

Heav'n *defend* your souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant. *Shak.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance,
is able to *defend* herself against all her majesty's
enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*
A village near it was *defended* by the river.
Clarendon.

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*
O sons! like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

The use of wine is little practised, and in some
places *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it.

Let me be foremost to *defend* the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wise *defend*.
Smith.

DEFENDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shakespeare.

DEFENDANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.

Those high towers, out of which the Romans
might more conveniently fight with the *defendants*
on the wall, those also were broken by Archi-
medes' engines. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellants and *defendants*. *Shak.*
Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER. *n. f.* [from *defend*.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Banish your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*
Do't thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in
vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*

2. An assertor; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to
betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*.
South.

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury
of the lion, and surely no better than virginity,
or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-
broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If the bishop has no other *defensatives* but ex-
communication, no other power but that of the
keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff.
South.

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem to make *defensible*. *Shakespeare.*

They must make themselves *defensible* both
against the natives and against strangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one
of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I in-
formed myself in what its strength consists.
Addison.

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an ad-
versary, and disable him from doing mischief.
Collier.

DEFENSIVE. *adj.* [*defensif*, French; from *defendens*, Latin.]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer
any offence, but only to stand upon the best *de-*
fensive guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war testifies for me that
I am set on the *defensive* part. *King Charles.*

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do
tear. *Waller.*

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What flood, recoil'd,
Defensive scance, or with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *de-*
fensives, as well as on actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to
stand upon the *defensive* only. *Clarendon.*

DEFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defensive*.]

In a defensive manner.

DEFENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence*.]

Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of
power,

Like Troy's old town *defens'd* with Ilium's tower.
Fairfax.

To DEFER. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyself betimes to the love and practice
of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be
acquainted with them, the less every day thou
wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd toon, the goddess cries.
Pope.

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a
more convenient time of peace and leisure.
Swift.

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the
earl of Northumberland, who was the principal
man of authority in those parts. *Bacon.*

DEFERENCE. *n. f.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy,
and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference*
to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error,
by observing those persons, for whose wisdom
and goodness he has the greatest *deference*, to be
of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncom-
plaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for
their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either
by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference*
to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their
own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they
industriously spread among the multitude.
Addison.

DEFERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *desero*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through
which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*,
conduce to the variety and alteration of the
sound. *Bacon.*

DEFERENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however, it crosses the received
opinion, that sounds may be created without
air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of
sounds. *Bacon.*

DEFERENTS. *n. f.* [In surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFIANCE. *n. f.* [from *deffo*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He swung about his head. *Shakespeare.*

Nor is it just to bring
A war, without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian hereby was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it bade such express defiance to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.

Decay of Piety.

Nobody will so openly bid defiance to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions.

Locke.

DEFICIENCY. } *n. f.* [from *deficio*,
DEFICIENCY. } Latin.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or deficiency of blood, for different methods are to be taken.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any deficiency to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies.

Addison.

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less deficiency himself.

Bryant's Vulgar Errors.

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee is no deficiency found.

Milton.

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual deficiencies, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance.

Glanville.

What great deficiency is it, if we come short of others?

Sprat.

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and deficiency, such as they have been described to us in history.

Dryden.

DEFICIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best of all things, as the will Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand Nothing imperfect or deficient left.

Milton.

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or deficient, as ovals.

Wotton.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any of the former beauties.

Dryden.

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very deficient names, are diligently to be studied.

Locke.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in arithmetick] are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEFIER. *n. f.* [from *desfer*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent defiers of Heaven?

Tindalson.

To DEFILE. *v. a.* [apian, Saxon; from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile.

Shaksp.

He is justly reckoned among the greatest pretates of this age, however his character may be defiled by mean and dirty hands.

Swift.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself, he shall not eat, to defile himself therewith.

Lev.

Neither shall he defile himself for his fathers.

Lev.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence reveal'd
The husband murder'd, and the wife defil'd.

Lev.

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, defiling of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness.

Wisd.

God requires rather that we should die, than defile ourselves with impieties.

Stillingfleet.

Let not any instances of sin defile your requests.

Wake.

To DEFILE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFILE. *n. f.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow defile, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter.

Addison.

DEFILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Lust,

By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk, Lets in defilement to the inward parts.

Milton.

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of defilement.

Spektator.

DEFILER. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler.

Addison.

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.

Dryden.

2. That may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or no.

Burnet's Theory.

To DEFINE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definer*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss can't thou mean,

That do'st so well their miseries define?

Sidney.

Though defining be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be defined.

Locke.

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot.

Newton.

To DEFINE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amits of lands and properties.

Bacon.

DEFINER. *n. f.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found

Incomprehensible and infinite;

But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:

Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak definer, know.

Prior.

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your harbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty.

Sidney.

2. Exact; precise.

Idiots, in this case of favour, would be wisely definite.

Shakspere.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel, or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and definite time.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DEFINITE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a definite of the special.

Ayliffe.

DEFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness.

Dist.

DEFINITION. *n. f.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definitio*, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my definition of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him.

Dryden.

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition.

Bentley.

DEFINITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I make haste to the ending and comparing of the whole work, it being indeed the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot.

Wotton.

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert, ; Unmeritable, shuns your high request.

Shaksp.

Bellarmino faith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively and definitively in more places at once.

Hall.

That Methuseelah was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it definitively set down by Moses.

Brown.

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *definitive*.] Decisiveness.

Dist.

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ruddy deflagrability, if I may so speak, of salt-petre did permit us to imagine.

Boyle.

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and deflagrable.

Boyle.

DEFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for setting fire to several things

in their preparation; as in making Ethiops with fire, with sal prunellas, and many others.

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the *digestion* is over, you shall always find the paper moist.

To DEFLECT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.]

To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wheelcloth to the west.

For, did not come from a straight course *deflect*, They could not meet, they could no world erect.

DEFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the other side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without *deflection*.

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. *n. f.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION. *n. f.* [*decoloration*, French; from *decoloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *decoloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them.

To DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*decolorer*, Fr.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *decolor* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence.

Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor,
And let my spleenful sons this trull *decolor*.

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, *decolor'd*, and now to death devote!

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *decolor'd* and ravished from him by the flames and follies of a forward age.

DEFLOURER. *n. f.* [from *decolorer*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that those *decolorers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humility.

DEFLOUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLUX. *n. f.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours, without penning them in too much.

DEFLUXION. *n. f.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and

so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxion* from the head.

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterously; skilfully. Obsolete. Properly *deftly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the instrument;
They dauncen *deftly*, and singen foote,
In their mentuement.

DEFOEDATION. *n. f.* [from *defoediis*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written *defedation*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and imbrued through the whole, which the *defoedation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth!

DEFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unhealth'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.

Winty blasts

Deform the year delightful.

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair.

DEFORM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That who's kill'd that monster most *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame.

So spake the grisly terror; and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*.

Sight so *deform* what heat of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold?

DEFORMATION. *n. f.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMED. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deformed*.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMITY. *n. f.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]

1. Ugliness; illfavouredness.
I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And defeat on mine own *deformity*.

Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend

So horrid as in woman.

Where fits *deformity* to mock my body,

To shape my legs of an unequal size,

To disproportion me in every part.

Why should not man,

Retaining still divine similitude

In part, from such *deformities* be free,

And, for his Maker's image sake, exempt?

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*.

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities*

are such, that the perturbation and civility are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.

DEFORSOR. *n. f.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term.

To DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile: with *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified.

My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long.

Churches seem injured and *defraud'd* of their right; when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour.

There they, who brothers better claim disown,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.

But now he seiz'd Brunei's heav'nly charms,
And of my valour's prize *defraud's* my arms.

There is a portion of our lives which every wile man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without *defrauding* his native country.

DEFRAUDATION. *n. f.* [*defraudo*, Lat.]

Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death.

DEFRAUDER. *n. f.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow fevered,
Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere.

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expenses.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the sacrifices.

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and *defray'd*, is the chief part of good advisement.

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will *defray* you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that.

DEFRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *defray*.] One that discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expenses.

DEFT. *adj.* [Dæft, Sax.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.

—Yea, marry, that's the *deft* way.

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see

The limping god so *deft* at his new industry.

The wanton calf may skip with many a

bound,

And my cur, Tray, play *deft* seats around.

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office *deftly* show.

2. In a skilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless meed,

Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed.

DEFUNCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defuncta*, and proper satisfaction. *Shaksp.*

Here entity and quiddity,
The souls of *defunct* bodies, fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFUNCT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
One that is deceased; a dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shakspere.*

In many cases, the searchers are able to report
the opinion of the physician who was with the
patient, as they receive the same from the friends
of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *defuncta*.]
Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shaksp.*

TO DEFY. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*
Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe *defied*. *Dryden.*

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

As many fools that stand in better lace,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakspere.*

DEFY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly used.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes
reply:
With clangour rings the field, rebounds the
vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

DEFYER. *n. f.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *desier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them
by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither
believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South.*

DEGENERACY. *n. f.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

2. A desertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of
weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy*
from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel
offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us. *Tillotson.*

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by
an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and con-
tempt of religion, which is entirely our case at
present. *Swift.*

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as
well as piousness and degeneracy of spirit, in a
state of slavery. *Addison.*

TO DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerer*, Span.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates*
into insulence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if
they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*. *Bacon.*

DEGENERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

8. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough
To fight against me under Pirrey's pay;
To dog his heels, and curtsy at his frowns,
To show how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakspere.*

Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Asham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature.

So all shall turn *degenerate*, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot!
One man except. *Milton.*

When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to
quit the principles of human nature, and to be
a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury
done some person or other. *Locke.*

DEGENERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

In plants, these transplantations are obvious;
as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnel;
and those grains which generally arise among
corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEGENEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's
immoderate demands ever betray me to that
degenerous and unmanly slavery, which should
make me strengthen them by my consent. *King Charles.*

Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from
many base and *degenerous* practices. *South.*
Degenerous passion, and for man too base,
It seats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and to make its blow secure,
Puts flattery on, until the aim be sure. *Dryden.*

DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.]

In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.
How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes,
like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously*
employed! *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTITION. *n. f.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished,
the patient may be nourished by clysters. *Arbush.*

DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; dismissal from office.

The word *degradation*, is commonly used to
denote a deprivation and removing of a man from
his degree. *Zyliffe.*

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature,
that whereas before we bore the image of God,
we now retain only the image of men. *South.*

3. Diminution, with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.

4. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them. *Diſt.*

TO DEGRADE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakspere.*

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume,
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own. *Mit.*
All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded. *Milton.*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities: as, gold is *degraded* into silver.

DEGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy.

DEGREE. *n. f.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And set in highest seat of dignity. *Spenser.*
I embrace willingly the ancient received course
and conveniency of that discipline, which teacheth
inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker.*

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men
of high *degree* are a lye: to be laid in the balance,
they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pfalms.*

Well then, Coleville is your name, a knight
is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shaksp.*
Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest thews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspere.*

This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryd.*
But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry,
making that of worshipping petty and vile idols
more gross than simply the worshipping of the
creator. *Bacon.*

As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And Heav'n itself had rather want perfection,
Than punish to excess. *Dryden.*

Admits of no *degrees*; but must be still
Sublimely good, or despicably ill. *Roscommon.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties,
truly in nature not to be mistak'd, but as much
advanced to the eye, as abas'd to the judgment,
by art. *Sidney.*

Which fight the knowledge of myself might
bring,
Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*. *Darwin.*

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

5. Order or class.

The several *degrees* of angels may probably
have larger views, and be endowed with capaci-
ties able to set before them, as in one picture,
all their past knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Measure; proportion.

DEJ

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will ston you to that *degre*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces.

Dryden.

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.

In moods and manners, twins oppos'd we see; In the same sign, almost the same *degre*. *Dryd.*

To you who live in chill *degre*, As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degre* consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degre*.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines.

Diã.

11. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next.

South

By *DEGREES*, *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger.

Sidney.

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees*.

Newton.

Exulting in triumph now swell the bold notes; In broken air, trembling, the wild musick floats; Till by *degrees* remote and small,

The strains decay, And melt away.

In a dying, dying fall.

Pope.

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it.

Spektor.

DEGUSTA'TION, *n. f.* [*de gustatio*, Latin.] A tasting.

Diã.

DEBORT, *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

One severely *dehort* all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice.

Walkins.

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief.

Ward.

DEHORTA'TION, *n. f.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly *dehort* from unbelief: did they never read these *dehortations*?

Ward on Infidelity.

DEHORTATORY, *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, *n. f.* [from *dehort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE, *n. f.* [from *deus* and *caedo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain, Almighty languish'd, and Eternal died;

How by her patient victor Death was slain, And earth profan'd, yet blest'd, with *deicide*!

Prior.

To *DEJE'CT*, *v. a.* [*dejectio*, Latin.]

DEI

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shaksp.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune, Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear. *Shakspere.*

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind; All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Encas here beheld, of form divine, A godlike youth in glittering armour shine, With great Marcellus keeping equal pace, But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

DEJE'CT, *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched, That suck'd the honey of his musick vows. *Shakspere.*

DEJE'CTEDLY, *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a *dejected* manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly*: and that repulsion from the eyes diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *dejected.*] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits.

Diã.

DEJE'CTION, *n. f.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides

Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. *Milt.*

Dejected and astonish'd, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines; where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

DEJE'CTURE, *n. f.* [from *deject.*] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejections*, leannets, weakness, and thirst. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEJERA'TION, *n. f.* [from *dejero*, Latin.] A taking of a solemn oath.

Diã.

DEIFICA'TION, *n. f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM, *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To *DE'IFY*, *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; from *deus*, and *fo*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love, Renown'd on earth, and *deified* above. *Dryden.*

The seals of Julius Caesar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.

South.

DEI

Half of thee

Is *deified* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his matter and mistrets seem temperate and passable. *Bacon.*

To *DEIGN*, *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milt.*

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats, The mossy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

To *DEIGN*, *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition; Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men, Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shakspere.*

DEIGNING, *n. f.* [from *deign.*] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To *DEINTEGRATE*, *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish.

Diã.

DEIPAROUS, *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.

Diã.

DE'ISM, *n. f.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryd.*

DE'IST, *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DE'ISTICAL, *adj.* [from *deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITY, *n. f.* [*déité*, French; from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hobbes.*

With what arms We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of *deity* or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed?

Sidney.

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakspere.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass, With pains far passing that long wandering Greek; That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*, Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakspere.*

By what reason could the same *del* be de-
 rived unto *Laurentia* and *Flora*, which was given
 to *Venus*? *Raleigh*

DELACERATION. *n. f.* [from *delacero*,
 Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Diſt.*

DELACRYMATION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*,
 Latin.] A falling down of the hu-
 mours; the waterishness of the eyes, or
 a weeping much. *Diſt.*

DELACTATION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.]
 A weaning from the breast. *Diſt.*

DELAPESED. *adj.* [from *delapsus*, Latin.
 With physicians.] Bearing, or falling
 down. It is used in speaking of the
 womb, and the like. *Diſt.*

To DELATE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.]
 1. To carry; to convey.
 Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.
Bacon.

2. To accuse; to inform against.

DELATION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.
 In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them
 preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard
 farther. *Bacon.*
 It is certain that the *delation* of light is in an
 instant. *Bacon.*
 There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the
 teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELATOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An
 accuser; an informer.
 What were these harpies but flatterers, *delators*,
 and inceptably covetous? *Sardys' Travels.*
 Men have proved their own *delators*, and dis-
 covered their own most important secrets.
Government of the Tongue.
 No sooner was that small colony, wherewith
 the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come
 forth of the ark, but we meet with *Cham*, a *de-*
lator to his own father, inviting his brethren to
 that execrable spectacle of their parent's naked-
 ness. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELAY. *v. a.* [from *delayar*, Fr.]

1. To defer; to put off.
 And when the people saw that *Moses* *delayed*
 to come down out of the mount, the people ga-
 nered themselves together unto *Aaron*. *Exodus.*
 Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd;
 For *Hector* was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep sus-
 pended.

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.
 Thy fish, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
 The muddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milt.*
 She flies the town, and mixing with the throng
 Of madding matrons, bears the bride along;
 Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devi-
 ous ways,
 And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*.
Dryden.
 Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made;
 Must sad *Clytes* ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

To DELAY. *v. n.* To stop; to cease
 from action.
 There seem to be certain bounds to the quick-
 nesses and slowness of the succession of those ideas
 one to another in our minds, beyond which they
 can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination; linger-
 ing inactivity.
 I have learn'd that fearful commenting
 Is made a servitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
 The conduct of our lives, and the manage-
 ment of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*.
Locke.

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
 Pats'd on, and took th' irreparable way. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that
 defers; a putter off.

DELECTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.]
 Pleasing; delightful.
 Ev'ning now approach;
 For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;
 We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*
 He brought thee into this delicious grove,
 This garden, planted with the trees of God;
Delectable both to behold and taste! *Milton.*
 Some of his attributes, and the manifestations
 thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the in-
 tellective faculty, but are faitably and easily con-
 ceptible by us, because apparent in his works;
 as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power.
Hale.

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witless swain beguiles;
 Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering
 noise,
 He tastes the bitter morsel. *Phillips.*

DELECTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.]
 Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELECTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; plea-
 sanly.

DELECTATION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Lat.]
 Pleasure; delight.
 Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*.
Sir T. More.

To DELEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.]

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To entrust; to commit to another's
 power and jurisdiction.
 As God hath imprinted his authority in several
 parts upon several estates of men, as princes,
 parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *dele-*
gated and committed part of his care and provi-
 dence unto them. *Taylor.*
 As God is the universal monarch, so we have
 all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and
 can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each
 other, than what he has *delegated* to us.
Decay of Piety.
 Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
 And fill her willing lamp with liquid light;
 Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
 To beautify the world, and bless the night?
Prior.

4. To appoint judges to hear and deter-
 mine a particular cause.

DELEGATE. *n. f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A
 deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any
 one that is sent to act for, or represent,
 another.
 If after her
 Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,
 Ev'ry such person is her *delegate*,
 To accomplish that which should have been her
 fate. *Donne.*
 They must be severe exactors of accounts
 from their *delegates* and ministers of justice.
Taylor.
 Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear,
 Great as he is, her *delegate* in war.
Prior.
 Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
 With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*

DELEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] De-
 pnted; sent to act for, or represent,
 another.
 Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges,
 must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and
 impartially. *Taylor.*

DELEGATES. [Court of.] A court wherein
 all causes of appeal, by way of devolu-
 tion from either of the archbishops, are
 decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGATION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENTIFIC. *adj.* [*deleutificus*, Latin.]
 Having virtue to assuage or ease pain..
Diſt.

To DELETE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.]
 To blot out.. *Diſt.*

DELETERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.]
 Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous
 quality.
 Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance
 or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some
 occasional activity. *Brown.*

DELETERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Lat.]
 Destructive; deadly; poisonous.
 Nor doctor epidemick,
 Though stor'd with *deleteriy* meo'cines,
 Which whosoever took is dead since
 E'er sent to vast a colony
 To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras.*

DELETION. *n. f.* [*delectio*, Latin.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.
 Indeed if there be a total *deletion* of every per-
 son of the opposing party or country, then the
 victory is complete, because none remains to call
 it in question. *Hale.*

DELFT. } *n. f.* [from *delfan*, Saxon, to
DELFE. } dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.
 Yet could not such mines, without great
 pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: that no
 gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep
 them dry. *Roy on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware,
 made at *Delft* in Holland.
 Thus barter honour for a piece of *delft*!
 No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBATION. *n. f.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An
 essay; a taste.

To DELIBERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*,
 Latin.] To think, in order to choice;
 to hesitate.
 A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
 Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
 That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
 Their due connection with the end design'd.
Blackmore.
 When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
 In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
 The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Adisson.*

DELIBERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.
 Most Grave-belly was *deliberate*,
 Not rash like his accusers. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.
 Commonly it is for virtuous considerations,
 that wisdom so far prevaleth with men as to
 make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death,
 against the stream of their sensual inclination.
Hooker.
 Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again
 as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more
deliberate, that is, give more space between the
 voice and the echo, which is caused by the local
 nearness or distance. *Bacon.*

DELIBERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.
 He judges to a hair of little indecencies;
 knows better than any man what is not to be
 written; and never hazards himself so far as to
 fall, but plods on *deliberately*; and, as a grave
 man ought, is sure to put his staff before him.
Dryden.

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELIBERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.]
 Circumspection; wariness; coolness;
 caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles*

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Harmond.*

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicateffe*, French, of *delicie*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.
These d. heasies

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton.*

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Felton.*

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners: contrary to *grossness*.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

9. Tenderness; scrupulousness.

Any zealous for promoting the interest of his country, must conquer all that tenderness and *delicacy*, which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicatus*, French.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Tillotson.*

2. Dainty; delicious of curious meats.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleasing to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Abraham on Aliments.*

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army, of such mass and charge, led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed

The air is *delicate*. *Shakspeare.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerosness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* tuned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Taylor.*

4. Chocily.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately:.

DELICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.]

The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminity.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deut.*

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherds homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakspeare.*

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed,
But with thy sickle reap the tawkest land. *Dryden.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELICES. *n. f. pl.* [*delicia*, Latin.] Pleasures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Spenser.*

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense of mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of Paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant. *Woolward.*

In his last hours his easy wit display;
Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.]

Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Revolutions.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.]

Delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own *deliciousness*,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakspeare.*

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and at other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELIGATION. *n. f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.]

A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wesem. Surg.*

DELIGHT. *n. f.* [*delice*, French; from *delector*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, communicate with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee. *1 Samuel.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits,
And shew the best of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakspeare.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

TO DELIGHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.]

To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Psalms.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Lucretius.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

TO DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight* in this thing? *2 Samuel.*

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments. *Psalms.*

DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.]

Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary, use thereof. *Sidney.*

No spring nor summer, on the mountain steep,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green. *Adams.*

DELIGHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

DELIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *delight*.]

Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Tillotson.*

DELIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the soundness, and so grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour. *Gr. w.*

DELIGHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

TO DELINEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Heien's face, and Time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to delineate to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEA'TION. *n. f.* [*delineatio*, Latin.]

The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true delineation, and the just dimensions. *Mortimer.*

DELINIMENT. *n. f.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.]

A mitigating, or assuaging. *Diſ.*

DELINQUENCY. *n. f.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.]

A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable delinquency of the tumults, and their excitors. *King Charles.*

Can

Thy years determine like the age of man, That thou should'st my delinquencies exquire, And with variety of tortures tire. *Sundys.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELINQUENT. *n. f.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.]

An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,

That sooner will accuse the magistrate Than the delinquent; and will rather grieve The treason is not acted, than believe. *Ben Jonſ.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals. *Bacon.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

TO DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.]

To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to deliquate. *Boyle.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors, as oil of vitriol and deliquated salt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUATION. *n. f.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.]

A melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUITIUM. *n. f.* [Latin. A chymical term.]

A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Diſ.*

DELIRAMENT. *n. f.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.]

A doting or foolish fancy. *Diſ.*

TO DELIRATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Latin.]

To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Diſ.*

DELIRATION. *n. f.* [*deliratio*, Latin.]

Dotage; folly; madness. *Diſ.*

DELIRIOUS. *adj.* [*delirius*, Lat.]

Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours delirious; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed

Delirious surg, sleep from his pillow flies. *Thomson.*

DELIRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching delirium; and in a feverish delirium there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Abuthnot on Diet.*

DELITIG'ATION. *n. f.* [from *delitigo*, Lat.]

A striving; a chiding; a contending. *Diſ.*

TO DELIVER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, French.]

1. To set free; to release.

Thus she the captive did deliver;

The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Psalms.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witen of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakespeare.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt deliver him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deuteronomy.*

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor deliver me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. *1 Sam.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *Tobit.*

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but deliver it for the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and deliver such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Dryden.*

5. To call away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind

All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,

She is something before her time deliver'd. *Shak.*

Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses, and thus poor ones too. *Peacham.*

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-mov'ing jest,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,

Delivers in such apt and gracious words,

That aged ears play truant at his tales: *Shak.*

Tell me your highness' pleasure,

What from your grace I shall deliver to him. *Shakespeare.*

I knew a clergyman who appeared to deliver his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Procles seem'd to overcome his age in strength, that Marsdorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly? *Sidney.*

TO DELIVER OVER. *v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. *Psalms.*

The constables have delivered her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be de-

livered over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

TO DELIVER UP. *v. a.* To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Romans.*

Are the cities, that I got with wounds,

Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shak.*

Happy having such a son,

That would deliver up his greatness fo

Into the hand of justice. *Shakespeare.*

DELIVERANCE. *n. f.* [*deliverance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Luke.*

O God, command deliverances for Jacob. *Psalms.*

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;

One death or one deliverance we will share. *Dryden.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called delivery.

3. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd deliverance more. *Shakespeare.*

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy deliverance. *Bacon.*

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly delivery.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts

In this my light deliverance, I have spoke

With one that in her sex, her years profession,

Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more

Than I daie blame my weakness. *Shakespeare.*

DELIVERER. *n. f.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A savor; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawiul, but as meritorious ever of divine honour; and this, although the deliverer came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that feed

Is meant thy great Deliverer, who shall bruise

The serpent's head. *Milton.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of deliverer of the common-wealth. *Addison.*

Him their deliverer Europe does confess;

All tongues extol him, all religions bless. *Hallifax.*

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums were not as highly rectified, or exquisitely deputed, as those that were used by the deliverers of those experiments. *Boyle.*

DELIVERY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with tobs,

That he would labour my delivery. *Shaksp.*

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the delivery of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleas'd to send me. *Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the delivery of his house, which was at first imagin'd, because it was so ill, or not at all defended. *Laurenson.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God; not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses. *Addison.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Misfidon could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the nearer limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Watson.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Isaiah.*

DELL. *n. f.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. *Obsolete.*

The while, the same unhappy ewe, Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew, Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milt.*
But, fies to sun-shine, most they took delight In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight. *Tickel.*

DELPH. *n. f.* [from *Delfst*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine fort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DE'LTODE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deltoide* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELUDABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on: rather *deludible*.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to fallify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DELUDE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryd n.*

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELUDER. *n. f.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, all fair *deluder* speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

And thus the sweet *deluder*: tune their song. *Pope.*

TO DELVE. *v. a.* [belgan, Sax. *delven*, Dutch; perhaps from *delph*, a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard
But I will *dive* one yard below the mine.
And blow them at the moon. *Shakespeare.*

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;

With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

The filthy swine with *delving* snout
The rooted forest undermine. *Philips.*

2. To fathom; to sift; to found one's opinion. Figuratively.

What 's his name and birth?

—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicilius. *Shakespeare*

DELVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pittal; a den; a cave.

He by and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,
Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury. *Spenser.*

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grundle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their hairs bread, wives, and selves. *Ben Jonson.*

DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

DEL'VER. *n. f.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DEL'LUGE. *n. f.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge*, swells. *Denham.*

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

TO DEL'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would useless grow. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves rush in
Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. *Phillips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DEL'USION. *n. f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*. *Milton.*

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DEL'USIVE. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimsey you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*

While the base and grovelling multitude were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. *Taylor.*

Phænomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Hoodward.*

DEL'USORY. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

DEMAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*δημαγωγος*.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMAIN.

DEME'AN. } *n. f.* [*domains*, French.]

DEME'SNE. }

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feodum*, or *fee*, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and feignory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskillfully made. *Swift.*

TO DEMAND. *v. a.* [*demandar*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demand'd* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? *2 Samuel.*

If any friend of Cæsar's *demand* why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakespeare.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems,
They crave to be *demand'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demand'd*, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Pachian on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND. *n. f.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones.

Daniel.

Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.

Locke.

2. A question; an interrogation.
3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookfeller tells me, the demand for those my papers, increases daily.

Addison.

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law.

Blount.

DEMANDABLE. *adj.* [from demand.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All foms demandable, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper.

Bacon.

DEMANDANT. *n. f.* [from demand.]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands.

Coke.

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress. One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted.

Spectator.

DEMANDER. *n. f.* [demandeur, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that asks a question.
3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the demanders ready use at all seasons.

Carew.

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.
- DEMEAN.** *n. f.* [from demener, Fr.] A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful demean,
And deadly hue, an armed corse did lie.

Spenser.

To DEMEAN. *v. a.* [from demener, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to demean ourselves to God humbly and devotionly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately.

South.

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he demeans himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever.

Tillotson.

Stephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the wedding-night.

Swift.

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. Now, out of doubt, Antiphollis is mad; Else he would never so demean himself.

Snark.

DEMEANOUR. *n. f.* [demener, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his demeanour did rather breed disdain.

Sidney.

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent demeanour.

Hooker.

His gestures fierce

He mark'd, and mad demeanour, then alone,
As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen.

Thus Eve, with sad demeanour meek,

Ill worthy I.

Milton.

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole demeanour at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat.

Clarendon.

DEMEANS. *n. f.* pl. properly demefnes.

An estate in lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [demento, Lat.] To make mad.

DEMENTATION. *n. f.* [dementatio, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

DEMERIT. *n. f.* [démérite, Fr. from demeritus, of demereor, Latin.]

1. The opposite to merit; ill deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their demerits.

Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign;

Mine is the merit, the demerit thine.

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by any demerit or offence against the custom of the family.

Dryden.

Temple.

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my demerits
May speak, unbosoming, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd.

As this that I have reach'd.

Shakspeare.

To DEMERIT. *v. a.* [demeriter, Fr.] To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED. *adj.* [from demersus, of demergo, Latin.] Plunged; drowned.

Diã.

DEMERSION. *n. f.* [demersio, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor.

Diã.

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

DEMI. *inseparable particle.* [demi, Fr. dimidium, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition, as demi-god; that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. f.* [demi and cannon.]

DEMI-CANNON Lowest. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighth parts.

Diã.

DEMI-CANNON Ordinary. A great gun six inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

Diã.

DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size. A gun six inches and six eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

Diã.

What! this a sleeve? 'tis like a demi-cannon.

Shakspeare.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or demi-cannon, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to.

Wilkins.

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. f.* [demi and culverin.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight.

Diã.

DEMI-CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN elder Sort. - A gun four inches and six eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighths parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight.

Military Diã.

They continue a perpetual volley of demi-culverins.

Raleigh.

The army left two demi-culverins, and two other good guns.

Clarendon.

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. f.* [demi and devil.]

Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?

Shakspeare.

DEMI-GOD. *n. f.* [demi and god.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bade him farewell with tears, making temples to him as to a demi-god.

Sidney.

Be gods, or angels, demi-gods,
Transported demi-gods stood round,
And men grew heroes at the sound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms.

Milton.

Pope.

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)

A fit of vapours clouds this demi-god.

Pope.

DEMI-LANCE. *n. f.* [demi and lance.] A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads their demi-lances wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore.

Dryden.

Light demi-lances from afar they throw,
Fatten'd with leather thongs, to gall the foe.

Dryden.

DEMI-MAN. *n. f.* [demi and man.] Half a man: a term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking demi-man.

Knolles.

DEMI-WOLF. *n. f.* [demi and wolf.]

Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf; *lycisca.*

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

All by the name of dogs.

DEMI'SE. *n. f.* [from demetre, demis, demise, Fr.] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the demise of queen Anne, the author retired.

Swift.

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [demis, demise, Fr.]

Diã.

To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's last Will.*

DEM'SSION. *n. f.* [*demissio*, Lat.]

Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a false *demission* of sovereign authority. *L'Est. ange.*

To **DEMIT.** *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall.

Diſt.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEMOCRACY. *n. f.* [*δημοκρατία*.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*.

Temple.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*.

Locke.

DEMOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people. *Arbutnot.*

To **DEMO'LISH.** *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long since have been *demolish'd*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament, And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

DEMOLISHER. *n. f.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLITION. *n. f.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DEMON. *n. f.* [*daemon*, Latin; *δαίμων*.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly: Curs'd *daemon*! O for ever broken lie

Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed! *Prior.*

DEMON'ACAL. } *adj.* [from *demon*.]

DEMON'IAK. }

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,

Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice From thy *demoniak* holds, possession foul. *Milr.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniak phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milton.*

DEMON'IAK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunatics and *demoniacs* that were restored to their right mind, were such as fought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEM'ONIAN. *adj.* [from *demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demoniac quits now, from the element

Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

DEMONE'RACY. *n. f.* [*δαιμονία* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil.

Diſt.

DEMONE'LATRY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil. *Diſt.*

DEMONE'LOGY. *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λόγος*.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James intitled his book concerning witches.

DEMONE'STRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glauville.*

DEMONE'STRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To **DEMONE'STRATE.** *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

DEMONE'STRATION. *n. f.* [*demonstratio*, Latin.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appears to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thence to the mind doth necessarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

DEMONE'STRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield. *Hooker.*

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. *Dryden.*

DEMONE'STRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonstrative*.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an

assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *argumentatively* certain. *Swift.*

First, I *demonstratively* prove, That feet were only made to move. *Pope.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONE'STRATOR. *n. f.* [from *demonstrator*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONE'STRATORY. *adj.* [from *demonstrator*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMONE'LENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but, being full of aerial particles, are sturulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbutnot.*

To **DEMUR.** *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See **DEMURRER**.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*. *Walton.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things wherein the devil of Delphus would *demur*. *Brown.*

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd, And what he wish'd he easily believ'd; But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew

I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves, and chuses, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To **DEMUR.** *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

DEMUR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones!

With reason hath deep silence and *demur* Seiz'd us, though undismay'd. *Milton.*

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks; At last he whispers, Do, and we go snæks. *Page.*

DEMURE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place, With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and *demure*. *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakespeare.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Estrange.*
So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;
From which ingredients, first, the dextrous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

TO DEMURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To look with an affected modesty: not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakespeare.*

DEMURELY. *adv.* [from *demure*.]

1. With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*.
Shakespeare.

Etop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman,
sat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouse
ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next hood hypocrisy with holy leer,
Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly. *Warburton.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers!
Shakespeare.

DEMURENESS. *n. f.* [from *demure*.]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.
Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness,
as nature seemed to smile in them; though her
mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demure-*
ness, which the more one marked, the more
one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMURRAGE. *n. f.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER. *n. f.* [*demeurer*, French; *i. e.* *manere in aliquo loco, vel morari.*]

A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work.

But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is their stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowell*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe's Purgeon.*

DEN. *n. f.* [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens*, and caves, under the earth. *Hobbes.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*,
And fight him there? *Shakespeare.*
The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,

Was now th' apartment of the royal damie;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes;
In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den* imports both.

DENAY. *n. f.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say,
My love can give no place, aside no *denay*. *Shakespeare.*

DENDROLOGY. *n. f.* [*Dendron* and *logos*.] The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENIAL. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confession.
No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I must and will have Catherine to my wife. *Shakespeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much. *Bacon.*
He, at every flesh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENIER. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word *Virtue* the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word *Virtue* means only courage; or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction? *South.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.
It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* suffi-

cient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Ch.*

DENIER. *n. f.* [from *denarius*, Lat.] It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a fous.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burnt?

—No, not a *denier*. *Shakespeare.*

TO DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] To blacken; to make black.

By judging some impression from fire, lodicæ are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own sulphur. *Brown.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

DENIGRATION. *n. f.* [*denigratio*, Lat.]

A blackening, or making black.

These are the adventitious and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZATION. *n. f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Darwin.*

DENIZEN. } *n. f.* [from *dnafyddyn*, a
DENISON. } man of the city; or *dnafyddi*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Darwin.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope.*

TO DENIZEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To enfranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falseness is *denizen'd*; virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

DENOMINABLE. *adj.* [*denomino*, Latin.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

TO DENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hobbes.*

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And, if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we for our wills? *Hammond.*

DENOMINATION. *n. f.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing.

which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryd.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *Soutb.*

All men are sinners; the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominare*.]

1. That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

2. That obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker.*

DENOMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *denominare*.]

The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown.*

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent; thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTATION. *n. f.* [from *denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENOTE. *v. a.* [from *denoto*, Latin.]

To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs: as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

To DENOUNCE. *v. a.* [from *denuncio*, Latin. *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come On their impentence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd* Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous To less than gods. *Milton.*

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,

Like heralds, first *denounce* the wat'ry war. *Dryd.*

3. To give information against; to deliberate; to accuse publicly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by in-

ferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DENOUNCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.]

The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

DENOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.]

One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate, To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [from *densus*, Latin.]

Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DENSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer.*

DENSITY. *n. f.* [from *densitas*, Latin.]

Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the denser of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstrua, or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DENTAL. *adj.* [from *dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-*dentals*, as also the lingua-*dentals*. *Holder.*

DENTAL. *n. f.* A small shellfish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

DENTELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spectator.*

DENTICULATION. *n. f.* [from *denticulatus*, Latin.]

The state of being set with small teeth, or prominencies resembling teeth like those of a saw.

He puts the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions, made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew.*

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [from *denticulatus*, Latin.]

Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *n. f.* [from *dens* and *frico*, Latin.]

A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice*?

Ben Jonson.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew's Museum.*

To DENTISE. *v. a.* [from *denteler*, French.]

To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *denise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTITION. *n. f.* [from *dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE. *v. a.* [from *denudo*, Latin.]

To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Till he has *denuded* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUATION. *n. f.* [from *denudate*.]

The act of stripping, or making naked.

To DENUDE. *v. a.* [from *denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp.*

DENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [from *denunciatio*, Latin.]

The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*? *Ward.*

Mild of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congress.*

DENUNCIATOR. *n. f.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe.*

To DENY. *v. a.* [from *denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict: opposed to *affirm*.

2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy Hath an aspect of intercession, which Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakspeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,

How long can you my bliss and yours *deny*?

Dryden.

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Jobns.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Spratt.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSSTRUCT. *v. a.* [from *deobstruo*, Latin.]

To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstruing* the pores of the body. *More.*

Such as carry off the faeces and mucus, *deobstru* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

DEOBSSTRUENT. *n. f.* [from *deobstruens*, Latin.]

A medicine that has the power to resolve

viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All fopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ODAND. *n. f.* [*Deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart, and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowell.*

To DEO'PILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *opilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEO'PILATION. *n. f.* [from *deopilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deopillations*. *Brown.*

DEO'PILATIVE. *adj.* [from *deopilate*.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deopillative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSCU'ATION. *n. f.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thankifications, and *deosculations*. *Sullingfleet.*

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to show by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint That on his shield *depaint*ed he did see. *Spenser.*

2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint* In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place: with *from* before the thing left.

When the people *depart*ed away, Susannah went into her garden. *Susannah*

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *depart*ed from him a little way. *2 Kings.*

They *depart*ed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Matthew.*

He, which hath no stomach to this fight, Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa, appeased with presents, *depart*ed out of that bay. *Knolles.*

And couldst thou leave me, cruel, thus alone? Not one kind kiss from a *departing* sun! No look, no last adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the fens of Jeroboam, he *depart*ed not therefrom. *2 Kings.*

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *depart*ed away, and the evil abode still. *2 Esdras.*

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isaiah.*

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to decease; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Genesis.*

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke.*

As you wish christian peace to souls *depart*ed, Stand these poor people's friend. *Shakespeare.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in use.

You've had dispatch in private by the consul; You are will'd by him this evening To *depart* Rome. *Ben Jonson.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.

DEPA'RT. *n. f.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away: now *departure*.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France, To marry princess Margaret. *Shakespeare.*

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp, Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *depart*ed or divided from gold or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way.

The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*. *Bacon.*

DEPA'RTER. *n. f.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *n. f.* [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE. *n. f.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow, Who needs must know of her *departure*, and Dost seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee By a sharp torture. *Shakespeare.*

Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring; *Departure* from: this happy place. *Milton.*

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addison.*

2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*. *Shakespeare.*

departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Shelton.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with *from*.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson.*

DEPA'SCENT. *adj.* [*depaescens*, Latin.] Feeding.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaescor*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastrured* the former. *Spenser.*

To DEPAU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil, as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brass or wine. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depict; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser*.

The red rose medled with the white y fere, In either cheek *depeinct*en lively here. *Spenser.*

To DEPEND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From *depend*ed roasts depending lamps display Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

There is a chain let down from Jove, So strong, that from the lower end, They say, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*

The dreadful monster was asur desferied, Two bleeding babes *depend*ing at her side. *Pope.*

2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause: to live subject to the will of others: with *upon*.

We work by wit and not by witchcraft; And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakespeare.*

Never be without money, nor *depend upon* the curtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon.*

3. To be in a state of dependance; to retain to others.

Be then desir'd Of fifty to disquantity your train; And the remainders, that shall still *depend*, To be such men as may befort your age. *Shaksp.*

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members. *Rogers.*

5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any count of just ce. *Bacon.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause, And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws. *Prior.*

6. **To DEPEND upon.** To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're tough, and use him like a dog, *Depend upon* it—he'll remain incog. *Addison.*

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be depended upon. *Swift.*

DEPENDANCE. } *n. f.* [from *depend.*]
DEPENDANCY. }
 1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
 2. Something hanging upon another.
 On a neighbouring tree descending light,
 Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
 And make a long dependance from the bough. *Dryden.*
 3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.
 In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and dependance of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*
 4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with *upon*.
 Every moment we feel our dependance upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves to. *Tillotson.*
 5. The things of persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.
 Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependancies by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon.*
 The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependancies; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*
 6. Reliance; trust; confidence.
 Their dependancies on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker.*
 They slept in peace by night,
 Secure of bread, as of returning light;
 And with such firm dependance on the day,
 That need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*
 7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.
 Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependancies on, or affections of, substances; (such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, morder. *Locke.*
DEPENDANT. *adj.* [from *depend.*]
 1. Hanging down.
 2. Relating to something previous.
 3. In the power of another.
 On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are dependant. *Hooker.*
DEPENDANT. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.
 A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general dependants, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakspeare.*
 For a six-clerk a person recommended a dependant upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*
 His dependants shall quickly become his proselytes. *South.*
DEPENDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *dependeo,*
DEPENDENCY. } Latin. This word, with many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]
 1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.
 We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create dependancies. *Coltier.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.
 Let me report to him
 Your sweet dependency, and you shall find
 A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,
 Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare.*
 At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent, from the king, that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*
 3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.
 We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its dependencies, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet.*
 4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.
 Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;
 Such a dependency of thing on thing,
 As ne'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.
 I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependency of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet.*
 6. Trust; reliance; confidence.
 The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call dependency upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*
DEPENDENT. *adj.* [from *dependens*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.
 In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were dependent; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peachment.*
DEPENDENT. *n. f.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.
 We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence. *Rogers.*
DEPENDER. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] A dependent; one that repotes on the kindness or power of another.
 What shalt thou expect,
 To be depend on a thing that leans? *Shakspeare.*
DEPERDITION. *n. f.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.
 It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or deperdition of any ponderous particles. *Bronson.*
DEPHLEGMATION. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind.
 In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*
TO DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [de-
TO DEPHLE'GMATE. } *phlegmo*, low Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.
 We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegm'd it. *Boyle.*
DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.
 The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter, that it is scarce possible

to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*
TO DEPICT. *v. a.* [*depingo*, *depicium*, Latin.]
 1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.
 The cowards of Lacedemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor.*
 2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.
 When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*
DEPILATORY. *n. f.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] An application used to take away hair.
DEPILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.
 This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and depilous, that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*
DEPLANTA'TION. *n. f.* [*deplanto*, Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Diâ.*
DEPLETION. *n. f.* [*depleo*, *depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.
 Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Abbot.*
DEPLO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deplor*, Lat.]
 1. Lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.
 This was the deplorable condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*
 The bill, of all weapons, gives the most ghastly and deplorable wounds. *Temple.*
 It will be considered in how deplorable a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*
 2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity.
DEPLO'RABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Diâ.*
DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: often in a sense of contempt.
 Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are deplorably strangers to them. *South.*
DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeless.
 The case is then most deplorate, when reward goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*
DEPLORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.
TO DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.
 But chaste Diana, who his death deplor'd,
 With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden.*
 If Arcite thus deplore
 His sufferings, yet Palemon suffers more. *Dryd.*
DEPLO'RER. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.
DEPLUMA'TION. *n. f.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.]
 1. A plucking, or plucking off the feathers.
 2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Phillips.*
TO DEPLUME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.
TO DEPONE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

- To lay down as a pledge or security.
- To risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depose*
As much as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only: as, *fatcor*, I confess. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPOPULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeope; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*
Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end to sad,
Depopulation! These another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton.*
Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] A dissepler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPORT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demcan; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She *Delia's* self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport.* *Milt.*
Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *n. f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]

- Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.
- Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPORTMENT. *n. f.* [*deportement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes
touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

- To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *depos'd* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose.*
Shakspeare.

May your sick fame still languish till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*
Depos'd consuls, and captive princes, might
have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of. Not in use.

You may my glory and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shakspeare.*

4. To give testimony; to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak.*
It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark,
or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPOSE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *depos'd*, a lie
could not come from the mouth of Zelmune. *Sidney.*

DEPOSITARY. *n. f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all.
—Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
But kept a reservation, to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPOSITE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.
The eagle got leave here to *deposite* her eggs.
L'Estrange.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, his gifts out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him in hopes of meriting by them. *Spratt.*

4. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Pecoy of Piety.*

DEPOSITE. *n. f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marcellus, and fairly let it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving public testimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly

signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DEPOSITORY. *n. f.* [from *deposite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Adams.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*; however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *Scott.*

3. Deformation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn critics are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPRAVE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.]

To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulent of hereticks to *deprave*, the same. *Hobbes.*

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraved*? *Shakspeare.*

But from me what can proceed
But all corrupt, both mind and will *depraved*? *Milton.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRAVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRAVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRAVER. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRAVITY. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

To DEPRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency in sparing, the guilty. *Greav.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecate* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

DEPRECATION. *n. f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Prayer against evil.

I, with leave of speech imp'or'd,
And humble deprecation, thus replied. *Milton.*
Strenuities they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation for the other. *Brown*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

DE'PRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.]
DE'PRECATORY. } That serves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *B. n.*

DEPRECATOR. *n. f.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRECATE. *v. a.* [*deprecare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to deprecate and misrepresent. *Adams.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to deprecate the works of those who have. *Spectator.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*depredari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be confounded and depreladed by the spirits. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATION. *n. f.* [*depredatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.
Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and depredations between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and depredations as through his reign. *Wotton.*

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther; we might well expect such vicissitudes, such clashing in nature, and such depredations and changes of sea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy deprecation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATOR. *n. f.* [*depredator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our lady's seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call depredators. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being deprehended in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority; that are once deprehended in so gross and impious an imposture? *More.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to

come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do to great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be understood, or discovered. *Diſt.*

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*deprehensio*, Lat.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.]

1. To press or thrust down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or depressing the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to depress the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for to great a pleasure of life. *Addison.*

Passion can depress or raise
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*depressio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pressing down.

Blocks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any depression by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces, that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and depressions; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small depression of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiseman.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Diſt.*

DEPRESSION of a Star [with astronomers] is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the verticle circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Diſt.*

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. f.* [*depressor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term

given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downward.

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attolent and deprimant muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVATION. *n. f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

2. The state of losing.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal deprivation of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him: with *of*.

God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job.*
He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been deprived of him. *Carver.*

Now wretched Oedipus, depriv'd of sight,
Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: *Milton* uses it without *of*.

From his face I shall be hid, depriv'd
His blessed countenance. *Milton.*

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of sepulchres and fun'ral due. *Dryden.*

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he,
Whose least delight sufficeth to deprive
Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser.*

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, deprived for inconformity, said,
that if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. f.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dut.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water. *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of several depths: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryd.*

For tho', in nature, depth and height
Are equally held infinite;

In poetry the height we know,
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there,
when he set a compass upon the face of the depth. *Proverbs.*

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the depth of winter, in the night,
You plough the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school-divinity. *Atkison's Wing Examiner.*

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuçler*, Fr.] To deslour; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *n. f.* [*depuçsio*, Lat.] A beating or thrussing away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depuçsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take a-sunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleanfed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Ne:the can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glarville.*

DEPURATION. *n. f.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive*; or is of a fadder colour, and, after *deputation*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown.*

What hath been hitherto discorfed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *deputation* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defedion hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTATION. *n. f.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.

2. Viceregency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads of all the favourites that the absent king in *deputation* left behind him here, When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shaksp.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of subliary affairs into subliary *deputations*. *Brown.*

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its viceregency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to im-

power one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to bear. *2 Samuel.*

And Iñus thus, *deputed* by the rest, The heroes welcome and their thanks express'd. *Roscommon.*

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him. *Aylmer's Purgeon.*

DEPUTY. *n. f.* [*deputé*, French; from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exercis'd dominion over them as the viceroy and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hals.*

He was vouch'd his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and *deputy* lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hosker.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vingar Errors.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gilson's Camden.*

To DERACINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow lies The dandel, hemlock, and rank sumptuary Doth root upon; while that the culter rasts That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shaksp.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERAGN. } *v. a.* [*dirationare*, or

To DERAIN. } *dirationare*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *inductio*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand: and when it is *deraign'd*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraign'd* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERAIGNMENT. } *n. f.* [from *deraign*.]

DERAINMENT. } *n. f.* [from *deraign*.]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.

2. A disordering or turning out of course.

3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *dispuer*, or *desfranger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order;

as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of true religious men who forsok their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *n. f.* [from *desfrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.

2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity. Not in use. *Douglas.*

To DERE. *v. a.* [*deperian*, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed, That mortal hands may not withstand his might; Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed; For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *F. Queen.*

DERELICTION. *n. f.* [*dereliçio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.

2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hosker.*

DERELICTS. *n. f.* pl. [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished, by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as lath as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride Insult my dukedoms, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Some, that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkley.*

DERIDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hosker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERISION. *n. f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural vice of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Madison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughingstock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jeremiah.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalms.*

Enfin'd, assaulted, overcome; led bound, Thy foes *derisive*, captive, poor, and blind, Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton.*

DERISIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast; *Derisive* taunts were spread from guest to guest, And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope.*

DERISORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

DERIVATION. *n. f.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burset.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Lo ke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call cognatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wiseman.*

5. The thing deduced or derived. Not used.

Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

DERIVATIVE. *adj.* [derivativus, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERIVATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,

'Tis a derivative from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakspeare.*

The word Honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a derivative from Honor, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from derivative.] In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE. *v. a.* [deriver, Fr. from derivo, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to derive the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circinvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, derived all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids derive their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, deriveth not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been derived from the pretorian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The censures of these wretches, who, I am sure, could derive no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is derived to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were derived into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the power of Ptolemy,
Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well deriv'd as he,
As well possess'd. *Shakspeare.*

DERIVER. *n. f.* [from derive.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

DERN. *adj.* [dearn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial Chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the empire; this being the dernier resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

To DEROGATE. *v. a.* [derogo, Latin.]

1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from abrogate.

By several contrary customs and styles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DEROGATE. *v. n.*

1. To detract; to lessen reputation: with from.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did derogate from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in 't?
—You cannot derogate, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

DEROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

DEROGATION. *n. f.* [derogatio, Latin.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects, to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to

the derogation of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the derogation nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with to, properly with from.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of derogation from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his derogation; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disparage. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say not this in derogation to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

None of these patriots will think it a derogation from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison.*

DEROGATIVE. *adj.* [derogativus, Latin.]

Detracting; lessening the honour of. Not in use.

That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit derogative to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow: yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [from derogatory.]

In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DEROGATORINESS. *n. f.* [from derogatory.] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DEROGATORY. *adj.* [derogatorius, Lat.]

Detracting; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, derogatory unto God, and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These deputed beings are derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. *Cheyne.*

DERVIS. *n. f.* [dervis, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their dervises dare an impostor preach. *Sancti.*

The dervis at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying hachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DESCANT. *n. f.* [discanto, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful nightingale

All night long her amorous descant sung. *Milton.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;

For on that ground I'll build a holy descant. *Shakspeare.*

Kindness would supplant our unkind reportings,
and severe descants upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DESCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on mine own deformity. *Shakspeare.*

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict?
Milton.

A virtuous man should be pleas'd to find people
descanting upon his actions, because, when they
are thoroughly canvass'd and examined, they turn
to his honour. *Addison.*

To DESCEND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.]

1. To go downward; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came,
and the winds blew, and beat upon that house;
and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.

The brook that *descended* out of the mount.
Deuteronomy.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow.
Dryden.

Foul with stains
Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addis.*
O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes.
Pope.

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. *1 Sam.*

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious fire preserve the son;
His wish'd return with happy pow'r believ'd,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. To go down: in a figurative sense.

He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*. *Milton.*

5. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*
A foreign son upon the shore *descends*,
Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends.
Dryden.

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the
offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.
Collier against Despair.

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and
descended of the ancient family of the Wimbles.
Addison.

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the
estate, of the father ought to *descend* to the eldest
son; yet the father's natural dominion, the pa-
ternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by in-
heritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men, and
property in things, sprang from the same original,
and were to *descend* by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *descending* and
conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power
to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, suc-
ceeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discern'd the small accord that
was among themselves, when they *descended* to
particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCEND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;
Descended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay sleeping. *Milton.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well
when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we
had still a river running along with the road.
Addison.

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so
very steep, that there would be no mounting or
descending it, were not it made up of a loose
crumbled earth. *Addison.*

DESCENDANT. *n. s.* [*descendant*, French; *descendens*, Latin.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation, at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there.
Evon.

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in
a more ample manner than it had been declared
to any of my *descendants* before them. *Atterbury.*

DESCENDENT. *adj.* [*descendens*, Latin.] It seems to be established, that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regrefs of the sap in plants from
above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is
that which principally nourishes both fruit and
plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of eternal race. *Pope.*

DESCENDIBLE. *adj.* [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downward.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries,
those honorary fees and insinuations were *descendible*
to the eldest, and not to all the males.

Hale's Common Law of England.

DESCENSION. *n. s.* [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of going downward, falling, or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension*:
It was Jove's case. From a pounce to a 'pente-
nce! a low transformation; that shall be mine.
Shakspeare.

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the
arch of the equator, which descends with the
sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator,
which descends with the sign below the horizon
of an oblique sphere. *Ozanam.*

DESCENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension*.]
Relating to descent.

DESCENT. *n. s.* [*descensus*, Latin; *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*?
Blackmore.

2. Progress downward.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents*
downwards, in those parts of the creation that
are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make
it probable, that it is so also in things above.
Locke.

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a
descent, or an inclining plane, without which they
could not flow at all. *Westward.*

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head
To the *descent* and dust below thy feet. *Shak.*

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O soul *descent*, that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now confin'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and inbrute. *Milton.*

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not im-
muted with a wooden vessel, but he did coun-
tenance the landing in his long-boat. *Watson.*

The duke was general himself, and made that
unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Rhee, which
was attended with a miserable retreat, in which
the flower of the army was lost. *Clarendon.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Control those topplings, and declare for sense;
For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next *descent* upon the fair. *Dryd.*

7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave
a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must di-
rect its *descent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular
claim, had great reason to glory in their com-
mon *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,
to whom the promise of the blessed seed was
severally made. *Atterbury.*

9. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my matter's heirs in true *descent*!
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakspeare.*

Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen.
Dryden.

10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

The care of our *descent* perplexes us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*

From him
His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win.
Milton.

11. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed
from Adam himself. *Hooker.*

Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd,
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *descents* the crown retain'd,
Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd.
Fairy Queen.

12. A rank in the scale of subordination.

How have I then with whom to hold con-
verse,
Save with the creatures which I made, and those
To me inferior; infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee? *Milton.*

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.]

1. To delineate; to mark out; to trace; as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.

2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou
nam'st them, I will *describe* them; and accord-
ing to my description, level at my attention.
Shakspeare.

He that writes well in verse will often send his
thoughts in search, through all the treasure of
words that express any one idea in the same lan-
guage, that so he may comport with the measures
of the rhyme, or with his own most beautiful
and vivid sentiments of the thing he *describes*.
Watts.

3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.

Men pass'd through the land, and *described* it
by cities into seven parts in a book. *Joshua.*

4. To define in a lax manner by the pro-
fusivous mention of qualities general
and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIBER. *n. s.* [from *describe*.] He
that describes.

From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCR'ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector.

The glad *deserter* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Craſſus.*

DESCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*descriptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.

A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams, immortaliz'd in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,

That run for ever by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth *description* murmur still. *Addison.*

3. A lax definition.

The sort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *description*; whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is composed of the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts.*

4. The qualities expressed in a description.

I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair. *Shakspeare.*

TO DESCRIV'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered; as, the scout *descried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.

2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.
And the house of Joseph sent to *desery* Bethel. *Judges.*

Edmund, I think, is gone to *desery*
The strength o' th' enemy. *Shakspeare.*

Our merchants, to their great charges, set forth fleets to *desery* the seas. *Abbot.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *deseried*, no, not by Cadmus, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Wotton.*

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure.

Thus dight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *deseried*,
And through the watchmen, who him never spied. *Habberd's Tale.*

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;
What's past, and what's to come she can *desery*. *Shakspeare.*

That planet would, unto our eyes, *deserying*
Only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems. *Kaleigh.*

And now their way to earth they had *deseried*,
To Paradise first tending. *Milton.*

Although the motion of light be not *deseried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby.*

A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *desery*
All Hum. *Denham.*

Once more at least look back, said I;
Thyself in that large glass *desery*. *Prior.*

DESCRIV'. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.

How near 's the other army?

—Near, and on speedy foot, the main *desery*
Stands in the hourly thought. *Shakspeare.*

TO DE/SECRATE. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Lat.]
To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations.

DESECRATION. *n. f.* [from *desecrate*.]
The abolition of consecration.

DE/SERT. *n. f.* [*desertum*, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.
If trembling I inhibit, then protest me
The baby of a girl. *Shakspeare.*

He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dark with horrid shades. *Milton.*

DE/SERT. *adj.* [*desertur*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shaksp.*

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

TO DESE/RT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, French; *desero*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that hords and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them? *Bentley.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE/RT. *n. f.* [properly *desfert*: the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See **DESE/RT.**

DESE/RT. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.]

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired. *Hooker.*

The base o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To propagate their states. *Shakspeare.*

Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall scape whipping? *Shakspeare.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred, and the good deserved, or made due. *South.*

3. Excellence; right of reward; virtue.

More to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shakspeare.*

DESE/RTER. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Straight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,

The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden.*

Hots of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And safely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. *Dicay of Piety.*

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garison is brought to the utmost necessity. *Tatler.*

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden.*

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE/RTION. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South.*

DESE/RTLESS. *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She said she lov'd,
Lov'd me *desertless*; who with shame confest,
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryden.*

TO DESE/RVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker.*

Some of us love you well; and even those some
Envy your great *deservings*, and good name. *Shakspeare.*

All friends shall taste
The wages of their *deservings*, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shakspeare.*

What he *deserves* of you and me I know. *Shakspeare.*

Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own *deservings*. *Milton.*

A mother cannot give him death: though he
Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden.*

Since my Oraxia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen. *Dryden.*

TO DESE/RVE. *v. n.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice, one man may merit and *deserve* of another. *South.*

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,

Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Osway.*

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

DESE/RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal. *Milton.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Albans.*

DESE/RVER. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his defects are pat's'd. *Shakspeare.*
Heavy, with some high minds, is an over-
weight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers*
o, perchance, grow intolerable presumers.

Emulation will never be wanting amongst
poets, when particular rewards and prizes are
proposed to the best *deservers*. *Dryden.*

DESICCANTS. *n. f.* [from *desiccate.*] Ap-
plications that dry up the flow of fores;
driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by
desiccants, and waiied. *Wiseman.*

TO DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*desiccato*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the
native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it,
the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea,
or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of
the sun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or super-
fluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate*
the moisture. *Bacon.*

DESICCATION. *n. f.* [from *desiccate.*]

The act of making dry; the state of
being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there fol-
loweth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption.

DESICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *desiccate.*]

That has the power of drying.

TO DESIDERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.]

To want; to miss; to desire in absence.
A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the
solution of this so desirable and so much *deside-*
rated problem. *Cheyne.*

DESIDERATUM. [Latin.] Somewhat

which inquiry has not yet been able to
settle or discover; as, the longitude is
the *desideratum* of navigation. The tri-
section of an angle, and the quadrature
of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geo-
metry.

DESIDILOSE. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle;
lazy; heavy. *Diä.*

TO DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *dessiner*,
French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular
purpose; with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely
design'd for the acknowledgment of a Being,
whom the most excellent creatures are bound to
adore as well as we. *Stillington.*

You are not for obsequity *design'd*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.
Dryden.

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of those places was *design'd* by the old
man to his son. *Claxton.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid
fortune: he was *design'd* to the study of the law.
Dryden.

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or out-
lines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans
term it, well *design'd*; then, whether it be well
coloured; which be the two general heads.
Wotton.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince
designs

The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryd.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens.
Little used.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to
convince him that there is regal power in the
world; but there must be ways of *designing* and
knowing the person to whom this regal power of
right belongs. *Locke*

DESIGN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate,
that lays *designs* only for a day, without any pro-
spect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of
another.

A fedate settled *design* upon another man's
life, put him in a state of war with him against
whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to
execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek
medals, one may often see the hand of an Apelles
or Protogenes. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESIGNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Latin.]

Distinguishable; capable to be particu-
larly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited:
the mover must be confined to observe these pro-
portions, and cannot pass over all these infinite
designable degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DESIGNATION. *n. f.* [*designatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by
some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of
Marborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten
land is called marle, and every body knows that
borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that
claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a tita-
lary pretence, grounded upon the will and *designa-*
tion of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by
the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be at-
tributed primarily in their first *designation* only
to those things which have parts, and are capable
of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design.*] Pur-

posely; intentionally; by design or
purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently;
not fortuitously.

Uses made things; that is to say, some things
were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such
an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put
children in pain; but care must be taken that
this be done when the child is in good humour.
Locke.

DESIGNER. *n. f.* [from *design.*]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes;
a purposer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays
schemes.

It has therefore always, been both the rule and
practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick
interest, to countenance and cover their private.
Decay of Piety.

3. One that forms the idea of any thing
in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and
poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of
the Roman medals, lived very near one another,
and were bred up to the same relish for wit and
fancy. *Addison.*

DESIGNING. *participial adj.* [from *design.*]

Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; frau-
dulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and com-
pell'd,

Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.
Southern.

DESIGNLESS. *adj.* [from *design.*] With-
out intention; without design; unknow-
ing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless.*]
Without intention; ignorantly; inad-
vertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the
designlessly conspiring voices are as differing as
the conditions of the respective fingers. *Boyle.*

DESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *design.*]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the christian religion excludes
fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and
aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of cap-
tivating nature, and making her subserve our
purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all
the intrigues of policy. *Glarville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords! our wars are done!
The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shakspeare.*

She received advice both of the king's desig-
nate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against
her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or sketch, of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and coun-
tries are not really such, but only painted on
boards and canvases; but shall that excuse the ill
painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.
Dryden.

DESIRABLE. *adj.* [from *desire.*]

1. That is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great
facicity, will improve his mind toward acquir-
ing this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought.
Watts.

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the
most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the
goodness of God, that he should send forth his
light and his truth by a special revelation of this
will. *Rogers.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an
agate snuff-box: I immediately took the hint,
and bought one; being unwilling to omit any
thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes.
Addison.

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and
our very names, seem to have something good and
desirable in them. *Watts.*

DESIRE. *n. f.* [*desir*, Fr. *desio*, Ital.
desiderium, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to
obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself
upon the absence of any thing, whose present
enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.
Locke.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it pro-
vokes the *desire*, but it takes away the perform-
ance. *Shakspeare.*

Desire's the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind.
Dryden.

It is in a man's power only to observe what
the ideas are that take their turns in his under-
standing, or else to direct the fort, and call in
such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

TO DESIRE. *v. a.* [*desirer*, French;
desiderare, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold.
Deut.

2. To express wishes; to appear to long.
Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*
3. To ask; to intreat.
Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night. *Shakspeare.*
But since you take such int'rest in our woe,
And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befel. *Dryden.*
4. To require; to demand. Not in use.
A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

DESIRER. *n. f.* [from *desire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.
I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shakspeare.*

DESIROUS. *adj.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority, *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, insinuateth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton.*

DESIROUSLY. *adv.* [from *desirous*.] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.

DESIROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *desirous*.] Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Dict.*

TO DESIST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop: with *from*.

Desist, thou art discern'd,
And toil't in vain; nor me in vain molest. *Milton.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist from* it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addison.*

DESISTANCE. *n. f.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freest where they have not given before: and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESISTIVE. *adj.* [*desistivus*, Latin.] Ending; concluding; final.

Inceptive and *desistive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*

DESK. *n. f.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakspeare.*

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

DESOLATE. *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.
Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakspeare.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea. *Broome.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.
This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.*

3. Solitary; without society.
TO DESOLATE. *v. n.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun,
And dog impatient bounding at the shot,
Worse than the season *desolate* the fields. *Thomson.*

DESOLATELY. *adv.* [from *desolate*.] In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION. *n. f.* [from *desolate*.]

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser.*

Without her follows to myself and thee,
Herself, the land, and many a christian soul,
Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakspeare.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. *Sabicy.*

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shakspeare.*

My *desolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakspeare.*

To complete
The scene of *desolation*, stretch'd around
The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken.
How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! *Jer.*

DESPAIR. *n. f.* [*desespoir*, French.]

1. Hopelessness; dependence; loss of hope.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke.*

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope; or never discovered it, stoop with *despair*. *Sidney.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor.*

Wearied, forsaken, and purged at last,
All faith in *despair* of safety plac'd,
Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear
All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear. *Denham.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Dryden.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*? *Spratt.*

TO DESPAIR. *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond: with *of* before a noun.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning. *Eccles.*

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake.*

DESPA'IRER. *n. f.* [from *despair*.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but four *despairful* care. *Sidney.*
Other cries amongst the Irish favour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness or dependency.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. *Boyle.*

TO DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*despecher*, Fr.]

1. To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa, and learn the exact method of using it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whose paternal care
Iulus' absence could no longer bear,
Despatch'd Achates to the ships in haste,
To give a glad relation of the part. *Dryden.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to *despatch*
His knighted life. *Shakspeare.*

And the company shall stone them with stones,
and *despatch* them with their swords. *Ezek.*

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac.*

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are fet upon, but another uneasiness is ready to fet us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakspeare.*

DESPA'TCH. *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself. *Addison.*

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*,
Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakspeare.*

3. Express; hasty messenger or message: as, *despatches* were sent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *despatch.*] Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. *Milton.*

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile the hath despis'd me most;
Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shaksp.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure?

Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,
And live a subject? *Shaksp.*

He who goes on without any care or thought
of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a
desperate person, and that sure is a most damning
sin. *Hammond.*

3. Irrecoverable; unfarmountable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate*
ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shaksp.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their cure
comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out
and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and
left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is,
a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed
at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hotbrained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician
to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the
best endeavours of his skill for his recovery?
Spenser's State of Ireland.

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly
ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality
predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desperate* fets and foals,
That dust depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate.*]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention
to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,
And *desperately* are dead. *Shaksp.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would
not have done, or desired undone, when he
broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done
uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. In a great degree; violently; this
sense is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took
a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Adelajon.*

DE'SPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *desperate.*]

Madness; fury; precipitancy.
The going on not only in terrors and amazement
of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully,
confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a
desperateness also; and the more bold thus, the
more desperate. *Hammond.*

DESPERATION. *n. f.* [from *desperate.*]

Hopelessness; despair; dependency.

Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them. *Shaksp.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and
have no promise of remission, whatever our
future care be, this *desperation* of success calls
all our industry, and we sin on because we have
sinned. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.]

Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid;

worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith
we most endeavour to please God were in his
sight so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful
speech would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of *despicable* foes. *Milton.*

All th' earth he gave thee to possess and rule,
No *despicable* gift. *Milton.*

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Than when my name shook Aftick with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone. *Dryden.*

All the quiet that could be expected from such
a reign, must be the result of absolute power
on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the
other. *Addison.*

When men of rank and figure pass away their
lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they
render themselves more vile and *despicable* than
any innocent man can be, whatever low station
his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Atkisson.*

DE'SPICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *despicable.*]

Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.
We consider the great disproportion between
the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness*
of our service. *Decay of Piet.*

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable.*]

Meanly; sordidly; vilely.
Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

DESPISABLE. *adj.* [from *despise.*] Con-
temptible; despicable; regarded with
contempt. A word scarcely used but in
low conversation.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a
poor old distressed courier, commonly the most
despisable thing in the world. *Arbutnot to Pope.*

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French,
Skinner; *despicio*, Latin.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to
disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the
heathen, and *despise* among men. *Jer.*

My sons their old unhappy sire *despise*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakspere* it seems once to signify
abhor, as from the Italian *despettare*.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakspere.*

DESPISER. *n. f.* [from *despise.*] Con-
temner; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shakspere.*

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justifi-
ed even of her *despisers*. *Grov. of Tongue.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of
religion, usually pass under the name of free-
thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPITE. *n. f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *despit*,
French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; malici-
ousness; spleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shaksp.*

With men these considerations are usually the
causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from
others; but with God they pass for reasons of our
greater tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*

2. Defiance; unsubmitted opposition.

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and
done;

Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date. *Shakspere.*

My life thou shalt command, but not my
shame:

The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shakspere.*

Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite*. *Dryden.*

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*

Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore.*

Thou, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in *despite* ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the seditious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milt.*

TO DESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to
give uneasiness to.

Saturo, with his wife Rhea, fled by night;
setting the town on fire, to *despite* Baccius. *Raleigh.*

DESPITEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full.*]

Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate;
malignant; mischievous: used both of
persons and things.

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakspere.*

Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful*
and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Meanwhile the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Saturo, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton.*

DESPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful.*]

Maliciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and
persecute you. *Matthew.*

DESPITEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *despiteful.*]

Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and
torture, that we know his meekness, and prove
his patience. *Wisdom.*

DESPITEOUS. *adj.* [from *despite.*] Mali-
cious; furious. Out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he
spied
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his spear. *Fairy Queen.*

Turning *despiteous* torture out of door
Shakspere.

DESPITEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous.*]

In a furious manner. Not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gnam-
beux falls. *Spenser.*

TO DESPOIL. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to deprive; with of.

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and known shield. *Spenser.*

You are nobly born,
Despoil'd of your honour in your life. *Shak.*

He waits, with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton.*

He, pale as death, *despoil'd* of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,

Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Detends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

2. To dwell by any accident.

These formed stones, despoiled of their shells,
and exopted upon the surface of the ground, in
time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip. Not in use.

A groom can despoil

Of puffed arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *despolio*,
Lat.] The act of despoiling or strip-
ping.

TO DESPOND. *v. a.* [*despondo*, Lat.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become
hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling,
and not to despond for any miscarriages or disap-
pointments that were not in his own power to
prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and
desponding weakness, than first to govern our-
selves by the best improvement of that reason
which providence has given us for a guide; and
then, when we have done our own parts, to
commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good
pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation.
L'Estrange.

Physick is their bane:

The learned leaches in despair depart,
And take their heads, depending of their art.

Dryden.

Others desponds their own minds, despond at the
first difficulty; and conclude, that making any
progress in knowledge, farther than serves their
ordinary business, is above their capacities.
Locke.

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the
divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of
such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized
that the representation of some of these things
may convince the understanding, some may ter-
rify the conscience, some may allure the slothful,
and some encourage the desponding mind.
Watts.

DESPOONDENCY. *n. f.* [from *despondent*.]
Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPOONDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Lat.]
Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and mo-
dern experience, that the very boldest atheists,
out of their debauches and company, when they
chance to be surpris'd with solitude or sickness,
are the most suspicious, timorous, and despondent
wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, fit
On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock.

Thomson.

TO DESPONSATE. *v. a.* [*desponso*,
Lat.] To betroth; to affianc; to
unite by reciprocal promises of mar-
riage.

DESPONSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *desponsate*.]
The act of betrothing persons to each
other.

DESPOT. *n. f.* [*despotis*.] An absolute
prince; one that governs with unli-
mited authority. This word is not in
use, except as applied to some Dacian
prince: as, the despot of Servia.

DESPOTICAL. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Ab-

DESPOTICK. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Ab-
solute in power; unli-
mited in authority; arbitrary; unac-
countable.

God's universal law

Gave to the man despotick power

Over his female in due awe,

Nor from that right to part an hour,

'Smile she or lower.

Milton.

In all its directions of the inferior faculties,
reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness,
and enjoined them with power: it had the pas-
sions in perfect subjection; though its command
over them was but persuasive and political, yet
it had the force of coactive and despotical. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government
the ill consequences of having a despotick prince;
for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands,
and many of them better than those of the Swiss
and Gitions, the common people among the
latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patitors were forced to give way to the mad-
ness of the people, who were now wholly bent
upon single and despotick slavery. *Swift.*

DESPOTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *despoti-
cal*.] Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM. *n. f.* [*despotisme*, French;
from *despot*.] Absolute power.

TO DESPUMATE. *v. v.* [*despumo*, La-
tin.] To throw off parts in foam; to
froth; to work.

DESPUMATION. *n. f.* [from *despumate*.]
The act of throwing off excrementi-
ous parts in foam.

DESPUMATION. *n. f.* [from *squama*,
Lat.] The act of scaling foul bores.
A term of churgery.

DESSE'RT. *n. f.* [*desferte*, French.] The
last course at an entertainment; the
fruit or sweetmeats set on the table af-
ter the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art

To make a supper with a fine desfert. *Dryden.*

At your desfert bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in
plate. *King.*

TO DESTINATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.]
To design for any particular end or
purpose.

Birds are desinated to fly among the branches
of trees and bushes. *Roy.*

DESTINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *destinate*.]
The purpose for which any thing is
appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are con-
veyed to the members, being almost infinite, and
each of them drawn through so many meanders,
it is wonderful that they should perform their
regular desinations without losing their way.

Glanville.

There is a great variety of apprehensions and
fancies of men, in the desination and applica-
tion of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

TO DESTINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint un-
alterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?

Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and destin'd to eternal woe;
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more?
Milton.

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Dienc'd in his gore, the destin'd sacrifice.

Dryden.

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately
subordinate vessels, which are desin'd to carry
humours secreted from the blood. *Aburmut.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or
mifery: used absolutely.

May heav'n around this desin'd head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn shall throw thy desin'd hour.

Prior.

DE'STINY. *n. f.* [*deslinie*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and de-
termines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy fire or dard,
But, like a foul mis-shapen flammick,
Mark'd by the desinies to be avoided. *Shelton.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the beam of desinies,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is tied to Jove's eternal seat?
Fair's Queen.

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether
they serve

Willing or no, who will but what they must

By desinies, and can no other cause? *Milton.*

Had thy great desinies but given thee skill

To know, as well as pow'r to act, her will.

Denham.

Chance, or forceful desinies,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be.

Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his desinies. *Shakespeare.*

DESTITUTE. *adj.* [*desitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned: with of.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall
into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as
men, either desitute of grace divine, may com-
mit, or unprotected from above, may endure.
Hooker.

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the desitute, and
not despise their prayer. *Psalm.*

3. In want of.

Take the desin'd way

To find the regions desitute of day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater instance of the love
that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage
mountain covered with people, and the Campa-
nia of Rome, which lies in the same country,
desitute of inhabitants. *Addison.*

DESTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *desitute*.]

Want; the state in which something is
wanted; applied to persons.

That desitute in food and cloathing is such
an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth
not the mind of man to admit any other care.

Hooker.

They which want furtherance unto know-
ledge, are not left in so great desitute, that
justly any man should think the ordinary means
of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or
restitution is set down by the civil laws of a
kingdom: in desitute or want of such rules,
we are to observe the necessity of the creditor,
the time of the delay, and the special obliga-
tions of friendship. *Taylor.*

TO DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat. *de-
struire*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building
to ruin.

The Lord will destroy this city. *Genesis.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and de-
stroyed the country villages. *Kneller.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the
Anakims; but the Lord destroyed them before
them, and they succeeded them, and dwell in
their land. *Deuteronomy.*

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

Shakespeare.

The wise Providence hath placed a certain
antipathy between some animals and many in-
sects, whereby they delight in their destruction,
though they use them not as food; as the pea-
cock destroys snakes and adders; the weasel,
mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of
flies destroy spiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTROYER. *n. f.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

It is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. *Milton.*

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound he gives. *Pope.*

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *destrucibile*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*destructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.

2. Murder; massacre.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shaksp.*

When that which we immortal thought
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague. The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. *Psalms.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death. Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. *Matthew.*

DESTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Latin.]

1. That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we fend. *Dryden.*

One may think that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*

2. With of.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive* of all politeness. *Addison.*

Both are defects equally *destructive* of true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With to.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishable kind, *destructive* to the strength. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive* to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's with? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish! *Decay of Piety*

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *destruor*.] Destroyer; consumer.

Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *n. f.* [*desudatio*, Lat.]

A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DE'SUETUDE. *n. f.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cef-

sation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESULTORY. } *adj.* [*desultorius*, Lat.]

DESULTORIOUS. } Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorious* is not in use.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life; nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Esfrange*

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Felton on the Classics.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*

They have left us relations suitable to those of Aelian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward.*

The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *n. f.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatter.*

Besides materials, which are brute and blind, Did not this work require a knowing mind,
Who for the task should fit *detachments* elude
From all the atoms? *Blackmore.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailer*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularize; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the mistakes of these phi-

losophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *n. f.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.]

1. To keep what belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings sting him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspere.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broome.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judges.*

Had Oipheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *n. f.* [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *n. f.* [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detecus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest; else fighting every minute, and grooming every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakspere.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton.*

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and insculcations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses. *Ray.*

DETE'CTER. *n. f.* [from *detecus*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detector*. *Shakspere.*

Hypocritify has a secret hatred of its *detector*; that which will bring it to a trial which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *detecus*.]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her thence from the word of her purity. *Shakspere.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Sprate.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *Locke.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.
Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *n. f.* [from *detain*.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd

With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the detention of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shakespeare.*

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and
confipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

To DETER. v. a. [*deterreo*, Lat.] To
discourage by terrour; to fright from
any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,
Deter'd by thy immitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us
from our duty; yet our ease is not hard, so long
as we have a greater strength on our side.

Tillotson.

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force
to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses
which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from cor-
responding with me by this method. *Addison.*

My own face *deters* me from my glia;
And Kneller only shows what Celia was. *Prior.*

To DETERGE. v. a. [*detergo*, Lat.]
To cleanse a sore; to purge any part
from sculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add
or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge*
or incam. *Weseman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it
passeth, from corruption; and it *detergeth* the
vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction.

Abulobut.

DETERGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] That
has the power of cleansing.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.

Abulobut.

DETERIORATION. *n. f.* [from *deterior*,
Lat.] The act of making any thing
worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERMENT. *n. f.* [from *deter*.] Cause
of discouragement; that by which one
is deterred. A good word, but not
now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement
unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage na-
ture by art; nor will the ill success of some be
made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown.*

These are not all the *determents* that opposed
my obeying you. *Boyle.*

DETERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine*.]
That may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds, were more
easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concern-
ing harts-tongue, fern, and some others.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

About this matter, which seems to easily *deter-
minable* by sense, accurate and sober men
widely disagree. *Boyle.*

To DETERMINATE. v. a. [*deter-
miner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to
determine; to terminate. Not in use.

The fly-flow hours shall not *determine*:
The date's limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Lat.]
1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not
more evident and exact than in extension, yet
they are more general in their use, and *deter-
minate* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun
in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by
a *determinate* impulse, those present particular
degrees of velocity which they now have, in pro-
portion to their distances from the sun, and to
the quantity of the solar matter. *Bentley.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine
service, and without either choice or stint ap-
pointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I'm the progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he,
I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shaks.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disused in a long peace, more *deter-
minate* to do, than skillful how to do. *Steele.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.

Shakespeare.

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determi-
nate*.]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment,
full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent
that she would seek all loving means to win
Zelmene. *Steele.*

In those errors they are so *determinately* settled,
that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of
whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth.

Hooker.

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have
not the making of things true or false; but that
the truth and existence of things is already fixed
and settled, and that the principles of religion
are already either *determinately* true or false,
before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

DETERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *determi-
nate*.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives,
that remissness can by no means consist with a
constant *determination* of will or desire to the
greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion
formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *deter-
mination*, which is to go home, and to trouble
you no more. *Shakespeare.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellec-
tion, deliberation, and *determination* or decision.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning
the power of man's will to good and evil in the
state of innocence; and upon very nice and
dangerous precipices stand their *determinations* on
either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgment, affections, and incli-
nations, and make thy *determination* upon every
particular; and be always as suspicious of thy-
self as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to
justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determi-
nation* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver.*

DETERMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determi-
nate*.]

1. That uncontrollably directs to a cer-
tain end.

That individual action, which is justly pun-
ished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the
special influence and *determinative* power of a
just cause. *Bronnholli against Hebbes.*

2. That makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex
subject does not necessarily or constantly belong
to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the
subject to a particular part of its extension; as,
every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

DETERMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *determi-
nate*.] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determi-
nator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the
infernally infinities of the whole body.

Brown.

To DETERMINE. v. a. [*determiner*, Fr.
determino, Lat.]

1. To fix; to settle.

To it concluded he shall be professor?

—It is *determin'd*, nor concluded yet;

But so it must be, if the king will say. *Shaks.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper sea-
son for grammar, I do not see how it can be
made a study, but as an introduction to rhetor-
ick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that
a thing may or may not be so, for any thing that
yet appears, or is certainly *determin'd*, on the
other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's
or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of
single persons or nations, but of a whole species.

Addison.

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *deter-
mined* by the view or sight; so that whatso-
ever is invisible, either in respect of the fine-
ness of the body itself, or the smallness of the
parts, or of the subtlety of the motion, is little
enquired. *Bacon.*

The principium individuationis is existence
itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a
particular time and place, incommunicable to
two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which
thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a
new prospect is opened. *Addison.*

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind *determined*
ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able
to discern their differences one from another,
which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives

Who were the opposites of this day's strife;
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally *determine*. *Shakespeare.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice
from being *determined* for or against the thing
proposed, till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and
thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was
never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is,
by the uncausness of hunger and thirst, presently
determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his
father to slay David. *1 Samuel.*

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the
motion of one cannot be without the motion of
another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg
the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long
Till sickness hath *determin'd* me? *Shakespeare.*

To DETERMINE. v. n.

1. To conclude; to form a final con-
clusion.

Ever now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon *determine*, or impose
New laws to be observ'd. *Milton.*

2. To settle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which
way the learned shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and, after convic-
tion, the danger *determined* by their deaths.

Hayward.

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion,
as most of the pleasures of nature, must needs
determine with that passion. *South.*

4. To make a decision.

She soon shall know of us
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often determine in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met is to determine of the coronation. *Shakespeare.*

DETERRATION. *n. f.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat. *deterer*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETERSION. *n. f.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a fore.

I endeavoured *deterfion*, but the matter could not be discharged. *Wifeman.*

DETERSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] Having the power to cleanse.DETERSIVE. *n. f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful fœtid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *deterfives* and lenients. *Wifeman.*

To DETEST. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Latin.]

To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast, Durst not approach; for he was deadly made, And all that life preserved did *detest*. *F. Queen.*

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes, When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shaksf.*
I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods *Detest* my baseness. *Shakspeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too. *South.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell, My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETESTABLE. *adj.* [from *detest*.] Hatelul; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spightred, gain! Most *detestable* death. *Shakspeare.*

He desired him to consider that both armies consisted of christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETESTABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable*.]

Hatefully; abominably; odiously.
It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South.*

DETESTATION. *n. f.* [from *detest*.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but of seems more proper.

The *detestation* you express for vice in all its glittering dress. *Swift.*
Out love of God will inspire us with a *detestation* for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETESTER. *n. f.* [from *detest*.] One that hates or abhors.To DETRONE. *v. a.* [*detroner*, French; *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.DETINUE. *n. f.* [*detinue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having

goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowell.*

DETONATION. *n. f.* [*detono*, Lat.] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DETONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chymical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

To DETRACT. *v. a.* [*detraçum*, Lat. *detraçer*, French.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from*.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract* from the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract* from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewise *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Weston.*

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRACTER. *n. f.* [from *detraçer*.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detraçers* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government, as you may imagine, their *detraçions* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detraçers* went, And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRACTIION. *n. f.* [*detraçio*, Latin; *detraçion*, French.]

Detraçion, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraçion*. *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and Unspeak mine own *detraçion*; here abjure The taints and blames I laid upon myself, For strangers to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,

Seem'd erst to lavish and profuse,

We may justly now accuse

Of *detraçion* from her praise. *Milton.*

If *detraçion* could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and *detraçions* of vain men, I resolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy and *detraçion*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison.*

DETRACTORY. *adj.* [from *detraçer*.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from*.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself; but also *detraçtory* unto the intellect and sense of man, expressly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detraçtory* from a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detraçtory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

DETRACTRESS. *n. f.* [from *detraçer*.] A censorious woman.

If any shall *detract* from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detraçress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

DETRIMENT. *n. f.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair That *detriment*, if such it be, to lose Self-lost. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell No *detriment* need fear; go, and be strong. *Milton.*

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must necessarily be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Emlyn's Calendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addison.*

DETRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China; these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead. *Addison.*

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DETRITION. *n. f.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away. *Dick.*

To DETRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell, Either for shame they fill themselves retire, Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their misdeeds, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid sap, *detruled* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

TO DETRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *detrunco*.] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n. f.* [from *destruſio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.
From this *destruſion* of the waters towards the ſide, the parts towards the pole muſt be much increaſed. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n. f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Diſt.*

DEVAſTA'TION. *n. f.* [*devaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; havock; defolation; deſtruction.
By *devaſtation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten moſt when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theſſaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devaſtation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE. *n. f.* [*deux*, French.]

- Two: a word uſed in games.
You are a gentleman and a gameſter; then, I am ſure, you know how much the groſs ſum of *deuce* acc amounts to. *Shakſpeare.*
- The devil. See DEUSE.

TO DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.
Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *n. f.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination. *Diſt.*

TO DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French; *de* and *veſtis*, Latin.]

- To ſtrip; to deprive of clothes.
Friends all but now;
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Deveſting them for bed. *Shakſpeare.*
Then of his arms Androgeus he *deveſts*,
His ſword, his ſhield, he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*
- To annul; to take away any thing good.
What are thoſe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *deveſt* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.
Come on, thou little inmate of this breaſt,
Which for thy ſake from paſſions I *deveſt*. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *adj.* [*deveexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downward.

DEVE'XITY. *n. f.* [from *devex*.] Incurvation downward; declivity.

TO DEVIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

- To wander from the right or common way.
The reſt to ſome faint meaning make pre-
tence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into ſenſe. *Dryden.*
Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*
What makes all physical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*
Beſides places which may *deviate* from the ſenſe of the author, it would be kind to obſerve any deficiencies in the diſtion. *Pope.*

- To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DEVIATION. *n. f.* [from *deviate*.]

- The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.
Theſe bodies conſtantly move round in the ſame tracks, without making the leaſt *deviation*. *Cheyne.*
- Variation from eſtabliſhed rule.
Having once ſurveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may eaſily diſcover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in uſe, either by defect of ſingle characters, of letters, or by conſuſion of them. *Holler.*
- Offence; obliquity of conduct.
Worthy perſons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clariffa.*

DEVICE. *n. f.* [*deviſe*, French; *deviſa*, Italian.]

- A contrivance; a ſtratagem.
This is our *device*,
That Falſhaff at that oak ſhall meet with us. *Shakſpeare.*
He intended it as a poliſtick *device* to leſſen their intereſt, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury.*
- A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.
Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they ſay are better for the ſtate of the church, if they might take place; the father we examine them, the greater cauſe we find to conclude, although we continue the ſame we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*
His *device* is againſt Babylon, to deſtroy it. *Jeremiah.*
There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless the counſel of the Lord ſhall ſtand. *Proverbs.*
- The emblem on a ſhield; the enſign armorial of a nation or family.
Then change we ſhields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud ſupply the want of force in war. *Dryd.*
Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, ſhall there be ſeen. *Prior.*
They intend to let the world ſee what party they are of, by figures and deſigns upon theſe fans; as the knights-errant uſed to diſtinguiſh themſelves by *devices* on their ſhields. *Addiſon.*
- Invention; genius.
He 's gentle; never ſchooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all ſorts enchantingly beloved. *Shakſpeare.*

DEVIL. *n. f.* [*diabolus*, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin.] It were more properly written *diavel*.]

- A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.
Are you a man?
—Ay, and a bold one, that dares look on that which might appal the *devil*. *Shakſpeare.*
- A wicked man or woman.
See thyſelf, *devil*!
Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakſpeare.*
- A ludicrous term for miſchief.
A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Grano.*
- A kind of expletive, expreſſing wonder or vexation.
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*
- A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial ſenſe.
The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *A Proverb.*

DEVILISH. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

- Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; miſchievous; malicious; deſtructive.
Gynæcea miſtruſted greatly Ceteropia, becauſe ſhe had heard much of the *devilish* wickedneſs of her heart. *Sidney.*
For grief thereof, and *devilish* deſpight,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſky ſmoke and brimſtone blue. *Spencer.*
He trains his *devilish* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry ſide with ſhadowy ſquadrons deep. *Milton.*
- Having communication with the devil.
The duchefs, by his ſubornation,
Upon my life began her *devilish* practices. *Shak.*
- An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.
A *devilish* knave! beſides, the knave is handſome, young, and blith: all thoſe requiſites are in him that delight. *Shakſpeare.*
- Exceſſive; in a ludicrous ſenſe.
Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,
Short of a foot, diſtorted of an eye;
With all theſe tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honeſt, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat. *Addiſ.*

DEVILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner ſuiting the devil; diabolically.
Thoſe trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God. *South.*

DEVILKIN. *n. f.* [from *devil*.] A little devil. *Clariffa.*

DEVIOUS. *adj.* [*devious*, Latin.]

- Out of the common track.
Creuſa kept behind; by choice we ſtray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryd.*
In this minute *devious* ſubject, I have been neceſſitated to explain myſelf in more words than may ſeem needful. *Holbe.*
- Wandering; roving; rambling.
Every muſe,
And every blooming pleaſure, wait without
To bleſs the wildly *devious* murning walk. *Thomſon.*
- Erring; going aſtray from rectitude.
One *devious* ſtep, at firſt ſetting out, ſer-
vily leads a perſon into a wilderneſs of doubt and error. *Clariffa.*
Some lower muſe, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Pope.*
- It is uſed likewise of perſons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, French, as of *deviſare*, to look about. *Skinner.*]

- To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to ſtrike out by thought.
Whether they, at their firſt coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *de- viſed* them among themſelves, is very doubtful. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*
He could by his ſkill draw after him the weight of five thouſand buſhels of grain, and *de- viſe* thoſe rare engines which ſhot ſmal bones at hand, but great oves aſon off. *Peaſham.*
Ye ſons of art, one curious piece *deviſe*,
From whoſe conſtruction motion ſhall ariſe. *Blackmore.*
- To plan; to ſcheme.
Behold I frame evil againſt you, and *de- viſe* a device againſt you. *Jerem.*

TO DEVISE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form ſchemes: anciently with *of*.

Her merry fit the freshly 'gan to rear,
And didst joy and jollity *devote*,
Hatest to cleave and her guest to cheer.
Fairy Queen.

But sth now safe ye seized have the throne,
And well arrived art, high God be blest,
Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.
Fairy Queen.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray
you, a little *devise* of those evils by which that
country is held in this wretched case, that it can-
not, as you say, be rescued. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Devise but how you'll use him when he
comes, and let us two *devise* to bring him in
thither. *Shakespeare.*

DEVISE. n. f. [*devise*, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our com-
mon law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his
last will or testament in writing; and the reason
is, because those that now appertain only to the
devisour, by this act are distributed into many
parts. *Cowell.*

The allegation is made by *devise* in a will
only, and the third part of these profits is there
demandable. *Locke.*

2. Contrivance. See **DEVICE**.

God hath omitted nothing needful to His pur-
pose, nor left His intention to be accomplished by
our *devises*. *Hobbes.*

To DEVISE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE. n. f. He to whom something
is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER. n. f. [from *devise*.] A con-
triver; an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they
are yet farther removed by adventitious deception;
for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into
error by *devisers*. *Brown.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers*
of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of
ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and
prophets of their country. *Greene.*

DEVISOUR. n. f. He that gives by will.
See **DEVISE**.

DEVITABLE. adj. [*devitabilis*, Latin.]
Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Diſt.*

DEVITATION. n. f. [*devitatio*, Latin.]
The act of escaping or avoiding. *Diſt.*

DEVOT. adj. [*vide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devot*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had
lyen,
I sorrow'd all so much as e'er I joy'd. *Fairy Q.*

2. Without anything, whether good or
evil; free from; in want of.

He slung it from him, and *devot* of dread
Upon him lightly Iaped without heed. *Fairy Q.*

That the soul and angels are *devot* of quantity
and dimension, and that they have nothing to do
with proper locality, is generally opinioned.
Glanville.

The motion of this chariot will fill be easier
as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become
utterly *devot* of gravity, when the least strength
will be able to brow upon it a swift motion.
Walter's Mathematical Magick.

His w'ike mind, his soul *devot* of fear,
His brain designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear.
Dryden.

We Tyrians are not so *devot* of sense.
Nor free from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden*

DEVOT. n. f. [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mema-
likes, he offered him their utmost *devot* and
service. *Knight.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness,

Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet
pay their *devoirs* to one particular fan. *Speſtator.*

Askward, and supple each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Pope.*

To DEVOLVE. v. a. [*devolvere*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Thou' splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his
mize,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deferted find. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Oren and the king had wholly
devolved the care and disposition of all affairs in
Ireland. *Tompe.*

Because they found too much confusion in
such a multitude of trustees, they devolved their
whole authority into the hands of the council of
state. *Adſon.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was
devolved upon that family. *Swift.*

The matter which *devolves* from the hills
down upon the lower grounds, does not confide-
rably raise and augment them. *Woodward.*

To DEVOLVE. v. n.

1. To roll down.

2. To fall in succession into new hands.

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual bleſ-
sings, and loſe al their right to temporal, yet
that forfeiture must *devolve* only to the supreme
Lord. *Devey of Piety.*

DEVOLUTION. n. f. [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or
the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys
from the hills and high grounds, will fall under
our consideration. *Woodward.*

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is
derived from the crown of England, and the last
devolution is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

DEVORATION. n. f. [from *devoro*, Lat.]

The act of devouring. *Diſt.*

To DEVOTE. v. a. [*devotere*, *devotus*,
Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appro-
priate by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto
the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and
beast, and of the field of his possessions, shall be
fold or redeemed. *Lev.*

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shaksp.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict; as to a sect, or study.

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let 's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I say;
Or to *devote* to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite aljur'd. *Scijp.*

If persons of this make should ever *devote*
themselves to science, they should be well as-
sured of a solid and increasing talent of body.
Watts.

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and de-
spight. *D. of P. 15.*

Oh why, Penelope, this causeless tear,
To tender sleep's soft blessings interfere?
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their
senses with the pleasures of other nations, they
devoted themselves unto all wickedness. *Grete.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to
destruction.

Those wicked tents *devoted*: left the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flames,
Down with a r. *21. 120*

To destruction sacred and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton.*

Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,
When, luffing through the skies, the feather'd
deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born;
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

DEVOTE. adj. For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deslower'd, and now to death *devote*'
Milton.

DEVOTEDNESS. n. f. [from *devote*.]

The state of being devoted or dedi-
cated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her dis-
advantage, relates to her but as the was, or may
again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to ser-
aphick love. *Boyle.*

The owing of our obligation unto virtue,
may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a
devotedness unto God, so as to act according to
his will. *Grete.*

DEVOTEE. n. f. [*devot*, French.] One
erroneously or superstitiously religious;
a bigot.

DEVOTION. n. f. [*devotion*, French;
devotio, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or de-
dicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.

Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return with vain *devotion* pays.
Dryden.

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of
publick *devotion*. *Hobbes.*

For as I pass'd by and beheld your *devotion*,
I found an altar with this inscription, To the un-
known God. *Acts.*

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotions* be to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply.
Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we must
pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Spence.*

5. The state of the mind under a strong
sense of dependance upon God; devout-
ness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and
eyes

Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton.*

From the full choir when loud hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n.
Pope.

Devotion may be considered either as an ex-
ercise of publick or private prayers at set times
and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a
state and disposition of the heart, which is
rightly affected with such exercises. *Luce.*

6. An act of reverence, respect, or cere-
mony.

Whether away to fast?
—Upon the like *devotion* as your lives,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare.*

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as
makes the lover the sole property of the
person loved.

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my preceding, if, with pure heart's love,

Immaculate devotion, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.
Shakespeare.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education.
Clarendon.

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may folly discover him their opposite.
Shakespeare.

9. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

A round castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion.
Clarendon.

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from devotion.]

Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me.
King Charles.

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some devotional postures and grimaces.
South.

DEVOTIONALIST. *n. f.* [from devotion.]

A man zealous without knowledge, or superstitiously devout.

To DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devo*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will lay some evil beast hath devoured him.
Genesis.

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be that vulture in you, to devour so many as will to greatness dedicate themselves, finding it to incline'd.
Shakespeare.

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth.
Job.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd;
It was the waste of war.
Dryden.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this devouring pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection.
Addison.

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He found in swiftness to devour the way.
Shakespeare.

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devour'd.
South.

Death walks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life devour.
Dryden.

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.
Dryden.

DEVOURER. *n. f.* [from devour.]

A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers;
Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou, then,
From these devourers to be banish'd!
Shakspeare.

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser devourers supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence.
Deary of Piety.

Corp and tench do best together, all other fish being devourers of their spawn.
Mortimer.

DEVOUT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and devout in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour.
Rogers.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.
Dryden.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Amid dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient fire descends with all his train;
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout,
Grateful to heav'n.
Milton.

DEVOUTLY. *adv.* [from devout.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and saint-like

Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.
Shakespeare.

One of the wise men having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.
Bacon.

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt devoutlier than most use to pray.
Dunne.

Think, O my soul, devoutly think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise!
Addison.

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so devoutly as we ought to do, our dependance on the first.
Atterbury.

DEUCE. *n. f.* [more properly than *deuce*, Junius, from *Dussus*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the deuce take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

DEUTEROGAMY. *n. f.* [*deutero* and *γαμος*.] A second marriage.

DEUTRONOMY. *n. f.* [*deutero* and *νομος*.] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*deutero* and *σκοπια*.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense. Not in use.

Not attaining the deuteroscopy, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or topologies.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEW. *n. f.* [*deap*, Saxon; *daarw*, Dutch.] The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a vapour consisting of water: which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not discernible: the sun being now gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the air till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when at length the heat there is somewhat further spent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a dew, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes, cools, and refreshes.
Woodward.

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep,
But with his tirr'ous dreams was still awak'd.
Shakespeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His dew falls ev'ry where.
Shakespeare.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew.
Shakespeare.

Dews and rain are but the returns of moist vapours condensed.
Bacon.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.
Pope.

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dew, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had dew'd been with timely rain.
Fairy Q.

With him pour we in our country's puige
Each drop of us.

—Or to much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds.
Shakespeare.

Give me thy hand,
That I may dew it with my mournful tear.
Shakespeare.

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in
tear,

Without the vent of words which these he breath'd.
Milton.

Palemon above the rest appears
In fable garments, dew'd with gushing tears.
Dryden.

In Gallick blood again
He dews his reeking sword, and frowns the ground
With headless ranks.
Philips.

DEWBERRY. *n. f.* [from dew and berry.]

Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind.
Hammer.

Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shakespeare.

DEWBESPARENT. *part.* [dew and besparent.]

Sprinkled with dew.
This evening late, by them the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the favoury herb
Of knot-grass dewbesparent, and were in fold,
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle.
Milton.

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from dew and burning.] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He now, to prove his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested scalp so sure did smite,
That to the skull a yawning wound it made.
Fairy Queen.

DEWDROP. *n. f.* [dew and drop.] A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise.

I must go seek some dewdrops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shakspeare.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Inspalls on ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry flower.
Milton.

Rest, sweet as dewdrops on the flow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns!
Tieck.

DEWLAP. *n. f.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rows of fat about his shoulders hung,
And now his neck the double dewlap hung.
Addison.

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd dewlap pour the ale.
Shakespeare.

DEWLAPT. *adj.* [from dewlap.] Furred with dewlaps,

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Develop like bulls, whose throats had hanging
 at 'em
 Wallets of flesh? *Shakspeare.*
 The *develop* bull now chafes along the plain,
 While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*
DEW-WORM. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *worm.*]
 A worm found in dew.
 For the trout, the *dew worm*, which some call
 the lob worm, and the brandling, are the chief.
Walters.

DE'WY. *adj.* [from *dew.*]
 1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.
 From the earth a *dewy* mist
 Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
 Plant of the field. *Milton.*
 Where two adverse winds,
 Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid sky,
 Engage with horrid thock, the ruffled bruce
 Roars stormy. *Phillips.*

2. Moist with dew; roscid.
 The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
 And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
 Of aged Tithone 'gan herself to rear,
 With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red
Spenser.
 The bee with honied rugh,
 That at her flow'ry work doth sing,
 And the waters murmuring,
 With such consort as they keep,
 Entice the *dewy* feather'd sleep. *Milton.*
 His *dewy* locks distill'd
 Ambrosia. *Milton.*
 Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,
 The rocks of Hemicus and desay fields. *Dryden.*

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right;
 not the left. A term used in heraldry.
 My mother's blood
 Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this snifter
 Bounds in my fire's. *Shakspeare.*

DEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.]
 1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readi-
 nesses to attain skill; skill; expertness.
 2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness
 of expedient; skill of management.
 His wisdom, by often evading from peril,
 was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver him-
 self from dangers when they pressed him, than
 into a providence to prevent and remove them
 afar off. *Bacon.*
 They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art
 and *dexterity*. *South.*
 The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*,
 make themselves the national religion, and
 dispose the church-revenues among their pastors.
Swift.

DE'XTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
 1. Expert at any manual employment;
 active; ready: as, a *dexterous* work-
 man.
 For both their *dex'terous* hands the lance could
 wield. *Pope.*
 2. Expert in management; subtle; full of
 expedients.
 They confine themselves, and are *dexterous*
 managers enough of the wares and products of
 that corner with which they content themselves.
Locke.

DE'XTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous.*]
 Expertly; skillfully; artfully.
 The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own
 office *dexterously*, but by acting the minister
South.
 But then my study was to cog the dice,
 And *dex'terously* to throw the lucky sicc. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The
 right; not the left.
 As for any tunicles or skins, which should
 hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts,
 we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by
 mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper ves-
 sels. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEXTRA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *dextral.*] The
 state of being on the right, not the left,
 side.
 If there were a determinate prepotency in the
 right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in
 nature, we might expect the same in other ani-
 mals, whose parts are also differenced by *dex-*
trality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIABETES. *n. f.* [*διαβήτης*.] A morbid
 copiousness of urine; a fatal colliqua-
 tion by the urinary passages.
 An increase of that secretion may accompany
 the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic
 sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consump-
 tions. *Judson's Physico-Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *diabolus*,
DIABO'LICK. } Latin.] Devilish; par-
 taking of the qualities of the devil; im-
 pious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining
 to the devil.
 This, in other beasts observ'd,
 Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
 Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milt.*
 Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the
 revengeful man know very well, that the thirst
 of blood, and affectation of dominion by vio-
 lence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage
 upon the laws of God and Nature. *L'Estrange.*
 The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise,
 and they that use it are the devil's children. *Roy.*
 Darned spirits must needs be all envy, des-
 pair, and rage: and have so much of a *diabolical*
 nature in them, as to with all men to share their
 misery. *Atterbury.*

DIACODIUM. *n. f.* [*διακώδιον*.] The
 syrup of poppies.
DIACOSTICS. *n. f.* [*διακωστικά*.] The
 doctrine of founds.

DI'ADEM. *n. f.* [*diadema*, Latin.]
 1. A tiara; an enign of royalty bound
 about the head of eastern monarchs.
 The sacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
 And purple robe gored with many a wound.
Spenser.
 A list the coblers' temples ties,
 To keep the hair out of their eyes;
 From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
 That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the
 head; the crown.
 A crown,
 Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;
 Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless
 nights,
 To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton.*
 Why should he ravish then that *diadem*
 From your grey temples, which the hand of time
 Must shortly plant on his? *Denham.*
 Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
 And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,
 Fled like a mist before this radiant day. *Kejcom.*

DI'ADEMED. *adj.* [from *diadem.*] Adorn-
 ed with a diadem; crowned.
 Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
 Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's
 shrine,
 Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
 And opens the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *n. f.* [*διαδρομή*.] The time in
 which any motion is performed; the
 time in which a pendulum performs its
 vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth
 of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical
 foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendu-
 lum; whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-
 five degrees, are each equal to one second of
 time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DI'APRESIS. *n. f.* [*διαπρέσις*.] The separa-
 tion or disjunction of syllables; as
ac'er.

DIAGNO'STICK. *n. f.* [*διαγνώστης*.] A
 symptom by which a disease is distin-
 guished from others.
 I shall lay down some indisputable marks of
 this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we
 may conclude the plague is in the house;—let
 us hear you *diagnosticks*. *Callier on Pride.*
 One of our physicians proved disappointed of
 his prognosticks, or rather *diagnosticks*. *Harvey.*

DIAGONAL. *adi.* [*διαγώνιος*.] Reach-
 ing from one angle to another, so as to
 divide a parallelogram into equal parts.
 The monstrousness of the *badger* is ill-contrived,
 and with some disadvantage; the shortness being
 fixed unto the leg, of one side, that might have
 been more properly placed upon the *diagonal*
 mover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

All sorts of stone composed of granules, will
 cut and rive in any direction, as well in a per-
 pendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and
 parallel to the side of the strata. *Woodward.*

DI'AGONAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
 A line drawn from angle to angle, and
 dividing a square into equal parts.
 When a man has in his mind the idea of two
 lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square,
 whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have
 the idea also of the division of that line into a
 certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DI'AGONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal.*] In
 a diagonal direction.
 The right and left are not defined by philo-
 sophers according to common acceptation, that
 is, respectively from one man unto another, or
 any constant site in each, as though that should
 be the right in oars, which, upon constant or
 facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* unto the
 other;—but were distinguished according unto
 their activity, and predominant locomotion, on
 the either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DI'AGRAM. *n. f.* [*διάγραμμα*.] A delinea-
 tion of geometrical figures; a mathe-
 matical scheme.
 Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming
 demonstration in the mathematicks; very spec-
 ious in the *diagram*, but failing in the meaneck
 operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of
 these cogitative lines and angles, and demon-
 strate their properties of perception and appetite,
 as plainly as we know the other properties of
 triangles and circles? *Bentley.*

DIAGRYDIATES. *n. f.* [from *diagrydium*,
 Lat.] Strong purgatives made with dia-
 grydium.
 All choleric humours ought to be evacuated
 by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid,
 or rhabarb powder. *Floyer.*

DIAL. *n. f.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate
 marked with lines, where a hand or
 shadow shows the hour.
 O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
 To spend that shortness basely were too long,
 Though life did ride upon a *dial's* point,
 Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakspeare.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not:
 we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants
 or animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon
 the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no
 more than that it is gone. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE. *n. f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That
 on which hours or lines are marked.
 Stada tells us that the two friends, being each
 of them possessed of a magnetical needle, made
 a kind of *dial-plate*, inscribing it with the four
 and twenty letters, in the same manner as the
 hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary
dial-plate. *Addison's Spectator.*

DIALECT. *n. f.* [*διαλέκτο*.]
 1. The subdivision of a language; as the
 Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.
 2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do profit that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and those words they than, as if there were in them some secret thing. *Hooker.*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth

There is a prone and speechless *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakspeare.*

In the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

DIALECTICAL. *adv.* [from *dialectick*.]
Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties, that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALECTICK. *n. f.* [*διαλεκτική*.] Logical; the art of reasoning.DIALLING. *n. f.* [from *dial*.] The scianterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.DIALIST. *n. f.* [from *dial*.] A constructor of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Mason.*

DIALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.DIALOGUE. *n. f.* [*διάλογος*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakspeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked *fox*! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise:
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise. *Dryden.*

To DIALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another; to confer.

Dut *dialogue* with thy shadow? *Shakspeare.*

DIALYSIS. *n. f.* [*διαλυσις*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.DIAMETER. *n. f.* [*διά* and *μέτρον*.] The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Addison.*

DIAMETRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.DIAMETRALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral*.] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrically* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

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2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

DIAMOND. *n. f.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all gems; is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflexions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely piercing of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Brasils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles. *Hill on Feffils.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promis'd. *Shakspeare.*

I see how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*:
thou hast the right angled bent of the brow. *Shakspeare.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty: as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other stone. *Woodward.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the star that ushers in the morn. *Blackmore.*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomson.*

DIAPASE. *n. f.* [*διά πασών*.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See DIAPASON.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapase*. *Spenser.*

The sweet numbers and melodious measures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapase* of pleasures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

DIAPASON. *n. f.* [*διά πασών*.]

Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound. *Bacon.*

Harsh dia

Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion
sway'd

In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good. *Milton.*

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Cresshaw.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began;
From harmony to harmony

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DIAPER. *n. f.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damfel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft filken twine;

Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast
In *diaper*, in damask, or in linc,

Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious net-work to compare. *Spenser.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

To DIAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,
The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the discolor'd mead. *Spenser.*

Flora used to cloath our grand-dame Earth
with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers,
and chequered with delightful objects. *Howell.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be
broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for
reason tells you, that your fold must cover some-
what unseen. *Peucham on Drawing.*

DIAPHANEITY. *n. f.* [from *διαφανείω*.]

Transparency; pellucidness; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eye-lids so contriv'd as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moisture they contain. *Ruy.*

DIAPHANICK. *adj.* [*διά* and *φανός*.]

Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light, afterwards created, easily transpired. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*διά* and *φανός*.]

Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent or cleaving to a *diaphaneous* body. *Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphaneous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORETICK. *adj.* [*διαφορητικός*.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perishable. *Arbuth.*

DIAPHRAGM. *n. f.* [*διάφραγμα*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of hodies, round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms* thick set throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward*

DIARRHOEA. *n. f.* [*διαρροια*.] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restraining the bowels. *Quincy*

During his *diarrhoea* I healed up the fontanel. *Wifeman.*

DIARRHOETICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhoea*.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Miller is *diarrhetic*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbutnot.*

DIARY. *n. f.* [*diarium*, Lat.] An account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

In sea voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries*; but, in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended *diary*. *Tutler.*

DIASTOLE. *n. f.* [*διαστολη*.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilatation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state. *Ray.*

DIASTYLE. [*δια*, and *στυλος*, a pillar.] A sort of edifice, where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATYSSERON. *n. f.* [of *δια*, and *τίσσερα*, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone: its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATONICK. [of *διατόνος*.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone. *Harris.*

DIATYCTIC Tone. [of *δια* and *ζυγνυμι*.] In the ancient Greek musick, disjoined two-fourths, one on each side of it; and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our musick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diatycetic* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

DIBBLE. *n. f.* [from *dippel*, Dutch, a sharp point, *Skinner*; from *dabble*, *Juzius*.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,

By line and by level trim garden is made.

Tuffer's Husbandry.

DIBSTONE. *n. f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at *dibstones*. *Locke.*

DICACITY. *n. f.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertinence; sauciness. *DiD.*

DICE. *n. f.* The plural of *die*. See *DIE*.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical *dice*; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice: now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is still as much odds at the last remaining time, as it was at the first. *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little; *diced* not above seven times a week. *Shakspeare.*

DICE-BOX. *n. f.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*? *Addison.*

DICER. *n. f.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gamester.

They make marriage vows As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shakspeare.*

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*.

Rich men sin, and I eat root: Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

DICHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*διχοτομία*.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, *trichotomies*, *sevens*, *twelves*, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DICKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it seems, much the same with the *devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock? — I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shakspeare.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial lum? — But ha'n't you found it, sir? *Congreve.*

DICKER of Leather. *n. f.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *DiD.*

To DICTATE. *v. a.* [*dicere*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay, And studded amber darts a golden ray; Such, and not nobler, in the realms above, My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove. *Pope.* Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. *Watts.*

DICTATE. *n. f.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

Those right helps of art, which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say, And Samian sounds o'er *Scota's* hills convey. *Prior.*

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail. *Pope.*

DICTATION. *n. f.* [from *dicere*.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing. *DiD.*

DICTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A magistrate of Rome, made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home, Their vanquish'd toes free citizens of Rome. *Waller.*

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;

But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose. *Prior.*

2. One invested with absolute authority. Unanimous they all commit the care And management of this main enterprise To him, their great *dictator*. *Milton.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding. *Watts.*

DICTATORIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* stile, and is lavish in the praise of the author. *Watts.*

DICTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of dictator. This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship*. *Watson.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence. This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

DICTATURE. *n. f.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship. *DiD.*

DICTION. *n. f.* [*dicere*, French; *dicere*, Lat.] Style; language; expression. There appears in every part of his *dicere*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity. *Dryden.*

DICTIONARY. *n. f.* [*diccionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is it such a fault to translate simulacra images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholic *dictionary*. *Stillingfleet.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

DID. of *do*. [*did*, Saxon.]

1. The preterit of *do*. Thou canst not say I *did* it. *Shakspeare.* What *did* that greatness in a woman's mind? Ill lodg'd, and weak to act what it design'd. *Dryden.*

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect. When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand, Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically: as I *did* really love him.

DIDACTICAL. } *adj.* [*διδασκαλικος*.] Pre-
DIDACTICK. } ceptive; giving pre-

cepts: as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly *protreptical*; demonstrating the truth of the gospel, and then urging the professors of those truths to be steadfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *War on Infid.*

DI'DAPPER. *n. f.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LICK. *adj.* [διδασκαλικός] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didactical* or *heroick*, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior.*

TO DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See **DID**.

Oh last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. *Dryden.*

DIDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw to as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides. *Boyle.*

TO DIE. *v. a.* [beag, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts
Had entertain'd, as *died* her cheeks with pale. *Milton.*

All white, a virgin faint she fought the skies;
For marriage, though it sullies not, it *dies*. *Dryden.*

DIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my whit'nt part black. *Shaksp.*

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon.*
Darkness we see emerges into light,
And shining suns descend to sable night:
Ev'n heav'n itself receives another *die*,
When wearied animals in slumbers lie
Of midnight ease; another, when the grey
Of morn precludes the splendor of the day. *Dryden.*

It is surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and appear in all the colours of thought. *Collier of the Aspect.*

TO DIE. *v. n.* [beadian, Sax.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer. *Sibbey.*
Nor did the third his conquests long survive,
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addison.*

Oh let me live my own, and *die* too!
To live and *die* is all I have to do. *Denham.*

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*
Talk not of life or ransom, he replies;
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;
But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore?
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!

He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;
And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality? *Pope.*

3. It has by before an instrument of death.
Their young men shall *die* by the sword; their sons and daughters shall *die* by famine. *Jerem.*

4. *Of* before a disease.
They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died* of it, or at least have been very infirm. *Wisdeman.*

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause: these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And thuns it still, altho' for thirst she *dies*. *Darvies.*

He in the laden vineyard *dies* for thirst. *Addison.*

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died* of his fall. *Addison.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shaksp.*
What is the love of our neighbour?—
—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*. *Hammoud.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companion making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*

With them they think on. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Speetator.*

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. *Samuel.*

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*. *Hakerwill on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Shakspere.*

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addison's Speetator.*

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged, in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John.*

14. To grow rapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. f. pl. dice.* [dē, Fr. *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play.

Keep a gameller from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakspere.*

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*. *Shaksp.*
He knows which way the lot and the *die* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance.
Eftsoons his cruel hand sir Guyon staid,
Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,
And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;
For th' equal *die* of war he well did know. *Fairy Queen.*

So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my spear: such is the *die* of war. *Fairy Queen.*

Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory:
Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryden.*

3. Any cubick body.
Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pass'd upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

DIE. *n. f. plur. dies.* The stamp used in coinage.

Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeiters more difficult. *Swift.*

DI'ER. *n. f.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes.

The fleece, that has been by the *die* stain'd,
Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*

There were some of very low rank and professions who acquired great estates: coblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave public shows to the people. *Arabian on Coins.*

DI'ET. *n. f.* [*dista*, low Latin; *dieta*.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare. *Milton.*

No part of *diet*, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *diet*s alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Bacon.*

I retrained myself to so regular a *diet*, as to eat flesh but once a-day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temple.*

3. Allowance of provision.

For his *diet*, there was a continual *diet* given him by the king. *Jeremiah.*

TO DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.
She *diet*s him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *diet* rank minds sick of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We powt upon the murrings, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch
him
Till he be *dieted* to my request. *Shakspere.*

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shaksp.*
Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease;
Till, *dieted* by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milton.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no
country had less occasion: we have *dieted* a health-
y body into a consumption, by plying it with
physick instead of food. *Sawjs*

2. To give food to.
I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do suspect the ludy Moor
Hath leapt into my seat. *Shakspere's Othello.*

3. To board; to supply with diet.
To DI'ET. v. n.

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.
I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*. *Milton.*
DI'ET-DRINK. n. f. [*diet* and *drink*.]
Medicated liquors; drink brewed with
medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the
lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DI'ET. n. f. [from *dies*, an appointed
day, *Skinner*; from *diet*, an old Ger-
man word signifying a multitude,
Junius.] An assembly of princes or
estates.

An emperour in title without territory, who
can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*,
or assembly of the estates of many free princes,
ecclesiastical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

DI'ETARY. adj. [from *diet*.] Pertaining
to the rules of diet. *Diç.*

DI'ETER. n. f. [from *diet*.] One who
prescribes rules for eating; one who
prepares food by medicinal rules.

He faue'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her dieter. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

DIETETICAL. } adj. [*δίαιτητικός*.] Re-
DIETETICK. } lating to diet; belong-
ing to the medicinal cautions about the
use of food.

He received no other counsel than to refrain
from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* cau-
tion, and such as culinary prescription might
have afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This Look of Cheyne's became the subject
of conversation, and produced even sects in
the *dietetick* philosophy. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

To DIFFER. v. n. [*diff-ero*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have pro-
perties and qualities not the same with
those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will
make a *differing* sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, won't discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero differs from the brute. *Addison's Cato.*

The several parts of the same animal differ in
their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment shall sometimes hear
ignorant men *differ*, and know well within him-
self that those which so *differ* mean one thing,
and yet they themselves never agree. *Dunor.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit;
We'll never *differ* with a crowd'd pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.
In things purely speculative, as these are, and
no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ*
from one another in our opinions and sentiments. *Burnet's Theory.*

There are certain meatures to be kept, which
may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate
those who *differ* with you in their sentiments. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and
reality of these speculations. *Cheyne.*

DI'FFERENCE. n. f. [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something;
contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a
diff-erence between customs of the church doth
no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from
another.

This nobility, or *diff-erence* from the vulgar,
was not in the beginning given to the succession
of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh.*

Thus, born alike, from virtue first began
The *diff-erence* that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood;
But that, which made him noble, made him
good. *Dryden.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that
is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to
consider every *diff-erence* that is in things, and
divide them into distinct classes under every such
diff-erence. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing
and another, caused by the qualities of
each.

You shall see great *diff-erence* betwixt our Bohe-
mia and your Sicilia. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

Oh the strange *diff-erence* of man and man!
To thee a woman's services are due;
My fool usurps my body. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Here might be seen a great *diff-erence* between
men practis'd to fight, and men accustomed
only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *diff-erence*?—It was a conten-
tion in publick. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

He is weary of his life, that hath a *diff-erence*
with any of them, and will walk abroad after
daylight. *Samtys.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily
than that there should be such *diff-erences* among
them about that which they pretend to be the
only means of ending *diff-erences*. *Tillotson.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution does not only make a *diff-er-
ence* between the guilty and the innocent, but,
even among the guilty, between such as are
more or less criminal. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. Point in question; ground of contro-
versy.

Are you acquainted with the *diff-erence*
That holds this present question in the court?
Shakspere.

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a *diff-erence*; and com-
monly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch
the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential
marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not
put those things in execution which are the true
marks and *diff-erences* of sovereignty. *Darvies.*

9. Distinct kind.

This is notoriously known in some *diff-erences*
of break or tern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To DI'FFERENCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To cause a *diff-erence*; to make one
thing not the same as another.

Most are apt to seek all the *diff-erences* of let-
ters in those articulating motions; whereas fev-
eral combinations of letters are framed by the very
same motions of those organs which are commonly
observed, and are *diff-erenced* by other concurrent
causes. *Holler.*

Grass *diff-erences* a civil and well cultivated
region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Koy.*

We see nothing that *diff-erences* the courage
of Mæchethus from that of Sergethus. *Pepci.*

DI'FFERENT. adj. [from *differ*.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the
palace to five *diff-erent* churches. *Addison.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where *diff-erent* food and soil
Portend dittempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor
the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any
more than the hair; because men are as *diff-erent*
from each other, as the regions in which they are
born are *diff-erent*. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

Happiness consists in things which produce
pleasure, and in the absence of those which
cause any pain: now these, to *diff-erent* men, are
very *diff-erent* things. *Locke.*

DIFFERENTIAL Method, is applied to
the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infi-
nitely small quantities, called the arith-
metick of fluxions. It consists in de-
scending from whole quantities to their
infinitely small differences, and com-
paring together these infinitely small
differences, of what kind soever they
be: and from thence it takes the name
of the *differential* calculus, or analysis of
infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DI'FFERENTLY. adv. [from *diff-erent*.] In
a different manner.

He may consider how *diff-erently* he is affected
by the same thought, which presents itself in a
great writer, from what he is when he finds it
delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addison.*

DI'FFERINGLY. adv. [from *differing*.]
In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a sur-
face may remit the light to *diff-erentially*, as to vary
a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL. adj. [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvi-
ous. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unweildy
bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion,
is of as *difficil* apprehension as any mystery in na-
ture. *Glauville's Sceptis.*

Latin was not more *difficil*,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in grant-
ing the dispensation, doth use it as a principal
argument, concerning the king's merit, that he
had touch'd none of those deniers which had
been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DIFFICILNESS. n. f. [from *difficil*.] Dif-
culty to be persuaded; incompliance;
impracticability. A word not in use,
but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect
the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity
turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or
aptness to oppose, or *difficilnes*, or the like;
but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. adj. [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil.

It is *difficil* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DI'FFICULTY. adv. [from *difficil*.]

Hardly; with difficulty; not easily.
A man, who has always indulged himself in
the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficil*
be persuaded to think any methods unjust that
offer to continue it. *Fogers's Sermons.*

DIFFICULTY. *n. f.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a penurious mistake certainly; and the more penurious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat: Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some *difficulties* by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Adison on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.]

To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution hear:

The man *diffides* in his own augury,

And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought scandal

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt

In feeble hearts, propens enough before

To waver. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence* arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense; And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and *diffidence*, lest possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DIFFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrustful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*

Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou

Dismiss not her, when moist thou need'st her
nigh. *Milton.*

Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Asbathnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things; uncertain.

I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brashly to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*.

Clarissa.

To DIFFIND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.]

To cleave in two; to split. *Diç.*

DIFFISSION. *n. f.* [*diffusio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Diç.*

DIFFLATION. *n. f.* [*difflare*, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Diç.*

DIFFLUENCE. } *n. f.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.]

DIFFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to confistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frugidity of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffuency*; and amitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIFFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Lat.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DIFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.]

Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: as, a *diform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *diform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass. *Newton.*

DIFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *diform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

While they murmur against the present disposition of things, they desire in them a *diformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

Wisdom had ordain'd

Good out of evil to create; instead

Of spirits malign, a better race to bring

Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse*

His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No sect wants its apostles to propagate and *diffuse* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,

Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name,

And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our

name. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,

And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*

DIFFUSE. *adj.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

This word seems to have signified, in *Shakspeare's* time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,

With some *diffused* songs. *Shakspeare.*

He grows like savages,

To swearing and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,

And every thing that seems unnatural. *Shakspeare.*

DIFFUSEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffused*.]

Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *diffused*.]

The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFUSELY. *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A sheet of very well bleeked marbled paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion*; but threw its beams, unstained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where'er they pass

They make that warmth in others they expect:

Their valour works like bodies on a glass,

And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering dissolution.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*; for their parts, being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet.*

No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,

Exert their heads from underneath the mafs,

And upward soar, and kindle as they pass,

And with *diffusive* light adorn their heav'nly

place. *Dryden.*

Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;

Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,

And round the happy soil *diffusive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusive* body of christians. *Tillotson.*

DIFFUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffusive*.]

Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diffusive*.]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend is its *diffusiveness*: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal over-run with it. *Adliff on Med.*

To DIG. *v. a.* pret. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*. [DIE, Saxon, a ditch; *dyger*, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spadé.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now

in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall,

I beheld a door. *Ezekiel.*

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged*, by craft and subtilty, to overthrow the same. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. *2 Chronicles.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be first to *dig* the ground, be first to burn

The branches lopt. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A rav'nous vulture in his open'd side

Hot crooked beak and cruel talons tried;

Still for the growing liver digg'd his breast,
The growing liver still supplied the feast. *Dryd.*
5. To gain by digging.

It is digg'd out of even the highest mountains,
and all parts of the earth contingently; as the
pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked share;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Digg'd from her entrails first the precious ore.
Dryden's Ovid.

To DIG. v. n. To work with a spade;
to work in making holes, or turning
the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and
dig for it more than for hid treasures. *Joh.*

The Italians have often dug into lands, de-
scribed in old authors as the places where statues
or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success.
Adison's Travels.

To DIG up. v. a. To throw up that
which is covered with earth.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not shake mine ire. *Shakspeare.*

DIGAMY. n. f. [*δυγαμία*.] Second mar-
riage; marriage to a second wife after
the death of the first: as *bigamy*, having
two wives at once.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbishop
Cranmer was twice married; which is not de-
nied: but brings nothing to prove that such
bigamy, or *digamy* rather, deprives a bishop of
the lawful use of his power of ordaining.
Bishop Ferne.

DIGERENT. adj. [*digerens*, Latin.] That
has the power of digesting, or causing
digestion. *Diſt.*

DIGEST. n. f. [*digesta*, Latin.] The
pandect of the civil law, containing the
opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular digest, or
recompilement to the laws of mine own nation.
Bacon.

Laws in the digest shew that the Romans ap-
plied themselves to trade. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To DIGEST. v. a. [*digero*, *digestum*,
Latin.]

1. To distribute into various classes or re-
positories; to range or dispose methodi-
cally.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that
the various particles of food may be ap-
plied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our
eye,
When capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and
digested,

Appear? *Shakspeare's Henry v.*
Each then has organs to digest his food;
One to beget, and one receive, the brood. *Prior.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in
a dunghil: a chymical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to
apply knowledge by meditation to its
proper use.

Chosen friends, with sense refin'd,
Learning digested well. *Thomson.*

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or
method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vauit and firrings of those broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle: starting thence away
To what may be digested in a play. *Shakspeare.*

6. To receive without loathing or repug-
nance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.
—Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;

Then, howsoever thou speak'st, 'mongst other
things

I shall digest it. *Shakspeare's Mer. of Ven.*

The pleasure of numbers is, that rudeness and
barbarism might the better taste and digest the
lessons of civility. *Peachment.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, digest the third.
Shakspeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound
to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST. v. n. To generate matter,
as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGESTER. n. f. [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or disposes.

2. He that digests or concocts his food.
People that are bilious and fat, rather than
lean, are great eaters and ill digesters. *Arbut.*

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by
M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very
strong heat, any bony substances, so as
to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.*

4. That which causes or strengthens the
concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the
stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great
digester. *Temple.*

DIGESTIBLE. adj. [from *digest*.] Capa-
ble of being digested or concocted.

Those medicines that purge by stool are, at the
first, not digestible by the stomach, and there-
fore move immediately downwards to the guts.
Bacon's Natural History.

DIGESTION. n. f. [from *digest*.]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food
in the stomach.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because
there are all the requisites of such a fermentation;
heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete
fermentation, because that requires a greater time
than the continuance of the aliment in the stom-
ach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very
much animal digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by
measures and weights, or any general Lessian
rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays
of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or
of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and
then, by what every man may find or suspect of
the present strength or weakness of digestion.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a
new labour to a tired digestion. *South.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical
heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good con-
coction, or digestion, or maturation of some
metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in digestion there?
Blackmore.

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of meth-
odising; the maturation of a design.

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made
in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are
generally the greatest men. *Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to gene-
rate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to
generate matter.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of
matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp.*

DIGESTIVE. adj. [from *digest*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion,
or to strengthen the stomach.

A chillsfactory menstruum, or a digestive pre-
paration, drawn from species or individuals,
whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapidous bod-
ies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very state; the
one active, piercing, and digestive, by its heat;
the other passive, receptive, and stored with
materials for such a production. *Hall.*

3. Methodising; adjusting.

To business, ripen'd by digestive thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryd.*

DIGESTIVE. n. f. [from *digest*.] An ap-
plication which disposes a wound to
generate matter.

I dressed it with digestives. *Wiseman.*

DIGESTURE. n. f. Concoction. Not
used.

Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy
digesture; such as veal, sweetbreads. *Harvey.*

DIGGER. n. f. [from *dig*.] One that
opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told
by diggers, that even when the sky seemed clear,
there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that
it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT. v. a. [Sihitan, to prepare,
to regulate, Saxon.]

1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to
embellish; to adorn. It seems always
to signify the past: the particle passive
is *dight*, as *digthed* in *Hudibras* is per-
haps improper.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the stuidious cloisters pale;
And love the high embow'd roof,
With antick pillar, massy proof;

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Just to the proud insulting lass
Array'd and dighted Hudibras. *Hudibras.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he dight,
Which maketh him invisible to fight. *Hubb. Tale.*

DIGIT. n. f. [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three
fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-
five digits high, or somewhat more, the quick-
silver will not fall, but remain suspended in the
tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mer-
cury with so great a force as doth the incumbent
cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top
of the atmosphere. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of
the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single
figures; any number to ten: so called
from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the numbers seven and nine, from
considerations abstruse, have been extolled by
poet, but all or most of other digits have been
as mystically applauded. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

DIGITATED. adj. [from *digitus*, Latin.]
Branched out into divisions like fingers:
as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of
many small leaves.

For animals multiformed, or such as are *digiti-
tated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there
are but two that are uniparous; that is, men
and elephants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIGLADIATION. n. f. [*digladiatio*, Lat.]

A combat with swords; any quarrel or
contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the che-
rishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own
affection of an intricate obscurity. *Glanville.*

DIGNIFIED. adj. [from *dignify*.] In-
vested with some dignity: it is used
chiefly of the clergy.

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Abbots are stiled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *Walton's Angler.*

TO DIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction.

Such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times
Since Cæsar's fortunes! *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But that your worth will *dignify* our feast.

Ben Jonson.
No turbot *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

DIGNITARY. *n. f.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit. *Swift.*

DIGNITY. *n. f.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.
Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.
Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place.
Faster than spring-time shows comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shakspeare.*
For those of old,
And these late *dignities* heap'd up to them. *Shakspeare.*

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a *dignity* we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles: *νευαὶ δοξαί.*

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare assertions. *Brown.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in *dignity* when it is in any sign.

DIGNOTION. *n. f.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averie to concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DIGRESS. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aside out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.
In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.
It seemeth (to *digress* no farther) that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or com-

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mon track; to transgress; to deviate. Not in use.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in some part am forced to *digress*,
Which at more leisure I will excuse
As you shall well be satisfied. *Shakspeare.*

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man. *Shakspeare.*

DIGRESSION. *n. f.* [*digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.
The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney.*

He, the knew, would intermix
Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute
With conjugal cares. *Milton.*

Here some *digression* I must make, t' accuse
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful mate. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial interfections, it is right and greater; near the solstices more oblique and lesser. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *n. f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *dyk*, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.
The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground. *Dryden.*
The king of *dykes!* than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper fable hots the silver flood. *Pope.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.
God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cowley.*

TO DILACERATE. *v. a.* [*dilaceratio*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Brown.*

DILACERATION. *n. f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

TO DILANIATE. *v. a.* [*dilatio*, Lat.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howel's England's Tears.*

TO DILAPIDATE. *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Latin.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any willful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABILITY. *n. f.* [from *dilatabile*.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an

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adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATION. *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending into greater space: opposed to *contraction*.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

TO DILATE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge: opposed to *contract*.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye sought with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser.*

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* flood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I fought; without thee can despise. *Milton.*

Through all the air his founding strings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;
Dilates its drops, and softens into air. *Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds;
They now *dilate* and now contract their force;
Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Prior.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urg'd sore,
With piercing words, and piteous implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctly. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

TO DILATE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.
His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously.
It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech, *Clarendon.*

DILATOR. *n. f.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends.

The buccinators, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in choleric people.

DILATORINESS. *n. f.* [from *dilatory.*] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DILATORY. *adj.* [*dilatatoire*, Fr. *dilatatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and so to little purpose.

What wonder did ever heal but by degrees? Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft?

And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakspeare.*

These cardinals tulle with me; I abhor This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt With the brave, nooble, honest, gallant man, To throw herself away on tools and knaves.

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without design.

DILECTION. *n. f.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving; kindness.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.

DILEMMA. *n. f.* [*δῆλονμα*.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crotch.

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is Alike if it succeed, and if it miss; Whom good or ill does equally confound, And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!

To act with int'my, or quit the place.

A dire *dilemma*, either way I'm sped;

If foes they write, if friends they read, no dead.

DILIGENCE. *n. f.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninterrupted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure.

DILIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

See'st thou a man *diligent* in his business, he shall stand before kings.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition.

DILIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent.*] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions.

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures.

DILL. *n. f.* [*dile*, Saxon.] An herb, which hath a slender, fibrose, annual root; the leaves are like those of fenel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August.

DILUCID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To *DILUCIDATE.* *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients.

DILUCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *dilucidatio*, Latin.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DILUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it.

To *DILUTE.* *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed.

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventurous light.

DILUTE. *adj.* Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.

DILUTER. *n. f.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment.

DILUTION. *n. f.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly.

DILUVIAN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about.

DIM. *adj.* [Dimme, Saxon; dy, Welsh; doru, Erie.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form how can my spark discern, Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear?

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths.

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being.

Something, as *dim* to our internal view, Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do.

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face bright wondrous fair did seem to be, That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw

Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see.

To *DIM.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,

It *dims* the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses quite.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless all *dim* lighted.

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which *dims* his sight?

For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head, With all such reading as was never read.

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide, By conduct of some star, doth make her way,

When as a storm hath *dimin'd* her trusty guide, Out of her course doth wander far astray.

To wait the *dimming* of our shining star.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimin'd* his face,

Thrice chang'd.

The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants.

DIMENSION. *n. f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in the plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

The tomb, and found the straight *dimensions* wide.

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of the room.

DIMENSIONLESS. *adj.* [from *dimension.*] Without any definite bulk.

Dimensionless through heav'nly doors.

DIMENSIVE. *adj.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] That marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure, and their space; But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?

DIMICATION. *n. f.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting; contest.

DIMIDIATION. *n. f.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

To *DIMINISH.* *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make less by abscission or destruc-

tion of any part: the opposite to *increase*.

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

Impiously they thought

Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worshippers. *Milton.*

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs; the contrary to *add*.

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Hayward.*

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you *diminish* aught from it. *Deuteronomy.*

To DIMINISH. *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired.

What judgment I had, increases rather than *diminishes*; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in to fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

DIMINISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminish*.]

In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent. *Locke.*

DIMINUTION. *n. f.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making less: opposed to *augmentation*.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker.*

2. The state of growing less: opposed to *increase*.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton.*

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution*. *Locke.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee

Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd

In military honour next. *Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wife by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addison.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.]

Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,

The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,

Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure. *Glanville's Sceptics.*

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. *South.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison.*

They know how weak and awkward many of those little *diminutive* discourses are. *Watts.*

DIMINUTIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness: as *lapillus*, in Latin, a *little stone*; *maisonette*, in French, a *little house*; *maniken*, in English, a *little man*.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon.*

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in *diminutive*. *Cotton.*

2. A small thing. Not in use.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn
For poor'd *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakspeare.*

DIMINUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive*.]

In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diminutive*.]

Smallness; littleness; pettyness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DI'MISH. *adj.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,

My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown;

For nature, always in the right,

To your decays adapts my sight. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *adj.* [*dimissorius*, Latin.]

That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocess ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DI'MITY. *n. f.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimity*. *Wifeman.*

DI'MLY. *adv.* [from *dim*.]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.

Unspeakeable! who sitt' above these heav'ns,
To us invisible, or *dimly* seen
In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly*. *Boyle.*

I saw th' angelick guards from earth ascend,
Griev'd they must now no longer man attend;
The beams about their temples *dimly* shone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dryden.*

DI'MNESS. *n. f.* [from *dim*.]

1. Dulness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Obscurity; not brightness.

DIMPLE. *n. f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation *dimple*. *Skinner.*] A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common measure of them all. *Grew.*

In her forehead's fair half-round,

Love sits in open triumph crown'd;

He in the *dimple* of her chin,

In private state, by friends is seen. *Prior.*

To DIMPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd
him in,

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way. *Pope.*

DIMPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples.

On each side her

Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids.

Shakspeare.

DI'MPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

As the smooth surface of the *dimpled* flood
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod. *Warren.*

DIN. *n. f.* [*dyn*, a noise; *dynan*, to make a noise, Saxon; *dyna*, to thunder, Icelandic.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,

That all the forest with astonishment

Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein

Fled fast away from that dreadful *din*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;
To make an earthquake: sure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkness thit;
And to the stack, or the barn door,
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton.*

Now night over heav'n
Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,
And silence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton.*

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the stunning *din* resound,
Thro' streams of smoke and adverse fire he rides,
While every shot is level'd at his sides. *Smith.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the constant *din* of their party, so coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Ottway's Venice Preserved.*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's halfpence? This hath been often *din'd* in my ears. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner:

Good sister, let us *dine*, and never fret. *Shakspeare.*

Myself, he, and my sister,
To-day did *dine* together. *Shakspeare.*

He would *dine* with him the next day. *Clarendon.*

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes such noise,
The greatest actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work, and *din'd*. *Prior.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restorer root in gen'rous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly flock to *dine*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DINE'TICAL. *adj.* [*δινητικος*.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that, besides the revolution it maketh with its axis, it hath also a *dinetic* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetic* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray.*

To DINE. *v. a.* pret. *dung*. [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To blutter; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut. *Arbutnot.*

DING-DONG. *n. f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, darg, bell. *Shakespeare.*

DINGLE. *n. f.* [from *den*, or *bin*, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*

DININGROOM. *n. f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into error by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. *Taylor.*

DINNER. *n. f.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*:
Go, get it ready. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the public prayers of the church, or some parts of them, be said publicly in the family. *Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,
The quarry there, their plenteous *dinner* haste. *Dryden's Æneid.*

DINNER-TIME. *n. f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet. *Shakespeare.*

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*

DINT. *n. f.* [*dýnt*, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a stroke.
Much daunted with that *dint* her sense was daz'd;

Yet, kindling rage, herself she gather'd round. *Spenser.*

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in these bright arms,
Though temper'd heav'nly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er;
And, straining hard the statue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint*, and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Violence: force; power.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addison.*

The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;
His well-arm'd front against his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims. *Gay.*

TO DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other both assail,
And strike to fiercely, that they do impress
Deep-lined furrows in the batter'd mail:
The iron walls to ward their blows were weak and frail. *Fairy Queen.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary booe,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It is fresh tabrets: and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*. *Dunne.*

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden's Æneid.*

DINUMERATION. *n. f.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN. *n. f.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *diocesan* you are like to outdo yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse. *South.*

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tuttler.*

DIOCES. *n. f.* [*diocesis*; a Greek word, compounded of *δία* and *επισκοπία*.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical.

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocesis* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy, that is, nothing at all; since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isles were annexed to the *diocesis* of Winchester. *Raleigh's Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocesis*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIOPTRICAL. } *n. f.* [*διόπτρα*.] Af
DIOPTRICK. } fording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of dilant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Boyle.*

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *More.*

DIOPTRICKS. *n. f.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

DIORTHO'SIS. *n. f.* [*διορθωσις*, of *διορθω*, to make straight.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harris.*

TO DIP. *v. a.* pret. *dipped*; part. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [*dippan*, Sax.; *doopn*, Dut.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.
The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made twice, according to the canon. *Aschiffe's Paregon.*

Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he stood,
Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lover's blood. *Dryden.*

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire,
One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*
Now, on fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetic souls. *Pope's Dunci.*

So fishes, rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dried, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moisten; to wet.
And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.
When men are once *dip'd*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are stilled. *L'Estrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dip't* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden's Persius.*

TO DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.
We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes;
and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.
The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed. *Granville.*

3. To enter slightly into any thing.
When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume. *Pope.*

4. To take that which comes first; to choose by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Staius chose? *Dryden's Persius.*

DIPCHICK. *n. f.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and little necks. *Carew.*

DIPETALOUS. *adj.* [*δις* and *πέταλον*.] Having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG. *n. f.* [*διφθόγγος*.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound: as, *vain, leave, Caesar*.

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word. *Helder.*

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone. *Pope.*

DIPLOE. *n. f.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLOMA. *n. f.* [*διπλωμα*.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege; so called, because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DIPPER. *n. f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING Needle. *n. f.* A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or eleva-

tion above the horizon, in this or that place respectively. *Phillips.*

DIR'PUS. *n. f.* [Latin, from *diris*, to whirl.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerafus horn'r, hydrus, and clops drear,
And *dirpas*. *Milton.*

DIR'TOTE. *n. f.* [*διπλωτος*.] A noun confining of two cases only. *Clark.*

DIR'TYCH. *n. f.* [*διπτυχα*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *dirtychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight,

To doft their *dire* diftreffes. *Shakspeare.*

More by intemperance die

In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring

Difefes *dire*; of which a monstrous crew Before thee shall appear.

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*. *Milton.*

Or what the crofs *dire*-looking planet fmites,
Or hateful worm with canker'd venom bites. *Milton.*

Dire was the tolling, deep the groans, delpair
Tended the fick.

Discord! *dire* fister of the slaughter'd pow'r,
Small at her birth, but rifing ev'ry hour;
While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,
She talks on earth, and fhakes the world around. *Pope.*

DIRE'CT. *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight; not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The fhips would move in one and the fame furface; and confequently muft needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the interfection of crofs lines. *Bentley.*

3. [In aftronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Not collateral; as, the grandfon fucceeds his grandfire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to fome end, as in a ftraight line.

Such was as then the ftate of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to feek her. And fuch was the ftate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of feeking her. *Sidney.*

He that does this, will be able to caft off all that is fuperfluous; he will fee what is pertinent, what coherent; what is *direct* to what fides by, the queftion. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and fincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved. *Baron.*

7. Plain; exprefs.

He no where, that I know, fays it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To DIRE'CT. *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim or drive in a ftraight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command, *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point againft, as a mark.

The fpear flew miffing thro' the middle fpace,
And pierc'd his throat, *direct* at his face. *Dryd.*

3. To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his fteps. *Jeremiah.*

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccl.*

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the idea are that take their turns in his understanding; or elfe to *direct* and fort and call in fuch as he defires. *Locke.*

4. To preferibe certain meafure; to mark out a certain courfe.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job.*

5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a fofter term than to command.

DIRE'CTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that preferibes.

2. An instrument that ferves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *n. f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

Thefe men's opinions are not the produft of judgment, or the confequence of reafon; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that diftinguifhes charity. *Smith.*

2. Tendency of motion impreffed by a certain impulf.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body, can either move of itfelf, or of itfelf alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cicero.*

3. Order; command; prefeription.

From the counfel that St. Jerome giveth Latin, of taking heed how the read the apocrypha; as alfo by the help of other learned men's judgments, delivered in like cafe, we may take *direction*. *Hooker.*

Ev'n now

I put myfelf to thy *direction*. *Shakspeare.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numbers.*

Men's paffions and God's *direction* feldom agree. *King Charles.*

General *directions* for fcholafic difputers is never to difpute upon mere trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjustment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction* which thou canft not fee. *Pope.*

DIRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore, generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodnefs of operation. *Hooker.*

A power of command there is without all queftion, though there be fome doubt in what faculty this command doth principally refide, whether in the will or the understanding. The true refolution is, that the *directive* command for counfel is in the understanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramhall againft Hobbes.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Greav.*

2. Informing; fhewing the way.

Nor vifited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage fteamng, or from airy hall. *Thomfon.*

DIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a ftraight line; reftilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is oppofed to them, the more it is enlightened; becaufe the light languifhes and leffens, the farther it removes from its proper fource. *Dryden's Dufrefnoy.*

There was no other place affigned to any of

this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that piece in the globe, which was juft underneath. *Woodward.*

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it fhall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of confequence.

Infidels, being clean without the church, deny *directly*, and utterly reject, the very principles of christianity, which hereticks embrace erroneoufly by mifconftitution. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been fo impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By afferting the fcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myfelf enemies in the papifts *directly*, becaufe they have kept the fcripture from us what they could. *Dryden's IV face to Felix, to Laier.*

His work *directly* tends to raife fentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addifon.*

No reafon can be affign'd, why it is beft for the world that God Almighty hath abfolute power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man fhould have the like. *Swift.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *direct*.] Straightnefs; tendency to any point; the neareft way.

They argued from celeftial caufes only, the constant vicinity of the fun, and the *directnefs* of his rays; never fufpecting that the body of the earth had fo great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a fuperintendent; one that has the general management of a defign or work.

Himfelf flood *director* over them, with nodding or flamping, fhewing he did like or miflike thofe things he did not understand. *Sidney.*

In all affairs thou foft *director*. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not defign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An inftructor; one who fhows the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to ufe counfellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, teftaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is confulted in cafes of confequence.

I am her *director* and her guide in fpiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to tranfact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* cheat in fourth-year. *Pope.*

6. An inftrument in furgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by fiding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being mifguided. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DIRE'CTORY. *n. f.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their feft in acts of worfhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directors*, we cannot confent to the taking away of the book of common prayer.

Oxford Refors againft the Cor.

DIRE'FUL. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been cenfured as not analagical: all other words compounded with *full* confifting of a fubftantive and *full*: as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; difmal.

Point of spear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of direful sword divide the substance
could. *Fairy Queen.*

But yet at last, whereas the direful fiend
She saw not stir, off shaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;
Then God the pray'd, and thank'd her faithful
knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee.
Shakspere.

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart
of men, whether they understand it or no; and
by secret intimations gives the finner a fore-
taste of that direful cup, which he is like to
drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I curs'd the direful author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose.
Dryden.

Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! sing.
Pope.

DIR'ENESS. *n. f.* [from *dire.*] Dismal-
ness; horror; hideousness.

Direness, familiar to my thought'rous thoughts,
Cannot once itait me. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

DIRE'PTION. *n. f.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The
act of plundering.

DIRGE. [This is not a contraction of
the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn
Dirige gressus meos, as some pretend;
but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare*,
to praise and extol. Whence it is pos-
sible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a
laudatory song to commemorate and
applaud the dead. *Verflegan*. Bacon
apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A
mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in mar-
riage,

In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many
indignities and reproaches, the diriges and obse-
ques of the common people towards tyrants, was
obscurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above shall hear each day
One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay;
These your own anthems shall become,
Your lasting epicedium. *Sandys.*

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the dirge, and by infection wept.
Dryden.

DIR'IGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along
which the line describent is carried, in the gen-
eration of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. *n. f.* [an Erse word.] A kind
of dagger used in the Highlands of
Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, dirk, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickel.*

TO DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Ob-
solete.

They waste bigness but cumpers the ground,
And dars the beauties of my blossoms round.
Spenser.

DIRT. *n. f.* [*dryt*, Dutch; *dirt*, Hlan-
dick.]

1. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that
sticks to the clothes or body.

They, gilding dirt in noble verse,
Ruffick philosophy rehearse. *Denh. m.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours to
heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in
the end. *Wake.*

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great

heaps of dirt it brings along with it are apt to
choak up the shallows. *Adelison.*

Mark by what watched steps their glory
grows;

From dirt and sea-weed as proud Venice rose:
In each now guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man.
Pope.

Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanness; fordidness.

ZO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to
bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

All company is like a dog, who dirt's those
most whom he loves best. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *n. f.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms
moulded by children of clay, in imita-
tion of pastry.

Thou fettest thy heart upon that which has
newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but
preparing itself for a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

DIR'TILY. *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

2. Meany; fordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are dirtily and desperately gall'd. *Donne.*

DIR'TINESS. *n. f.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; fordidness.

DIR'TY. *adj.* [from *dirt*.]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, dirty hand. *Shaksp.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour
will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet
taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the discases of labour,
and the rust of time, which it contracts not by
lying still, but by dirty employment. *Taylor.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natu-
ral motives than meer dirty interests, and in-
crease of riches without measure or end. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow fots and epi-
cures, mean in their discourses, and dirty in
their practices. *South.*

TO DIR'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Strutts lived generously, and never
used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and
counters. *Arbutnot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRU'PTION. *n. f.* [*diruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in com-
position, implying commonly a priva-
tive or negative signification of the word
to which it is joined: as, to *arm*, to
disarm; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is bor-
rowed from *des*, used by the French
and Spaniards in this sense: as, *desnouer*,
to untie; *deslerrar*, to banish: from the
Latin *de*; as, *struo*, to build; *destruo*,
to destroy.

DISABILITY. *n. f.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weak-
ness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention
unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of
like disability to liece or beget faith. *Hucker.*

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faint-
ness, and disability to attend the conclusion.
Rulergh.

He that knows most of himself, knows least
of his knowledge, and the exercised understand-
ing is conscious of its disability. *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the im-
potency or disabilities of brotes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any
purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court
for an inheritance; and the defendant pleads,
in disability, that the plaintiff is a bastard.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

This disadvantage, which the dissenters at pre-
sent lie under, of a disability to receive church
preferments, will be easily remedied by the re-
peal of the test. *Swift.*

TO DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to
disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only dis-
able this king to be a conqueror, but deprived
him both of his kingdom and life. *Darvies.*

Nor so is overcome

Satan, whose fall from heaven, a deadlier bruise
Disabled not to give thee thy death's wound.
Milton.

A christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a
wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure
disables him, by yielding to that enemy, with
whom he must strive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: used of things.

I have known a great fleet disabled for two
months, and thereby lose great occasions by an
indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shakspere.

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you list,
and wear strange suits; disable all the benefits of
your own country. *Shakspere.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age disable your delights. *Dryd.*

5. To exclude, as wanting proper quali-
fications.

I will not disable any for proving a scholar,
nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily
forced upon the course to which by nature they
seemed much indisposed. *Wotton.*

TO DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse*.] To

set free from a mistake; to disentangle
from a fallacy; to set right; to unde-
ceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses im-
pose not only on common heads, but even more
refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an
improved reason to disabuse you. *Glanv. Scepis.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,
If he would bite: her lovers, though
Like birds they stoop at seeming gapes,
Are disabled when first the gapes. *Waller.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in
those that profess angling, I hope to disabuse you.
Walter's Angler.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd or disabled. *Pope.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ac-
commodation*.] The state of being unfit
or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places
more than in others, according to the accommo-
dation or disaccommodation of them to such cala-
mities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accus-
tom*.] To destroy the force of habit by
disuse or contrary practice.

TO DISACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and
acknowledge.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

DISACQUAINTANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Disuse of familiarity.

Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or foil. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to *disadvantage.*

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,
Ne fleshly breast can armed be found,
But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loss. Not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.*] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights. *Addison.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disadventurous* death. *F. Qu.*

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *disaffect.*] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disaffected.*] After a *disaffected* manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disaffected.*] The quality of being *disaffected.*

DISAFFE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *disaffect.*]

1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people; and must not introduce a law with public scandal and displeasure. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection.* *Swift.*

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a physical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wifeman.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*]

To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses. *Bacon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd

To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind! *Denne.*

To DISAGREE'. v. n. [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,
And some adore the flow'rs, and some the tree. *Dryden.*

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things from the true and proper description. *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Aiterbury.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Brown.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disagreeable.*]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son, for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *n. f.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hobbes.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said they,
Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were apostolic? *Dryden.*

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly *disallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *disallow.*] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLO'WANCE. *n. f.* [from *disallow.*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shakspeare.*

He was confounded and *disanimated* at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *disanimate.*] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation.* *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.*]

This word is formed, contrarily to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to refuse, were to check our Lord himself, which hath *disannulled* them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power, being in themselves laith and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full, Is more than God was, who was hungry here: Wouldst thou his laws of fasting *disannul*? *Herbert.*

Will thou my judgments *disannul*? Defame My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame? *Saunders.*

DISANNULMENT. *n. f.* [from *disannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR. *v. n.* [*disparaitre*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark 'I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton.*

When the night and winter *disappear*, The purple morning, rising with the year, Salutes the spring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colour, and, if not sometimes refresh'd, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

Clitocks I saw that others names deface, And fix their own with labour in their place; Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd, Or *disappear'd*, and left the fist behind. *Pope.*

To DISAPPOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] 1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.

The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might, Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

There's nothing like surprizing the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge! *Abbot.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing lost by disappointment.

The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas of the spoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess. *Knolles.*

DISAPPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [from *disappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings. How many accidents have pass'd for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen! How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin! *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison.*

DISAPPROBATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others. *Pope.*

To DISAPPROVE. *v. a.* [*desapprouver*, French.]

1. To dislike; to censure. I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd; Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd*. *Prior.*

Without good breeding truth is *disapproved*; That only makes superior sense beloved. *Pope.*

2. To reject as disliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our courts. *Suff.*

DISARD. *n. f.* [*disar*, *disrig*, Saxon, a fool, *Skinner*; *disfur*, French, *Junius.*]

A prattler; a boasting talker. This word is inserted both by *Skinner* and *Junius*; but I do not remember it.

To DISARM. *v. a.* [*disarmer*, French.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houses, for *disarming* all the papists in England. *Clarendon.*

I am still the same, By different ways still moving to one fame; And by *disarming* you I now do more To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryden.*

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately *disarmed* of their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

To DISARRAY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undress any one; to divest of clothes.

So, as the bad, the witch they *disarray'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

Now night is come, now foen her *disarray*, And in her bed her lay. *Spenser.*

DISARRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them. *Huyward.*

Disarray and shameful rout ensue, And force is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden.*

2. Undress.

DISASSIDUITY. *n. f.* Absence of care or attention.

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disaffiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back. *Wotton.*

DISASTER. *n. f.* [*disastre*, Fr.]

1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall; *Disasters* veil'd the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands, Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. *Shakespeare.*

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brightest fair That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care; Some dire *disaster*, or by force or slight; But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*

To DISASTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.

Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldst accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now receive that *disaster'd* changeling. *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to mischief.

These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitiouly *disaster* the cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

In his own fields, the swain *Disaster'd* stands. *Thomson.*

DISASTROUS. *adj.* [from *disaster.*]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day they were defeated by the English at Floodenfield. *Huyward.*

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon, In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds On half the nations. *Milton.*

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable, struck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate, Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Denham.*

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himself. *Saunders.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love; From my unhappy neighbourhood remove. *Dryden.*

DISASTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *disastrous.*] In a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disastrous.*] Unluckiness; unfortunateness. *Diſt.*

To DISAVOUCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch.*] To retract profession; to disown.

Thereupon they flatly *disavouch* To yield him more obedience or support. *Daniel.*

To DISAVOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow.*] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing, or with any person.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the fame, are either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or steadfastly *disavow* it. *Spenser.*

The English did believe his name was therein abused; which he manifested to be true, by *disavowing* it openly afterwards. *Huyward.*

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to expound. *Bacon.*

A man that acts below his rank, doth but *disavow* fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him. *Bacon.*

He only does his conquest *disavow*, And thinks too little what they found too much. *Dryden.*

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel, expressly to *disavow* all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DISAVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *disavow.*] Denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear. *Clarissa.*

DISAVOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *disavow.*] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Wotton.*

To DISAUTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obtrusion of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to *disauthorize* a more grounded upon the final intention of nature. *Wotton.*

To DISBAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss soldiers from their colours.

They *disband* themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. *Knolles' History.*

Pythagoras bids us in our station stand, Till God, our general, shall us *disband*. *Denham.*

I am content to lead a private life; *Disband* my army to secure the state. *Dryden.*

Bid him *disband* his legions. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To spread abroad; to scatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Huyward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore. *Bacon.*

The rang'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way
Pursues. *Milton.*

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*.
Clarendon.

Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a desert. *Tillotson.*

2. To be dissolved.

While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.]

To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things

To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbarked* them. *Fairfax.*

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods.
Pope's Odyssey.

DISBELI'EF. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

To DISBELI'EVE. *v. a.* [*dis and believe*.]

Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's. *Hammond's Practical Gatechism.*

Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Sitterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers.*

DISBELI'EVER. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.]

One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and calls the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

To DISBEN'CH. *v. a.* [*dis and bench*.] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?

—No, sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me stay, I fled from words. *Shakespeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis and branch*.]

To separate, or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herself will siver and *disbranch*
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such as are newly planted need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the fear.

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dist.*

To DISBUR'DEN. *v. a.* [*dis and burden*.]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea.

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd.
Peacham on Drawing.
Milton.

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design; either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries turcharged with multitudes of inhabitants.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

3. To throw off a burden.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thought,
I be plunged

Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retir'd distress. *Addison's Cato.*

To DISBUR'DEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

To DISBURSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, Fr.]

To spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disbursed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds.

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
Till he *disburs'd* ten thousand dollars. *Shaksp.*
As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them.

Arbutnot on Coins.

DISBURSEMENT: *n. f.* [*deboursement*, French.]

1. Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together.

2. Sum spent.

DISBURSER. *n. f.* [from *disburse*.] One that disburses.

DISCALCEATED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION. *n. f.* [from *discalceated*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes, at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [*dis and candy*.] To dissolve; to melt.

The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *disandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis and card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wife man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sidney.*

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world?

Locke.

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.

Addison's Guardian.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at

an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a sunk *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *adj.* [*dis*, and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta supplex* of coherent notions; than a memory like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cells
I will *discase* me, and myself present. *Shaksp.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To discern; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Proverbs.*

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shaksppeare.*

You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion, that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Jonson.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.*

1. To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

2. To have judicial cognizance. Not in use.

Discerneth of forces, frauds, crimes various of felonate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

DISCE'RNER. *n. f.* [from *discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that discerns.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner*
Durst wag his tongue in censure. *Shaksppeare.*

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon.*

How unequal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily exposed unto error, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [from *discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Government of the Tongue.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South.*

DISCERNIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *discernible*.] Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the christian life. *Hammond.*

DISCERNING. *part. adj.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Asterbury.*

DISCERNINGLY. *adv.* [from *discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Guth.*

DISCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*

To DISCERP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.]

To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Diſ.*

DISCERPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerp*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glaxville.*

Matter is moveable, this immovable; matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible. *Mere.*

DISCERPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *discerptible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTION. *n. f.* [from *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

To DISCHARGE. *v. a.* [*décharger*, French.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he, Who leads a quiet country life; *Discharg'd* of business, void of strife! *Dryden.*

2. To unload; to disembark,

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. *Kings.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent or sudden.

Mounting his eyes, He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakespeare.*

To their death pillows will *discharge* their secrets. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Nor were those blustering brethren left at large,

On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide; Soon may your fire *discharge* the vengeance due,

And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend. *Pope's Satius.*

4. To let off a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles' History.*

We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Adison on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once, And that she has *discharged*. *Shakespeare.*

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place He passage begs with unregarded pray'r, And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To fend away a creditor by payment.

If he had The present money to *discharge* the Jew, He would not take it. *Shakespeare.*

7. To clear a debtor.

A grateful mind By owing owes not, but still pays; at once Indebted and *discharg'd*. *Milton.*

8. To let free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Esfrange.*

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

9. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve: with *of*.

They wanted not reasons to be *discharged* of all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small. *Hooker.*

They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

10. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays; but all this *dischargeth* not the wonder. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempted, by letting stronger poisons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

12. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service: as, he *discharged* his steward; the soldier was *discharged*.

13. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several countries. *Shakespeare.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man told him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon.*

14. To emit.

The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-cooked matter. *Wifeham's Surgery.*

To DISCHARGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DISCHARGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin ferous *discharge*. *Sharp.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Dismission from an office: as, the governor solicited his *discharge*.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns Us, haply too secure of our *discharge* From penalty, because from death releas'd Some days. *Milton.*

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the found estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated To free him hence! But death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Esfrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Ecclésiastes.*

DISCHARGER. *n. f.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombition of gunpowder, a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it to go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

DISCINCT. *adj.* [*discinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Diſ.*

To DISCIND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.]

To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*discipulus*, Latin.]

A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples* who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

To DISCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far Into the service of the time, and was *Discipled* of the bravest. *Shakespeare.*

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

She, bitter penance! with an iron whip Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spenser.*

DISCIPLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *disciple*.]

The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Latin.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*.
Hale.

DISCIPLINARIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected!
Glanville's Sceptis.

DISCIPLINARIAN. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.
2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*.
Sanderf. Par. Fecl.

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.
2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives.
Bishop Ferne

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.
Milton.

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame, And tutors nouriture to oversee.
Spenser.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest.
Bacon.

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech.
Holder.

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge.
Watts.

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed.
Hooker.

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe.
Hooker.

While we do admire This virtue and this moral *discipline*, Let's be no stoicks.
Shakespeare.

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland, Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shaksf.*
Let crooked steel invade

The lawless troops which *discipline* disclaim, And their superfluous growth with rigour tame.
Dryden.

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard.
Rogers.

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature.

ture in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be pestered. *Wilsons.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap.
Addison's Spectator.

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other aims but those of love.
Taylor.

TO DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times, those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat.
Locke.

They were with care prepared and *disciplin'd* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at till they were found, upon examination, to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of christianity. *Addison on the Christ. Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplin'd* soldiers at a distance.
Derham's Astro-Theology.

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n With purpose to resign them in full time Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd* From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit.
Milton.

TO DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim*.]

To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee; a taylor made thee. *Shakespeare.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence;

Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryd.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom.
Rogers.

Very few, among those who profess themselves christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations, of the gospel.
Rogers.

DISCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal.
Corwell.

TO DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [*disccludo*, Latin; *dis* and *close*.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,

Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;

And first few scattering sparks about were blown,

Big with the flames that to our ruin rose,
Dryden.

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*.
Dryden.

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them: is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty.
Woodward.

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them.
Bacon.

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart.
Eccles.

If I *disclose* my passion, Our friendship 's at an end; if I conceal it, The world will call me false. *Addison's Cato.*

DISCLOSER. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use, and *disclosure* of causes.
Bacon.

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled.
Bacon.

DISCLOSION. *n. f.* [*disclosure*, Latin.] Emission.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclosures* of light, to prevent the art of the lantern-maker.
Morse.

DISCOLORATION. *n. f.* [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a deprivation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres.
Arbuthnot.

TO DISCOLOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies, Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth. *Shaksf.*
Drink water, either pure, or but *discolour'd* with malt.
Temple.

Suspicious, and fantastical surmise, And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes, *Discolouring* all the view'd.
Dryden.

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object.
Spectator.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, do prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas.
Watts.

TO DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*disconfire*, Fr. *scconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade, Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*.
Shakespeare.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.
Exodus.

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength; *Discomfited*, pursued, in the sad chase Ten thousand ignominious fall.
Philips.

While my gallant countymen are employed in pursuing rebels half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects.
Addison.

DISCOMFIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must: inevitable *discomfit* Reigns in the hearts of all our present party.
Shakespeare.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Igonistes.*

DISCOMFITURE. *n. f.* [from *discomfit*.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France, Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shaksf.*

Behold every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*.
1 Samuel.

What a defeat and *discomfure* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal! *Government of the Tongue.*

He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfure* and slaughter of great hosts is attributed to their assistance. *Aitensbury.*

DISCOMFORT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *comfort.*]

Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort.* *Hooker.*

Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair.

In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakens also. *South.*

To DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as *discomfited.* *Sidney.*

His funeral shall not be in our camp,
Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *discomfort.*]

1. That is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable cousin know'st thou not
That when the frowning eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world?
Shakespeare.

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes
could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sidney.*

To DISCOMMEND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*]

To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *discommend* it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

DISCOMMENDABLE. *adj.* [from *discommend.*]

Blamable; censurable; deserving blame.

Fullanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable.* *Ayliffe's Par.*

DISCOMMENDABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *discommendable.*]

Blamableness; liability to censure. *Diet.*

DISCOMMENDATION. *n. f.* [from *discommend.*]

Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motives, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *discommend.*]

One that discommends; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMODE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.]

To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMODOUS. *adj.* [from *discommode.*]

Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour, or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous; or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

DISCOMMODITY. *n. f.* [from *discommode.*]

Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of usury, how the *discommodities* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how, in the balance of commodities and *discommodities*, the qualities of usury are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some *discommody* to the sailors, than that,

the sailors being in health, the ship should perish. *Harvard.*

To DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*décomposer*, French.]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,
And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it shows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose.* *Dryd.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard. Not in use.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a councillor or near servant. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *discompose.*]

Disorder; perturbation.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCERT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them. *Cotter.*

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *conformity.*]

Want of agreement; inconsistency.

Lies arise from error and mistake, or malice and envy; they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conception of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DISCONGRUITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *congruity.*]

Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the things, to sustain such a duration, from the intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale.*

DISCONSOLATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *console.*]

Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shaks.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Dismiss them not *disconsolate.* *Milton.*

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the sunbeams to us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

DISCONSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *disconsolate.*]

In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disconsolate.*]

The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *content.*]

Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,
Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakespeare.*

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*,
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that they went. *Pop.*

DISCONTENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*]

Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, *discontented* and *discontent*; and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,
Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit. *Shakespeare.*

The *discontented* now are only they
Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTENTED. *participial adj.* [from *discontent.*]

Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know

What will tie up your *discontented* sword. *Shak.*
These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world; a diseased body, and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,
Seems to reject him, tho' she grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *discontented.*]

Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness*, in his looks. *Addison.*

DISCONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *discontent.*]

The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments.* *Bacon.*

DISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *discontinue.*]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The fillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance.* *Bacon.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process.

The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Corwell.*

DISCONTINUATION. *n. f.* [from *discontinue.*]

Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles, or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.]

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow; that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out, and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lyes I'll tell,
That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakspeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

DISCONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *continuity*.] Difunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONVENIENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but, in these *disconveniences* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

DISCORD. *n. f.* [*discordia*, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n sends means to kill your joys with love!

And I, for winking at your *discords* too,
Have lost a brace of kilticnens. *Shakspeare.*

He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows; each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shakspeare.*

Discord, like that of music's various parts,
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord, that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* in music; for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if

they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps. *Shakspeare.*

How doth music amaze us, when of *discords*
She maketh the sweetest harmony! *Peuchan.*

To DISCORD. *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

DISCORDANCE. } *n. f.* [from *discord*.]

DISCORDANCY. } Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT. *adj.* [*discordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was un sincere;
So various, so *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCORDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant*.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; inasmuch, that if they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* [*découvrir*, French; *dis* and *cover*.]

1. To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-lighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Go draw aside the curtains and *discover* the several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakspeare.*
He *discovers* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death. *Job.*

3. To show; not to shelter; to expose.

And now will I *discover* her lewdness. *Hebe.*
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Isham.*
Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discovers from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

5. To ken; to espy.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never, by any alteration in me, *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope's Lett.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up he starts,
Discovers and surpris'd. *Milton.*

Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shakspeare.*
Another part in squadrons bend their nation
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *discovered* printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill,
Which to his eye *discovers* unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis
With glitt'ring spires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton.*

Not light, but rather darkness visible,
Seri'd only to *discover* fights of woe. *Milton.*

DISCOVERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover*.]

1. That may be found out.

That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or, if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCOVERER. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompense the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Held.*

Places receive appellations, according to the language of the *discoverers*, from observations made upon the people. *Brooker.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that fell such a man's house on fire. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakspeare.*

DISCOVERY. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;

Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,
They made *discoveries* where they see no sun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame;
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.

Why 'tis an office of *discoveries*, love,
And I should be obscur'd. *Shakspeare.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a discovery ought to be made as late as possible.

To DISCO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel.*] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. Obsolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *discounsell'd.* *Spenser.*

DISCOUNT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *count.*] The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood, at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:

My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,
And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me. *Dryden.*

The farmers, spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvifol *discounts* arrears
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To discourage by cold treatment. Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *discountenance* wrong. *Atterb.*

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom, in discourse with her,
Loses *discountenanc'd*, and like folly flows. *Milton.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, tho' first

To offend; *discountenanc'd* both and *discompos'd*. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majestic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discountenance her despis'd! *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance.* *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *n. f.* [*from discountenance.*] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal, and murmurs against the king, and his government, tax'd him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon.*

To DISCOUR'AGE. *v. a.* [*décourager,* French; *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dastardise.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence,
nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *King Charles*

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonably a presumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt; with *from* before the thing.

Wahrehe *discouraget* ye the heart of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land? *Numbers*

3. It is irregularly used by *Temple* with *to* before the following word.

You may *discourage* your beauty and your health,

unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them *to* stay with you, by using them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOUR'AGER. *n. f.* [*from discourage.*] One that impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which, being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOUR'AGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from discourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing; with *from*.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragement*, that they are so generally decided by common opinion. *Wilkins.*

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear: with *to*, less properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is, that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOURSE. *n. f.* [*discours,* French; *discursus,* Latin.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bribe to stay us. *Hooker.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,

Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakespeare.*

The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it, if we name it reason. *Guanville.*

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse* than by a day's meditation. *Bacon.*

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden*

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses

Pope's Odyssey.

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pry'these, on this turret's top. *Shakespeare.*

Of various things *discursing* as he prais'd,
Anch'les hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are *discursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discursing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverse-thing. *Davies.*

Brutes do want that quick *discursing* power. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOU'RSER. *n. f.* [*from discourse.*]

1. A speaker; a haranguer.

The tract of every thing
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shatf.*

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discourfers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

But it seems to me, that such *discourfers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. *Swift.*

DISCOUR'SIVE. *adj.* [*from discourse.*]

1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; *discourse*
Is oft'it yours, the latter is most ours. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue, or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

DISCOUR'TEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courtous.*]

Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

He resolv'd to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motteux's Don Quix.*

DISCOUR'TESY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*]

Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy.* *Herbert.*

He made me visits, maundersing as if I had done him a *discourtesy.* *Wifeman.*

DISCOUR'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from discourteous.*] Uncivily; rudely.

DIS'COUS. *adj.* [*from discous, Lat.*] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the flos solis, &c. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *n. f.* [*décrediter, Fr.*]

Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relish'd among my other *discredits.* *Shakespeare.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, taste, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

Alas! the small *discredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*décrediter, Fr.*]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolv'd to die. *Shakspeare.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest with it, would have *discredited* you. *Shakspeare.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went.

He, like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can *discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man.

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion.

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil.

3. To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCREET. *adj.* [*discret*, French.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardly adventurous.

Honest, *discret*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be witt' - rawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Less fearful than *discret*,
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't.

To elder years to be *discret* and grave,
Then to old age maturity the gave.

It is the *discret* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society.

2. Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by love, Alas! not favour'd less, be still as now *Discreet*.

DISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *discret*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got, Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to fit fill.

Profit springs from hulks *discreetly* us'd.

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd, Perhaps may waken to a humming bird; The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find Congenial object in the cockle kind.

DISCREETNESS. *n. f.* [from *discret*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE. *n. f.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded.

DISCREPANT. *adj.* [*discrepans*, Latin.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.

To DISCRETE. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most eminently; as naving its cartily and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations.

DISCRETE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Discrete* quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking con-

tinuity; that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion.

2. Disjunctive: as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.

3. *Discrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4.

DISCRETION. *n. f.* [from *discretio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule.

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and *discretion* to use it.

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world.

All this was order'd by the good *discretion* Of the right reverend cardinal of York.

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*.

But care in poetry must still be had, It asks *discretion* ev'n in running mad.

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence.

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without stipulation.

DISCRETIONARY. *adj.* [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age; and it is *discretionary* in the Bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with a *discretionary* power.

DISCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logic.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but, though, yet, &c.* as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his grief was great.*

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man, but a beast.*

DISCRIMINABLE. *adj.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex.

There are three sorts of it, differing in fineness from each other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names.

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction.

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom he is not to obey.

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another.

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries.

DISCRIMINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinctness; marked difference.

DISCRIMINATION. *n. f.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses.

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it.

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy.

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *discriminations* in matters of religion.

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voices, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds.

DISCRIMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *discriminate*.]

1. That makes the mark of distinction; characteristical.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristical, of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it.

2. That observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.

DISCRIMINOUS. *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory.

DISCUBITORY. *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed the cubicular beds into *discubitory*.

DISCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [*discumbens*, Lat.]

The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for to their right hand was free and ready for all service.

To DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.]

To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment.

His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred circlet round his breast.

To DISCURE. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.]

To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenser*,

I will, if please you it *discuss*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

DISCURSIVE. *adj.* [*discursif*, Fr. from *discursus*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; deflatory.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention; and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *discursive*.

There is a faculty of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration.

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason.

DISCURSIVELY. *adv.* [from *discursive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCURSORY. *adj.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elateus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies. *Pope.*

TO DISCUSS. *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken.

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws. *Ayiffe's Parergon.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To disperse: commonly applied to a humour or swelling.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affection. *Watson.*

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifork; to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate. *Brown.*

DISCUSSER. *n. f.* [from *discussus*.] He that *discusses*; an examiner.

DISCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *discussus*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain;
Opinions often turn; still doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration.

Wifeman.

DISCUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *discussus*.] Having the power to *discuss* or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCUTIENT. *n. f.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the

blood. It sometimes means the same as carminative.

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutiens*.

TO DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*delaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *disdain* as much beyond our thoughts, which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakespeare.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, Caro
Disdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addison.*

DISDAIN. *n. f.* [*silegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclesi.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*! *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISDAINFUL. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hosker.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by 't. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove;
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he spies
Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*
The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

DISDAINFULLY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more. *Shakespeare.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDAINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her. *Stacy.*

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men. *Ascham.*

DISEASE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare.*

And Afa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. *Chron.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger. *Swift.*

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall
bring
Diseases dire. *Milton.*

Then wasteful forth
Walks the dire pow'r of pestilent *disease*.
Thomson's Summer.

TO DISEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseas'd*,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever. *Shakespeare.*

Flatters yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forgot
That ever Timon was. *Shakespeare.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will
but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakespeare.*

He was *diseas'd* in his feet. *Kings.*
A lazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diseas'd*, all maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEASEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *diseas'd*.] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseas'dness*. *Burns.*

DISE'GED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disegd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISEMBARK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

TO DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony: an unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of the body.

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old French. *Skinner*.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *disembogu'd*, or lost. *Dryden.*
Rolling down, the sleep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Oblivious to vagrant flies. *Philips.*

TO DISEMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;
Thus *disembroid'd*, they take their proper place.

The system of his politicks is *disembroid'd*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.

To DISENABLE. v. a. [*dis* and *enable.*]
To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more intolerable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabl'd* me.

To DISENCHANT. v. a. [*dis* and *enchant.*]
To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you.

Muse, stoop thy *disenchant*'d wing to truth.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.

To DISENCUMBER. v. a. [*dis* and *encumber.*]

1. To discharge from encumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disenumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations.

The *disenumber'd* soul Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole.

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when the is *disenumber'd* of her machine; her spots and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep.

2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disenumber'd* heav'n.
The church of St. Juliana, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disenumbered* building in the island, that I have ever seen.

DISENCUMBRANCE. n. f. [*from* the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencombrance.*

To DISENGAGE. v. a. [*dis* and *engage.*]
1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *diseengage* themselves and descend.

2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *diseengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage.

3. To withdraw, applied to the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *diseengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.

The consideration that should *diseengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation; fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature.

4. To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *diseengag'd* and free, They clearer, farther, and distinctly see.

5. To release from an obligation.
To DISENGAGE. v. n. To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *diseengage* from the world by degrees.

DISENGAGED. participial adj. [*from* *diseengage.*]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.
2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
3. Released from obligation.

DISENGAGEDNESS. n. f. [*from* *diseengage.*]
The quality of being *diseengaged*; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGAGEMENT. n. f. [*from* *diseengage.*]
1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE. v. a. [*dis* and *entangle.*]

1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *diseentangle* themselves, and get away.

2. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *diseentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies.

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *diseentangle* them from a temptation.

3. To *diseengage*; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free and *diseentangled* from all corporeal mixtures.

To DISENTERRE. v. a. [*dis*, and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul.

To DISENTHRALL. v. a. [*dis* and *enthrall.*]
To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthral'd*;
For I upon his name will call.

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves.

To DISENTHRONE. v. a. [*dis* and *enthrone.*]
To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *diseenthrone* the king of heav'n We war, if war he butt; or to regain Our own right lo'd.

To DISENTRANCE. v. a. [*dis* and *entrance.*]
To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Rolpho, by this time *disenfranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd.

To DISEPOUSE. v. a. [*dis* and *epouse.*]
To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disepos'd*.

DISESTEEM. n. f. [*dis* and *esteem.*]
Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by mischance, falls into *diseesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt.

To DISESTEEM. v. a. [*from* the noun.]
To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see 't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or the that betters him,

Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *diseesteem*.

But in this sacred gift you *diseesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.

I would not be thought to *diseesteem* or diluade the study of nature.

DISESTIMATION. n. f. [*dis*, and *estimation*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem.

DISFAVOUR. n. f. [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege he was in *disfavour* with both.

3. Want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR. v. a. [*from* the noun.]
To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey?

DISFAVOURER. n. f. [*from* *disfavour.*]
Discountancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavours* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded.

DISFIGURATION. n. f. [*from* *disfigure.*]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFIGURE. v. a. [*dis* and *figure.*]
To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it.

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured*.

Subject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,

Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd.
Uriel, on the Assyrian mount,

Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy sort.

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church.

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain

On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.

His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown.

DISFIGUREMENT. n. f. [*from* *disfigure.*]
Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the ill.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*.

Milton

To DISFOREST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.]
To reduce land from the privileges of
a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franch-
chise*.] To deprive of privileges or im-
munities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *dis-
franchise*.] The act of depriving of
privileges.

Diet.

To DISFURNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish*.]
To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have.

Shakspeare.

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of
to great a commander, or of the wonted garri-
sons.

Knut's History.

To DISGARNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.]
1. To strip of ornaments.

Diet.

2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify*.]
To deprive of glory; to treat with in-
dignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn.

Milton.

To DISGORGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from
gorge, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew
out; to vomit.

So, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up.

Shakspeare.

From the distant shore they loudly laugh,
To see his leaving breast *disgorge* the briny
draught.

Dryden.

2. To pour out with violence.
All th' embossed sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world?

Shakspeare.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their wailike freightage.

Shakspeare.

Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.

Milton.

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes,
have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in
flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they
disgorge that fire which was the cause of the
disaster.

Derham.

DISGRACE. *n. f.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.

2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of
shame.

Like a dull actor, now
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*.

Shakspeare.

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen
from the highest stage of honour to the lowest
stair of *disgrace*.

Peacham.

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.
To such bondage he was for so many courses
tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced
by her excellence.

Sidney.

4. Cause of shame.
And is it not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the boltsprit of thy face?

Baynard.

And he whose affluence disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*.

Brown.

To DISGRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to disho-
nour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire
her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let
all her ways be according unto their place and
degree adored.

Hooker.

Men's passions will carry them far in misre-
presenting an opinion which they have a mind
to *disgrace*.

Burnet.

2. To bring to shame, as a cause: as, his
ignorance *disgraced* him.

3. To put out of favour: as, the minister
was *disgraced*.

DISGRACEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full*.]
Shameful; ignominious; reproachful;
procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gen-
tleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraid-
ing and *disgraceful* language, but with such only
as may express and reprove the fault, and amend
the person.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To retire behind their chariots, was as little
disgraceful then, as it is now to alight from one's
horse in a battle.

Pope.

DISGRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.]
In disgrace; with indignity; ignomi-
niously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city.

Ben Jonson.

DISGRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disgrace-
ful*.] Ignominy.

DISGRACER. *n. f.* [from *disgrace*.] One
that exposes to shame; one that causes
ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous
disgracers of the sex and calling.

Swift.

DISGRACIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.]
Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye.

Shakspeare.

To DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and
guise.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.
How might we *disguise* him?

—Alas! I know not: there is no woman's
gown big enough for him.

Shakspeare.

Disguis'd he came; but those his children
dear
Their parent soon discern'd through his *disguise*.

Milton.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance;
to cloak by a false show: as, he *dis-
guis'd* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they
knew,

Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all
o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.

Dryden.

More deuteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*.

Milton.

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where
he was; because Minerva made all things appear
in a *disguis'd* view.

Pope.

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his
myrmidons, about a meaker of five gallons; the
whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before
I gave them the slip.

Spectator.

DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the per-
son that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves,
and therefore mistake all outward show and
appearances for hypocrisy in others.

Addison.

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*.

Dryden.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, furnishes,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*.

Pope.

3. Disorder by drink.
You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine
own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath
almost

Antick'd us.

Shakspeare.

DISGUISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]
Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find oppor-
tunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.

Sidney.

The marquis thought best to *disguise* his
beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to
take a secret view of the forwardness of his ma-
jesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely
beai the *disguisement*.

Watson.

DISGUISER. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.
I hope he is grown more diligenced from his in-
tentions on his own affairs, which is quite the re-
verse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *dis-
guiser*.

Swift.

2. One that conceals another by a dis-
guise; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*.

Shakspeare.

DISGUST. *n. f.* [*degout*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence cou-
ceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence

than the thing done, and upon that depends the

satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received.

Locke.

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence.

Thomson.

To DISGUST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French;
degusto, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to
distaste.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It
is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disgusted* at marriage, he could
never recommend it to his friend.

Atterbury.

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted* with the
wonders which the microscope has discovered.

Watts.

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with an-
swer jobbers, is, that they have no conscience.

Swift.

DISGUSTFUL. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full*.]
Nauseous; that causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that
ever I undertook.

Swift.

DISH. *n. f.* [*disc*, Saxon; *dyse*, Erse;
discus, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is
served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*.

Dryden.

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar,
with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed
like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on
which the sacrifice was laid.

Addison.

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.
Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence?

Milton.

A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish.

Prior.

3. The meat served in a dish; any parti-
cular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would
bestow upon your worship

Shakspeare.

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds

Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With seraphs o' th' court; it is no contract, none.
Shakespeare.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite,
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than a another, that a pleasant is. *Suckling.*
The earth would have been deprived of a most
excellent and wholesome fare, and very many
delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit
of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the
gripping of an hungry belly, to those *dishes* which
are a feast to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of measure among the tinner.
They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which
containeth a gallon. *Carew.*

To DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. f.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The
cloth with which the maids rub their
dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his
heart for a favour. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

Send them up to their matters with a *dish-*
clout pinn'd at their tails. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. f.* [*dish* and *washer*;
mergus.] The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE. *adj.* [*deshabille*, Fr.]
Undressed; loosely or negligently dres-
sed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed
or *dishabille*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DISHABILLE. *n. f.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman who would preserve a lover's re-
spect to her person, will be careful of her ap-
pearance before him when in *dishabille*. *Clarissa.*

To DISHABIT. *v. a.* [This word I have
found only in *Shakespeare*.] To throw out
of place; to drive from their habita-
tion.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide haveock made.
King Lear.

DISHARMONY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *harmony*.]
Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEARTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.]
To discourage; to deject; to terrify;
to depress.

To *dishhearten* with fearful sentences, as though
salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so
consonant with christian charity. *Hooker.*

Be not *dishhearten* then, nor cloud those looks
That want to be more cheerful and serene.
Milton.

Yet neither thus *dishhearten'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *dishhearten* those
who are engaged against the common adver-
saries, that they promise themselves as much from
the folly of enemies, as from the power of their
friends. *Stirling Fleet.*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil
and danger is an encouragement to men to run
upon it; and that the greatness of any good and
happiness ought in reason to *dishhearten* men from
the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the alli-
ances of our potent friends or even the fears of
our *dishhearten* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHERRISON. *n. f.* [*dis* and *herison*.]
The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.]
To cut off from hereditary succession;
to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage
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such good old English words as have been long
tune out of use, almost *discredited*. *Spenser.*

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train
Dishrict, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

To DISHEVEL. *v. a.* [*deshveleer*, French.]
To spread the hair disorderly; to throw
the hair of a woman negligently about
her head. It is not often used but
in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishveiled*,
Wringing her hands, and pining piteous moan.
Spenser.

After followed great numbers of women weep-
ing, with *dishveiled* hair, scratching their faces,
and tearing themselves, after the manner of the
country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishveiled* hair.

The flames, invol'd in smoke,
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishveiled* hair and rich attire.
Dryden's Æneid.

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishveiled* hair. *Smith.*

DISHING. *adj.* [from *dish*.] Concave;
a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheel, some make them
more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that
is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and
felles more outwards. *Mortimer.*

DISHONEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faith-
less; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor
lame to execute. It was not subject to be im-
posed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be
bribe'd by a glazing appetite, for an utile or ju-
cundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest*
sentence. *South.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right and
wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by
laws, and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married.—I do desire
it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest*
desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

3. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with topp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and thurten'd of his ears.
Dryden.

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two
senses are scarcely English, being bor-
rowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her fiered domes invol'd in rolling fire;
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. *adv.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faith-
less; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Tho' most *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter should bring an inheritance
to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly*
is her father's heaviness. *Ecclesiasticus.*

DISHONESTY. *n. f.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; viola-
tion of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and
a stain of open public *dishonesty*, must be to their
disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest
wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous
fool to her husband! I suspect without cause,
mistakes, do I!—Heaven be my witness you do,
if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own fancies. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He was pleas'd to own Lazarus even in the
dishonours of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in
that despicable condition, the glorious title of
his friend. *Bayle's Seraphic Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord;
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of
infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm doing. *Shakespeare.*

To DISHONOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to
blat with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
Shakespeare.

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shaksp.*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall
be judg'd wise of all: but she that *dishonoureth*
him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.
Ecclesiasticus.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make
those virtues appear in us which really we have
not, as to avoid those imperfections which may
dishonour us. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.
Dryden's Virid.

DISHONOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease.
Daniels.

2. Being in a state of neglect or disre-
spect.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much
more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in
riches, how much more in poverty? *Ecclesi.*

DISHONOURER. *n. f.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHORN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn*.] To
strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare.*

DISHUMOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *humour*.]
Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state
of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any
thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are
also criminal. *Spectator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *im-*
provement.] Reduction from a better
to a worse state; the contrary to me-
lioration; the contrary to improve-
ment.

The final issue of the matter would be, an ut-
ter neglect and *dishimprovement* of the earth.
Norris.

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any
height of improvement, while four parts in five
of the plantations, for thirty years past, have
been real *dishimprovements*. *Swift.*

To DISINCARCERATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and
incarcerate.] To set at liberty; to free
from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINATION. *n. f.* [from *disincline*.] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Zibuthnot and Pope.*

To DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; vitiously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age of idleness, who all our powers engage in the same studies, the same course to hold, Nor think our reason for new arts too old. *Denham.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and unbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason, and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenuous*.] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Mean subtilty; unfairness; low craft.

I might prefer them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness*, of emulating a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHERISON. *n. f.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] 1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged, in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinheritison* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even oppose, such *disinheritison*. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinheritison* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

To DISINHERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit* The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars; and thou, fair moon, stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here

In double night of darkness, and of slander, *Miln.*

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony, That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able To waste it all myself, and leave ye none; So *disinherited*, how would ye bleis Me, now your curse! *Milton.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication! *South.*

To DISINTER. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter*.] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wife, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. *Addison.*

DISINTERESTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *interest*, French.] It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly.] Void of regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here, When general, old, *disinterest*'d, and clear. *Dryden.*

DISINTERESTMENT. *n. f.* [*dis*, and *interestment*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word, like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed some of the changes of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestment*. *Prior's Postscript.*

DISINTEREST. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*.]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Glauville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISINTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest*.]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested*.] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

To DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle. *Diſ.*

To DISINVITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite*.] To retract an invitation. *Diſ.*

To DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton.*

Lest different degree *Disjoin* us, and I then too late renounce Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France, till we have utterly *disjoin'd* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

To DISJOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound, And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground. *Sundys.*

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame, Bot mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame? More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate. Rotation must *disperse* in air All things which on the rapid orb appear; And if no power that motion should controul, It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole. *Blackm.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Stancy.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy; The images her troubled fancy forms Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

To DISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer, Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare.*

DISJOINT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *disjointed*.

Young Fontinbras, Holding a weak supposal of our worth, Thinks by our late dear brother's death Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakf.*

DISJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only mistaken for *dijudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *dijudications* we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

DISJUNCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may Enjoy your mistress now, from whom you see There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by Your ruin. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical or spiritual part justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] 1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Greve.*

2. That marks separation or opposition: as, *I love him, or fear him.*

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. In logick.

A *disjunctive* proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, *It is either day or night; The weather is either shiny or rainy; Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts; therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true; because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining.

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major pro-

position is *disjunctive*: as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts.*

DISJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *n. f.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas varied with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

DISKINDNESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness*.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

DISLIKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them rook, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,

Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes*, to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth,
Gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon
humour and fancy, than upon reason. *L'Estr.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thought,
as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in
inward senses, tacit *dislike*. *South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike*
another; but if you find those faults which are
in his own character, you discover not only your
dislike of another, but of himself. *Adairson.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement.

This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the christian peers. *Fairfax.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike* seems pleasant to him;

What like, offensive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo

The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign. Not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser's Ireland.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike. Unusual.

Muffle your face,

Dis mantle you; and, as you can, *dislike*
The truth of your own seeming. *Shakespeare.*

DISLIKENESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLIKER. *n. f.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

TO DISLIMB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dick.*

TO DISLIMN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After some time the flats on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodward.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were 't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DISLOCATION. *n. f.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate,
shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew.*

TO DISLODGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which the littorales usually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from a habitation.

These senses lost, behold a new defeat,
The soul *dislodging* from another seat. *Dryden.*

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

My sword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son. *Dryden.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISLODGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,
Friendly to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd
With all his legions to *dislodge*. *Milton.*

DISLOYAL. *adj.* [*desloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust, and breach
Disloyal; on the part of man, revolt
And disobedience. *Milton.*

2. Dishonest; perfidious.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,
They're cold delations working from the heart,
That passion cannot rule. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*.
—*Disloyal!* The word is too good to paint out
her wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

Disloyal town!

Speak, didst not thou
For sake thy faith, and break thy nuptial vow? *Dryden.*

4. False in love; not constant. The last three senses are now obsolete.

DISLOYALLY. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY. *n. f.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.
Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. Obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance. *Shakespeare.*

DISMAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The thane of Cawder 'gan a *dismal* conflict. *Shakespeare.*

He hears

On all sides from innumerable tongues
A *dismal* universal hiss. *Milton.*

Nor yet in horrid shade or *dismal* den,
Nor nocent yet; but on the grassy herb
Fearless, unfeard he slept. *Milton.*

The *dismal* situation waste and wild
A dungeon horrible! *Milton.*

Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have broken the spirits of any man. *Clarendon.*

On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

Dreadful gleams,
Dismal screams. *Pope.*

DISMALLY. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS. *n. f.* [from *dismal*.] Horrible; sorrowful.

TO DISMANTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and heats him out of his subjects hearts, may easily strip him of his other garrisons, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation. *South.*

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open.

This is most strange!

That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,
Dearest and best, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*

So many folds of favour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip a town of its outworks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemies. *Haberwill.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd
wound. *Dryden.*

TO DISMASK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture
shewn. *Shakespeare.*

The marqu's thought: best to *dismask* his beard;
and told him: that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMAY. *v. a.* [*dismayar*, Spanish.]
To terrify; to discourage; to affright;
to depress; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons *dismay'd*.
Spenser.

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the
western coasts, nor that country itself would be
so often *dismay'd* with alarms as they have of late
years been. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He will not fall thee; fear not, neither be *dif-*
may'd. *Deut.*

Nothing can make him remis in the practice
of his duty; no prospect of interest can allure
him, no fear of danger *dismay* him. *Atterbury.*

DISMAY. *n. f.* [*dismayo*, Spanish.] Fall
of courage; terror felt; desertion of
mind; fear impressed.

All fate mote,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and
each

In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton.

This then, not minded in *dismay*, yet now
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past. *Milton.*

DISMAYEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dismay*.] De-
jection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismay'dness*, and
yet the fearfullest is abashed fully to shew it.
Sidney.

DISMEMBER. *v. a.* [French.] A tenth; the
tenth part; title.

Since the first sword was drawn about this
question,

Ev'ry tithie su' 'mongst many thousand *dismem-*
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare.*

The pope began to exercise his new rapines by
a compliance with king Edward, in granting him
two years *disme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe.*

To DISMEMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.]
To divide member from member; to
dilate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl asunder, and *dismember* me. *Shak.*

O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
And not *dismember* Cæsar! but, alas!
Cæsar must bleed for it. *Shakespeare.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more
deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies ho-
vering, like a vulture, to devour or *dismember* its
dying carcass. *Swift.*

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.
Pope's Odyssey.

Those who contemplate only the fragments or
pieces of science dispersed in short unconnected
discourses, can never survey an entire body of
truth, but must always view it as deformed and
dismembered. *Watts.*

To DISMISS. *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *dimiss'd* from him. *Shaksp.*
He *dimiss'd* the assembly. *id.*

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,
Dimiss our navy from your friendly shore.
Dryden.

3. To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMISSION. *n. f.* [from *dimissio*, Lat.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dimission* from the sky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable discharge from any of-
fice or place.

Not only thou degrad'n them, or remit't it
To life obscure, which were a fair *dimission*;
But throw't them lower than thou didst exalt
them high. *Milton's Signifies.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any
post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dimission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

To DISMORTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mort-*
gage.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgag'd* the crown demesnes, and left
behind a mass of gold. *Howell's Verbal Foref.*

To DISMOUNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off a horse.
From this flying steed uncin'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Asian field I fall. *Milton.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place
of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.
The Turks artillery, planted against that tower,
was by the christian cannoners *dismounted* with
shot from the tower, and many of the gunners
slain. *Knoxes.*

To DISMOUNT. *v. n.*

1. To alight from a horse.
When he came within sight of that prodigious
army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to
dismount, and implore upon their knees a blessing.
Atkins's Fiecholder.

2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *natur-*
alize.] To alienate; to make alien; to
deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURAL. *adj.* [*dis* and *nature*.]
Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness;
devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If the most teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

DISOBEDIENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful command or pro-
hibition; breach of duty due to su-
periors.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed;
And thus deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or undutious title. *Shaksp.*
Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse.
Milton.

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience*, to parents,
have a general notion antecedently to laws.
Stillingfleet.

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis dis-
claiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renounc-
ing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers.*

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Blackmore.

DISOBEDIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.]

Not observant of lawful authority;
guilty of the breach of lawful com-
mands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the
word of the Lord. *1 Kings.*

To DISOBEY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To
break commands, or transgress pro-
hibitions.

She absolutely *disobey'd* him, and he durst not
know how to *disobey*. *Sibney.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land.

Denham.

DISOBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *obliga-*
tion.] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it
would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that
he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

There can be no malice, and consequently no
crime or *disobligation*. *L'Esrange.*

To DISOBLIGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.]

To offend; to disgust; to give offence
to. A term by which offence is tenderly
expressed.

Abley had been removed from that charge, and
was thereby so much *disobliged*, that he quitted
the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight
and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly
come to know the value of them, by having
none when they shall most need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons
in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress
the government, when they are *disobliged*.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen,
whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.

Atkinson's Guardian.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to
lay some weight upon their opinion, and would
not willingly *disoblige* them. *Swift.*

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth
to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.
Charissa.

DISOBLIGING. *participial adj.* [from *dis-*
oblige.] Disgusting; unpleasing; of-
fensive.

Peremptoriness can best no form of under-
standing: it renders wise men *disobliging* and
troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contempt-
ible. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *disoblig-*
ing.] In a disgusting or offensive man-
ner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *disoblig-*
ing.] Offensiveness; readiness to dis-
gust.

DISOBBED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown
out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd*. *Shakespeare.*

DISORDER. *n. f.* [*dis* and *order*; *desor-*
dre, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregula-
rity; confusion; immethodical distribu-
tion.

When I read an author of genius without
method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds
with many noble objects, rising among one ano-
ther in the greatest confusion and *disorder*.
Spektator.

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought:
Unto her servants, than their awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they
prest

The yielding marble of her snowy breast.
Haller.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope.

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing
institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter,
disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good
turns, and *disorder* in marriages. *Wisdom.*

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal
economy which causes health; sick-
ness; distemper. It is used commonly
for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. **Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.**

To DISORDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve,

Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all disorder'd, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton.*

You disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust
arise. *Dryden.*

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, disorder'd the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body: as, my dinner disorders me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be strip'd, and disorder'd; I would
fain see him walk in queupo, that the world may
behold the inside of a sinner. *Dryden.*

DISORDERED. *adj.* [*from disorder.*]

Disorderly; irregular; vitious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched. Here do you keep a hundred knights and squire,

Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare, King Lear*

DISORDEREDNESS. *n. f.* [*from disorder'd.*]

Irregularity; want of order; confusion. By that disorder'dness of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knutles.*

DISORDERLY. *adj.* [*from disorder.*]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

These obsolete laws of Henry I. were but disorderly, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and reflexes of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those disorderly motions of our spirits. *Dryden.*

A disorderly multitude contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vitious.

He reproved them for their disorderly assemblies against the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward.*

DISORDERLY. *adv.* [*from disorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting disorderly with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We belated not ourselves disorderly among you. *2 Thessalonians.*

DISORDINATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*]

Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not disorderly, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton.*

DISORDINATELY. *adv.* [*from disorderly.*] Inordinately; vitiously.

DISORIENTATED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient.*]

Turned from the east; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

To DISOWN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who Luther's better claim disown,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly disown'd a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him. *Swift.*

To DISPAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pano, Latin.*]

To display; to spread abroad. *Diç.*

DISPANSION. *n. f.* [*from dispanfus, Lat.*]

The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARAGE. *v. a.* [*from dispar, Latin.*]

1. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Abaz, his forrith conqueror, he drew
God's altar to disparage and displace,
For one of Syriian mode. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and safety. *Milton's Agonistes.*

They will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with mine'd pies, and disparage
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge. *Hudibras.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear disparage'd,
Concive such sovereign glory and great bounties? *Spenser.*

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes disparage the actions of men sincerely pious. *Asterbury.*

DISPARAGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from disparage.*]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

They take it for a disparagement to fort themselves with any other than the enemies of the public peace. *L'Estrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowell.*

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a disparagement as to wed her father's servant. *Shakspeare.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a disparagement to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That d' th' against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and despight,
And great disparagement makes to his former might. *Spenser.*

In a commonwealth, much disparagement is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*

'Tis no disparagement to philosophy, that it en not deify us. *Charville.*

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not a sun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'were a disparagement of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

4. It has to before the person or thing disparaged.

Then to our age, when not to pleasure bent,
This seems an honour, not disparagement. *Donham.*

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without disparagement to the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden.*

DISPARAGER. *n. f.* [*from disparage.*]

One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity; one that contrives an unequal match.

DISPARATES. *n. f.* [*disparata, Latin.*]

Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. *n. f.* [*from dispar, Latin.*]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years. *Hosker.*

Among unequals, what society
Can suit, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd but in disparity,
The one intense, the other still remits,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There was as great a disparity between the practical dictates of the understanding, then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command. *South.*

Men ought not to associate and join themselves together in the same office, under a disparity of condition. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Some members must preside, and others obey; and a disparity in the outward condition is necessary to keep several orders in mutual dependence on each other. *Regevi.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPARKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods. *Shakspeare.*

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.

They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclos'd;
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once dispark them all. *Waller.*

To DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part; depar-tis, French; dispartior, Latin.*] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubtly disparted, it did lock and clie,
That when it locked none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

On either side
Disparted chaos everbuilt exclaim'd
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton.*

The rest to several places,
Disparted and between spun out the air. *Milton.*

Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful
- way,
And deic'd both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his onion, hears,
Aglast, the voice of time *disparting* tow'rs.

DISPASSION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *passion*.]
Freedom from mental perturbation;
exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dis-*
passion, is called by the Scepticks ind'urbance,
by the Molenists quietism, by common men
peace of conscience.

DISPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *pas-*
sionate.] Cool; calm; impartial; mo-
derate; temperate: it was sometimes
written *dispassionated*.

You have, as all *dispassionate* men may judge,
fulfilled the poet's definition of madness.

Wife and *dispassionate* men thought he had
been proceeded with very justly.

TO DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To
drive by scattering; to dissipate.

Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark.

When the spirit brings light into our minds,
it *dispels* darkness: we see it, as we do that of
the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of
reason to shew it.

DISPENCE. *n. f.* [*dispence*, French.] Ex-
pence; cost; charge; profusion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel
thence

The smoke forth threw.

TO DISPEND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.]
To spend; to consume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now scarce
able to *dispend* the third part.

DISPENSARY. *n. f.* [from *dispense*.] The
place where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd *dispensary* I resign.

DISPENSATION. *n. f.* [from *dispensatio*,
Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out
any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly pro-
moted by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously
and indifferently to all parts of the earth.

Woodward's Natural History.

2. The dealing of God with his crea-
tures; method of providence; distri-
bution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own
choice, and the methods of grace, in the eco-
nomy of heaven, and the *dispensations* of eternal
happiness.

Neither are God's methods or intentions diffe-
rent in his *dispensations* to each private man.

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *dispensations* clear,
And make all wife and beautiful appear.

3. An exemption from some law; a per-
mission to do something forbidden; an
allowance to omit something com-
manded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr.
Barrow to marry.

DISPENSATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One
employed in dealing out any thing; a
distributor.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of
her favour towards her people, so it behoveth

them to shew themselves equal distributors of the
same.

DISPENSATORY. *n. f.* [from *dispense*.]
A book in which the composition of medi-
cines is described and directed; in the
Greek, a *Pharmacopeia*.

The description of the ointment is found in
the chymical *dispensatory*.

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet
with and suffice to all their wants.

Our materia medica is large enough; and, to
look into our *dispensatories*, one would think no
disease incurable.

TO DISPENSE. *v. a.* [*despenfer*, Fr.]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge.

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dis-*
pensing of his gospel.

At length the muses stand restor'd again,
While you *dispense* the laws, and guide the state.

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense*;
To us, for mutual aid, celestial lease.

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To *DISPENSE with*. To excuse; to
grant dispensation for; to allow: before
things.

To save a brother's life,
Nature *dispenses with* the deed.

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *dis-*
pensing with oaths, absolving subjects from alle-
giance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as
long as their curses were regarded, the popes
have not wrought innumerable mischiefs.

Rules of words may be *dispensed with*.

4. To *DISPENSE with*: before persons.
To set free from an obligation. This
construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making
a voyage to Caprea.

5. To *DISPENSE with*. To obtain a dis-
pensation from; to come to agreement
with. This structure is irregular, unless
it be here supposed to mean, as it may,
to discount; to pay an equivalent.

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath?

DISPENSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dis-
pensation; exemption. Not in use.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardon, bulls,
The sport of winds.

DISPENSER. *n. f.* [from *dispense*.] One
that dispenses; one that deals out any
thing; a distributor.

The ministers of that household are the *dis-*
pensers of that faith.

Those who stand before earthly princes, who
are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyors
of their will to others, challenge high honours.

TO DISPEOPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.]
To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish, banished into the mountains, where
they lived only upon white meats, seeing their
lands so *dispeopled* and weakened, came down
into the plains.

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not
merely *dispeople*, but destroy.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heav'n.

Kings, furious and severe,
Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods.

7. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the
constitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and
drank away his good humour.

DISPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dispirit*.]
Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

Have gather'd aught of evil or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

When the spirit brings light into our minds,
it dispels darkness: we see it, as we do that of
the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of
reason to shew it.

Expence; cost; charge; profusion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel
thence

The smoke forth threw.

Of their commodities they were now scarce
able to dispend the third part.

The place where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd dispensary I resign.

Distribution; the act of dealing out
any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly pro-
moted by a dispensation of water promiscuously
and indifferently to all parts of the earth.

The dealing of God with his crea-
tures; method of providence; distri-
bution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own
choice, and the methods of grace, in the eco-
nomy of heaven, and the dispensations of eternal
happiness.

Neither are God's methods or intentions diffe-
rent in his dispensations to each private man.

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wife and beautiful appear.

An exemption from some law; a per-
mission to do something forbidden; an
allowance to omit something com-
manded.

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr.
Barrow to marry.

One employed in dealing out any thing; a
distributor.

As her majesty hath made them dispensators of
her favour towards her people, so it behoveth

DISPEOPLE. *n. f.* [from *dispeople*.] A
depopulator; a waller.

Nor drain I ponds the golden earp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoples* of the lake.

TO DISPERGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Latin.]
To sprinkle; to scatter.

TO DISPERSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.
And I scattered them among the heathen, and
they were *dispersed* through the countries.

2. To dissipate.

Soldiers, *disperse* yourselves.

Have gather'd aught of evil or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not
endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to
continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that
blood.

DISPERSEDLY. *adv.* [from *dispersed*.]
In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure,
are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now
a word, and then a sentence, which may be
more probably suspected, than easily cleared, of
error.

Those minerals are either found in grains, *dis-*
persedly intermixed with the corpuscles of earth
or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules.

DISPERSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dispersed*.]
The state of being dispersed; disper-
sion.

DISPERSENESS. *n. f.* [from *disperse*.]
Thinness; scatteredness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Pifo re-
sembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose
spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or
towns in Africk.

DISPERSER. *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] A
scatterer; a spreader.

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels,
so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of
them, are as guilty as if they had composed them.

DISPERSION. *n. f.* [from *dispersio*, Lat.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion*.

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divi-
sions, two or three of us may yet be gathered to-
gether.

TO DISPIRIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit*.]
1. To discourage; to deject; to depress;
to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to
fright; to strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so
dispirited, that he spoke but few words after he
came upon the scaffold.

The providence of God strikes not in with
them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their en-
deavours, and makes their designs heartless and
ineffectual.

Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited*
with my afflictions, I have overcome all dif-
ficulties.

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he
feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispi-*
rited mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption.

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the
constitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and
drank away his good humour.

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her favour towards her people, so it behoveth

To DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]

1. To put out of place; to place in another situation: as, the chessmen are *displaced*.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Must be *displac'd*, and thou shalt straight succeed
him. *Denham.*

A religion, established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it. *South.*

One then may be *displac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birth right vain.
Dryden.

3. To disorder.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admir'd disorder. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY. *n. f.* [*displacencia*, Lat.]

1. Incivility; disobedience.

2. Disgust; any thing unpleasing.

The *displacements* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Decay of Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*.]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence.

All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost. *Spenser.*

I may justly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted*. *Bacon.*

DISPLANT'ATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *plantatio*.]

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garrisoned to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLAY. *v. a.* [*displayer*, Fr.]

1. To spread wide.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*
At his command, and reared him up light.
Fairy Queen.

There he him found all carelessly *display'd*,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.

You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects
Of disposition gentle. *Shakespeare.*

Thou heav'n's alternate beauty canst *display*,
The blush of morning, and the milky way.
Dryden.

The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *display* truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*

The storm the dark Lycæan groves *display'd*,
And first to light expos'd the sacred shade. *Pope.*
Say how this instrument of love began;
And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay.*

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder.
Spectator.

4. To talk without restraint.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so fluently against your highness. *Shak.*

5. To set ostentatiously to view.

They are all couched in a pit, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night. *Shak.*

DISPLAY. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our ennobled understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the highest form of created excellencies. *Glanville.*

We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous *displays* of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny essays of human skill. *Spectator.*

DISPLEA'SANCE. *n. f.* [*from displease*.] Anger; discontent. Obsolete.

Cordell said, the lov'd him as behov'd;
Whose timpe answer, wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd.
Fairy Queen.

DISPLEA'SANT. *adj.* [*from displease*.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and *displeasing*; and it were a misery to some to lie stretched on a bed of roses. *Glanville's Scepis.*

To DISPLEA'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *please*.] To offend; to make angry.

God was *displeas'd* with this thing. *Chron.*

To DISPLEA'ASE. *v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeasing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*

Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or *displeasing*; though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet, are certainly very distinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLEA'SINGNESS. *n. f.* [*from displeasing*.] Offensiveness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *displeasingness* or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure and desire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLEA'SURE. *n. f.* [*from displease*.]

1. Uneasiness; pain received.

When good is proposed, its absence carries *displeasure* or pain with it. *Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. *Judges.*

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet incur his *displeasure*, the deserved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker.*

He should beware that he did not provoke Solyman's heavy *displeasure* against him. *Knollys.*
Unconquently he will relent, and turn
From his *displeasure*. *Milton.*

Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to ally the *displeasure* at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*

On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden.*

You've shewn how much you my content def'n;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *displeasure* pass like mine!
Dryden.

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men, as the *displeasure* of their prince. *Addison.*

4. State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peachment.*

To DISPLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To displease; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasing or *displeasing* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon.*

To DISPLODE. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Stand rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION. *n. f.* [*from displodis*, Lat.] The act of *disploding*; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

DISPO'RT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursued;
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide re-
new'd. *Spenser.*

His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike,
whereby he always learned somewhat. *Hayward.*

She busied, heard the found
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To such *disport* before her through the field.
Milton.

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To divert.

He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself.
Shakespeare.

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flang rose, flung odours, from the spiny thrub
Disporting! *Milton.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew;
The glittering textures of the filmy dew
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *n. f.* [*from dispo*.]

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded.
Milton.

2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*? *Zurbarney.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *disposals* of others. *Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismissal into new hands.

I am called off from public dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr. *dispono*, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.

Thus, whilst she did her various pow'r *dispo*se,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes.
Prior.

2. To give; to place; to bestow.

Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakspeare.*
Of what you gathered, as most your own, you
have dispos'd much in works of public piety. *Spratt.*

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon dispose
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

These when the knights beheld, they 'gan
dispose
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose. *Spenser.*

But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee dispose another way. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline; with to.

Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, husbands
to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

The memory of what they had suffered, by
being without it, easily dispos'd them to do this. *Clarendon.*

He knew the feat of Paradise;
And, as he was dispos'd, could prove it
Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras.*

This disposes men to believe what it teaches,
to follow what it advises. *Temple.*

A man might do this now if he were maliciously dispos'd, and had a mind to bring matters
to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting
may be of no efficacy to dispose God to be more
gracious, yet it is of great use to dispose us to be
more objects of his grace. *Smalbridge.*

If mere moralists find themselves dispos'd to
pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do
not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To make fit; with for.

This may dispose me, perhaps, for the recep-
tion of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjust.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose
The knightly forms of combat to dispose. *Dryden.*

8. To DISPOSE of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect
freedom to order their actions, and dispose of
their possessions and persons, as they think fit,
within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*
Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any
other crony. *Swift.*

9. To DISPOSE of. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may dispose of her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakspeare.*

I have dispos'd of her to a man of business,
who will let her see, that to be well dress'd, in
good humour, and cheerful in her family, are
the arts and sciences of female life. *Tasker.*

10. To DISPOSE of. To give away by authority.

A rural judge dispos'd of beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. To DISPOSE of. To direct.

The bit is cast into the lap; but the whole dis-
posing thereof is of the Lord. *Proverbs.*

12. To DISPOSE of. To conduct; to behave.

They must receive instructions how to dispose
of themselves when they come, which must be in
the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon.*

13. To DISPOSE of. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how dispose of me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside. *Dryden.*

14. To DISPOSE of. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found,
and more than can be dispos'd of, if it was found. *Burnet.*

To DISPOSE. v. n. To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.

When the law you did suspect
She had dispos'd with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, the sent word she was
dead. *Shakspeare.*

DISPOSE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; disposal: with at or to.

All that is mine I leave at thy dispose;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shaksp.*
It shall be my task

To render thee the Parthian at dispose. *Milton.*
Of all your goodness leaves to our dispose,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse. *Dryden.*

2. Distribution; act of government; dispensation.

All is best, though nst we doubt
What th' unsearchable dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.

He hath a person, and a smooth dispose,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his dispose
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakspeare.*

DISPOSER. n. f. [from dispose.]

1. Distributer; giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar, and the dis-
poser of what is got by begging. *Graunt.*

2. Governour; regulator; director.

I think myself oblig'd, whatever my private
apprehensions may be of the success, to do my
duty, and leave events to their disposer. *Royl.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any
solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that
God our friend, who is the absolute disposer of
all things. *South.*

Would I had been disposer of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in
wars. *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But I ranch'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold my justest fear,
The matter sword, disposer of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPOSITION. n. f. [from dispositio, Lat.]

1. Order; method; distribution.

Touching musical harmony, whether by in-
strument or voice, it being of high and low, in
due proportionable disposition, such notwith-
standing is the force thereof, and so very pleas-
ing effects it hath, in that very part of man which
is most divine, that some have been thereby in-
duced to think, that the soul itself by nature is,
or hath in it, harmony. *Hobbes.*

Under this head of invention is placed the dis-
position of the work, to put all things in a beau-
tiful order and harmony, that the whole may be
of a piece. *Dryden's Discourse.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes
be not more clearly seen, in this simple and nat-
ural disposition, than in the perplexed repetitions
and jumble of five or six syllogisms? *Locke.*

2. Natural fitness; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their dis-
position to be refracted, or turned out of their way,
in passing out of one transparent body or medium
into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state.

This argueth a great disposition to putrefaction
in the soil and air. *Bacon.*

Disposition is when the power and ability of
doing any thing is forward, and ready upon
every occasion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according
to the symptoms which affect the brain: it re-
lieves in any inflammatory disposition of the coat
of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more
than the villainous inconsistency of man's dispo-
sition is able to bear. *Shakspeare.*

Lesser had been
The thwartings of your disposition, if
You had not shew'd them how you were dis-
pos'd,
Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shakspeare.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most
men in the dispositions of each people towards the
other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the disposition,
he cries out, no more. *Shakspeare.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally
caused by our finding the same disposition in
them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope.*

7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances: not used.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shaksp. Othello.*

DISPOSITIVE. adj. [from dispose.] That implies disposal of any property; decreitive.

The words of all judicial acts are written nar-
ratively, unless it be in sentences wherein dispo-
sitive and enacting terms are made use of. *Ashtiff's Parergon.*

DISPOSITIVELY. adv. [from dispositive.]

1. In a dispositive manner.

2. Respecting individuals; distributively.

That axiom in philosophy, that the generation
of one thing is the corruption of another, al-
though it be substantially true, concerning the
form and matter, is also dispositively verified in
the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DISPOSITOR. n. f. [from dispose.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

To DISPOSSESS. v. a. [dis and possess.]

1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize.

The blow from saddle forc'd him to fly;
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleit his head in twain, and lie thence dis-
possess'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou that hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere
I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a
woodcock, lest thou dispossest the soul of thy
grandame. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been dispos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they dispossest.
Shakspeare's Richard II.

I will chuse
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And dispossest her all. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess'd*;
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To call the haughty down, or raise th' opprest's'd.
Fairfax.
The children went to Gilead, and took it,
and *dispossessed* the Amorite which was in it.
Numbers.

This inaccessible high strength, the feat
Of Deity supreme, us *dispossess'd*,
He troil'd to have seiz'd.
Milton.
Reithle's Amata lay
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossess'd*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles resolv'd, with a puissant army, to
pass over, and to *dispossess* the pirate of Tunis.
Knoles's History
No pow'r shall *dispossess*
My thoughts of that expected happiness.
Deham.

O fairest of all creatures, last and best
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess'd*
Of all thy native glories!
Dryden.
Nothing can create more trouble to a man
than to endeavour to *dispossess* him of this conceit.
Tilletson

3. Formerly with *from*.

They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature from the earth.
Milton.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty
to *dispossess* and throw out a vice *from* that heart,
where long possession begins to plead prescription.
South.

DISPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Disposal; government; power; management.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth.
Sanlys.

They quietly surrendered both it and themselves
to his *disposure*.
Sanlys's Journey.

Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure*
of things, they do tacitly desire in them a
diformity from the primitive rule, and the idea
of that mind that formed all things best.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*,
or perhaps little better.
Wotton.

DISPRAISE. *n. f.* [from *dispraise*.] Blame;
censure; dishonour.

If I can do it
By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
She shall not long continue love to him.
Shakspeare.
To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*.
Milton.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breasts; no weaknefs; no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame.
Milton's Agonistes.
I need not raise

Trophies to thee from other men's *dispraise*.
Donham.

Looks slight not men: the general has seen
Mours
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's.
Dryden.

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour
as to inscribe the title of it to others, the
whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance
will belong to some other author.
Addison.

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise*
to me that they will not: the clearness of one's
mind is never better proved than in discovering
its own faults.
Pope.

To DISPRAISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To blame; to censure; to condemn.
In praising Antony, I've *disprais'd* Cæsar.
Shakspeare.

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned,
none: I *disprais'd* him before the wicked, that
the wicked might not fall in love with him; in
which doing, I have done the part of a careful
friend.
Shakspeare's Henry iv.

The critics, while they like my wares, may
dispraise my writing.
Spectator.

DISPRAISER. *n. f.* [from *dispraise*.] A
censurer; one who blames.
Diæ.

DISPRAISIBLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation.
Diæ.

DISPRAISINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.] With blame; with censure.
Michael Cassio!

That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,
Hath ta'en your part.
Shakspeare's Othello.

To DISPREAD. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear.
Spenser.

Over him, ait, striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His pricking arms, entrail'd with roses red.
Spenser.

Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,
The fure inclosure folds the genial bed.
Pope.

DISPROFIT. *n. f.* [from *dis* and *profit*.] Loss; damage; detriment.
Diæ.

DISPROOF. *n. f.* [from *dis* and *proof*.] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine,
and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof*
of mine.
Attebury.

I need not offer any thing farther in support
of one, or in *disproof* of the other.
Rogers.

To DISPROFERTY. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *property*.] To dispossess of any property.
Diæ.

DISPROPORTION. *n. f.* [from *dis* and *proportion*.] Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own chime, complexion, and degree,
Where to we see in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Fool *disproportion*; thoughts unnatural.
Shakspeare.

Reasoning, I oft admire
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such a *disproportion*; with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, to many fold, to this one use.
Milton.

Perhaps, from gearnefs, state and pride,
Thus surpris'd, she may fall:

Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all.
Waller.

For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence.
Denham's Sophy.

What did the liquid to th' asserably call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
First tell us, why did any come? next, why
In such a *disproportion* to the dry?
Blackmore.

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness
than can be derived from the things of this life,
we may infer from their vast *disproportion*
to the desires and capacities of our soul.
Rogers.

To DISPROPORTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things

unsuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

This fits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part.
Shakspeare.

Distance and men's fears have so enlarged the truth,
and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontent's a gallant army, and already measured by the evening shadow.
Suckling.

Musick craveth your acquaintance: many are
of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid
her company.
Peacham.

We on earth, with undiscording voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till *disproportion'd* his
Jur'd against nature's chime.
Milton.

DISPROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions:
through these false optics all that you see is like
the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth,
and strangely longer than the true substance.
Suckling.

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had
not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences
of season.
Brown.

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal
blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable*
esteem of spiritual.
Smalridge.

There is no wine of so strong a body as to
bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as
sixty parts.
Brome.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionable*.] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.] Unfitly; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice
to God our dearest interests in this world, if we
consider how *disproportionably* great the reward
of our sufferings shall be in another.
Tilloison.

DISPROPORTIONAL. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional*.] Unfitly with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted,
or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess
or defect.
Ret.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate*
and unequal possession of the earth.
Locke.

DISPROPORTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unfitly; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To DISPROVE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *prove*.]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and
shew by manifest reason, that of David the words
of David could not possibly be meant.
Hooker.

This Westmoreland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it.
Shakspeare.

The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim.
Dryden's Fables.

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Heldar*.
That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury*.

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift*.

3. To convict of a practice of error.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which we had made in a manner natural. *Hooker*.

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, there our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heretics were unto Israel. *Hooker*.

3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disapproved*, nor censured of God for them. *Hooker*.

DISPROVER, *n. f.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.
2. One that blames; a censurer: if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by must of the same commendators and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Watson*.

DISPUNISHABLE, *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift's Last Will*.

TO DISPURSE, *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispurst* to the gentry,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakespeare*.

DISPUTABLE, *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South*.

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift*.

DISPUTANT, *n. f.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Notwithstanding, the learned *disputants*, it was to the unfeeling statesman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke*.

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the skittle fish, that, when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible. *Spectator*.

DISPUTANT, *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

Thou there wast found
Among the gravest rabbins, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton*.

DISPUTATION, *n. f.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke*.

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Woe do I find, by the wife knitting together of each answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much to weak as I am worthy. *Sidney*.

Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker*.

DISPUTATIONS, *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputations* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addison*.

DISPUTATIVE, *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted, as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts*.

TO DISPUTE, *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.]

To contend by argument; to altercation; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Decay of Piety*.

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson*.

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of convenience? *Atterbury*.

TO DISPUTE, *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dispute any longer, but to obey. *Hooker*.

As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryden*.

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler*.

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden*.

3. To discuss; to think on. Not in use.

—I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakespeare*.

DISPUTE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Locke*.

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley*.

DISPUTELESS, *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Diſ.*

DISPUTER, *n. f.* [from *dispute*.] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet*.

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had stired their convictions. *Rogers*.

DISQUALIFICATION, *n. f.* [from *disqualify*.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator*.

TO DISQUALIFY, *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.

2. It has commonly for before the objective noun.

I know no employment for which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift*.

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift*.

3. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. *Swift* has from.

The church of England is the only body of christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift*.

TO DISQUANTITY, *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity*.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be entreated
Of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainders, that shall still depend,
To be such men as may bestet your age. *Shak.*

DISQUIET, *n. f.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange*.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson*.

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift*.

DISQUIET, *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well if you were to content. *Shakespeare*.

TO DISQUIET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*. *F. Queen*.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? and why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalms*.

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Dappa*.

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love, *disquiets* thee. *Reson*.

DISQUIETER, *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUIETLY, *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakespeare*.

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wife man*.

DISQUIETNESS, *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwife, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Fairy Queen*.

DISQUIETUDE, *n. f.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator*.

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives, of men. *Rogers*.

DISQUISITION, *n. f.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative inquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh: but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison's Spectator.*

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Abbot's tract.*

To DISRA'NK. v. a. [dis and rank.] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREG'ARD. n. f. [dis and regard.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREG'ARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contempt.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt.*

Those fasts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smith's serm.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame, And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*

DISREG'ARDFUL. adj. [disregard and full.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREG'ARDFULLY. adv. [from disregardful.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH. n. f. [dis and relish.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Of't they assay'd,

Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft With hatefullest *disrelish*, with'd their jaws With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shown not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please

True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream. *Milton.*

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished*. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION. n. f. [dis and reputation.]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king tearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbade any report to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

DISREPU'TE. n. f. [dis and repute.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute*. *South.*

DISRESPE'CT. n. f. [dis and respect.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. adj. [disrespect and full.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. adv. [from disrespectful.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will thank to *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison's Spectator.*

To DISRO'BE. v. a. [dis and robe.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the sutch *disrobed* quite, And all her filthy feature open shewn, They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenser.*

Kill the villain straight, *Disrobe* him of the matchless monument, Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakspeare.* These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Watson.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest thereof of new notions? *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION. n. f. [disruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking asunder.

This secures them from *disruption* which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden sutch or contention. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere, Their force its curious texture cannot tear, Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSATISFA'CTION. n. f. [dis and satisfactio.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Esrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison's Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. n. f. [from dissatisfactory.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. adj. [from dissatisfy.] Unable to give content.

To DISA'TISFY. v. a. [dis and satisfy.]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length or desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. *Cancer.*

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

To DISSECT. v. a. [dissecō, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve; *Dissect* your mind, examine every nerve. *Resurrection.*

Following life in creature's we *dissect*, We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that contains one synonymous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a long time. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION. n. f. [dissectio, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hers. *L'Esrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a conquest's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison.*

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

DISSE'ISIN. n. f. [from disseiser, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right. *Cowell.*

To DISSE'IZE. v. a. [disseiser, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He so *disseized* of his grasping grofs,

The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd

In his bias-plated body to ensoof. *Fury Q.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSE'IZOR. n. f. [from disseize.] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSE'MBLE. v. a. [diffimulo, Lat. semblance, dissemblance, and probably dissembler, in old French.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not.

This is not the true signification.

Your son Lucentio

Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,

Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shakspeare.*

In vain on the *dissembled* mother's tongue Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung; And real care in vain, and native love, In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. v. n.

1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye feast me unto the Lord your God, saying, Praise for us. *Jerusalem.*

I would *dissemble* with my nature, whose My fortune, and my friends, at stake, requir'd I should do so in honour. *Shakspeare's Comedy.*

Thy function too will vanish o'er our ears, And lastly *dissemble*. *Rome.*

2. *Shakspeare* uses it for fraudulent; un-

performing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion, Cheated of feature by *dissembling* mine eye, Deform'd, unshap'd. *Richard III.*

DISSE'MBLER. n. f. [from dissemble.] A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, then *dissemble*, thou. *Shakspeare.*

The French king, in the business of peace,

was the greater *dissembler* of the two. *Bacon.*

Such an one, whose virtue is divided: him to be hafe and a *dissembler*, that evermore hee under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him: Thou *disssembler*, wouldst thou
fly

Out of my arms by stealth? *Denham.*
Men will trust no farther than they judge a
person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered
disssembler can achieve nothing great and consider-
able. *South.*

DISSEMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *disssemble*.]
With dissimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *disssemblingly*
spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the
barbarous king. *Knollys.*

TO DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*disssemino*,
Latin.] To scatter as seed; to sow;
to spread every way.

All uses are made of it many times in stirring
up seditions, rebellions, in *dissminating* of heres-
ies, and insinuating of prejudices. *Hammond.*
There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or
heat *dissseminated* throughout the body of the earth.
Woodward.

The Jews are indeed *dissseminated* through all
the trading parts of the world. *Addison.*
By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech,
the gospel was *dissseminated* at first, and must still
be maintained. *Atterbury.*

DISSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*dissseminatio*, Lat.]
The act of scattering like seed; the act
of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the
beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its
disssemination, whose ways are boundless, and con-
fess no circumscription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINATOR. *n. f.* [*dissseminator*, Lat.]
He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower;
a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the
world, hope to acquire it by being the *disssemina-*
tors of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION. *n. f.* [*dissensio*, Latin.]
Disagreement; strife; discord; con-
tention; difference; quarrel; breach of
union.

Friends now fast sworn,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exer-
cise,

Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a *dissension* of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands
your hearts,
That no *dissension* binder government. *Shaksp.*
He appeas'd the *dissension* then arising about
religion. *Knollys.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But first among the priests *dissension* springs. *Milton.*

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy. *Dryden.*

DISSENSIOUS. *adj.* [from *dissension*.] Dis-
posed to discord; quarrelsome; factious;
contentious.

Either in religion they have a *dissensions* head,
or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Ajcham.*
Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours. *Shakespeare.*

You *dissensious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISSENT. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Latin.]
1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a
contrary manner.

Let me not be any occasion to defraud the pub-
lick of what is best, by any morose or perverse
dissentings. *King Charles.*

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched
by the inhumanity of *dissenting* christians?
Decay of Piety.

There are many opinions in which multitudes
of men *dissent* from us, who are as good and wise
as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opi-
nion of men, that every man ought to embrace
the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurt-
ful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most
which doth farthest *dissent*. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the established church.

How will *dissenting* brethren relish?
What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

DISSENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Disagreement; difference of opinion;
declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in
view are of most moment, yet there are grounds
to suspect that there is proof as considerable to
be produced on the contrary side; there *dissent*
or *dissent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *dissent*
from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that
almost all of them did believe the immortality of
the soul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.
Not in use.

The *dissents* of the menstrual or strong waters
may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *dif-*
ferent of the metals. Therefore where the men-
strua are the same, and yet the incorporation
followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

DISSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *dissent*.] Dis-
agreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISSENTFR. *n. f.* [from *dissent*.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his
disagreement, from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree
with *dissenters* in that; but differ only in assign-
ing of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, re-
fuses the communion of the English
church.

DISSERTATION. *n. f.* [*dissertatio*, Latin.]
A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the Poets,
quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in
closing a ludicrous scene with decency and in-
struction. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

TO DISSEERVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *serve*.] To
do injury to; to mischief; to damage;
to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service,
he took the first opportunity to *disserve* him,
and engaged against him from the beginning of
the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their ten-
dency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another.
Rogers.

DISSEERVICE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *service*.] In-
jury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto
truth, than any *disservice* unto relations who have
well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but
smaller indispositions do a proportionable *dif-*
service. *Celcier.*

DISSEERVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *disservice*.]
Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSEERVICEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disservice-*
able.] Injury; harm; hurt; mis-
chief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the
end itself, its aptness to be commanded or for-
bidden must be founded upon its serviceableness
or *disserviceableness* to some end. *Norris.*

TO DISSETTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle*.] To
unsettle; to unsettle.

TO DISSEVER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*.] In
this word the particle *dis* makes no
change in the signification, and there-
fore the word, though supported by
great authorities, ought to be ejected
from our language.] To part in two;
to break; to divide; to sunder; to se-
parate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *disssevered* the com-
pany, which the day before had tarried together,
that most of them never met again, but were
swallowed up. *Sidney.*

The *disssevering* of fleets hath been the over-
throw of many actions. *Raleigh.*

All downright rains *disssever* the violence of
outrageous winds, and level the mountainous
billows. *Raleigh.*

Disssever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shakespeare.*

The meeting points the sacred hair *disssever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

DISSIDENCE. *n. f.* [*dissideo*, Latin.]
Discord; disagreement. *Diet.*

DISSILIENCE. *n. f.* [*dissilio*, Latin.] The
act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT. *adj.* [*dissiliens*, Lat.] Start-
ing asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILITION. *n. f.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The
act of bursting in two; the act of start-
ing different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion,
the *dissilition* of that air was great. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Un-
like; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *dissimilar* parts, and
yields a sweet oil, very differing from sallet oil. *Boyle.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible,
I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that,
whose rays are some more refrangible than others,
I call compound, heterogeneal, and *dissimilar*. *Newton.*

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heteroge-
neous particles, we cannot conceive how those
dissimilar parts can have a like situation. *Bentley.*

DISSIMILARITY. *n. f.* [from *dissimilar*.]
Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy
in this life, whenever the attractions of sense
cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must
repel these beings from their centre: so that the
principle of reunion, being set free by death,
must drive these beings towards God their centre;
and the principle of *dissimilarity*, forcing him to
repel them with infinite violence from him, must
make them infinitely miserable. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMILITUDE. *n. f.* [*dissimilitudo*, Lat.]
Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *dissimilitudes*, and
by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars,
and discords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different cir-
cumstances, did frame his people unto any utter
dissimilitude, either with Egyptians or any other
nation. *Hooker.*

The *dissimilitude* between the Divinity and
images, shews that images are not a suitable
means wherby to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

As human society is founded in the similitude
of some things, so it is promoted by some cer-
tain *dissimilitudes*. *Grew.*

Women are curious observers of the likeness
of children to parents, that they may, upon find-
ing *dissimilitude*, have the pleasure of hinting un-
chastity. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

DISSIMULATION. *n. f.* [*dissimulatio*, Lat.]
The act of dissembling; hypocriy; fal-
lacious appearance; false pretensions.

Diffimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it maketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He added not; and Satan, howing low His grey *diffimulation*, disappear'd Into thin air diffus'd. *Milten.*

Diffimulatiu may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind; in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries. *South.*

DISSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air, it exhaleth. *Bacon.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *dissipable*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

TO DISSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *dissipates* and bears off those corpuscles which it brought. *Woodward.*

It is covered with skin and hair, to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

The circling mountains eddy in, From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm. *Thomson.*

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated*. *Savage's Life.*

3. To spend a fortune.

The whertry that contains Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains. *London.*

DISSIPATION. *n. f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paley, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind, and distinction of languages, happened. *Hale.*

2. The state of being dispersed.

Now Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milton.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipation*. *Swift.*

TO DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.]

To separate; to disunite; to part.

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. *Boyle.*

DISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.]

Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

Nodules, reposed in clefts amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [from *dissolubilis*.]

Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of anchovies *dissolved* in sauce. *Dryden.*

The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *dissolved*, at the deluge. *Woodw.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be? *2 Peter.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder, Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

Witness these ancient empires of the earth, In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd*. *Milton.*

The commons live, by no divisions rent; But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dryden.*

4. To separate persons united: as, to *dissolve* a league.

She and I, long since contracted, Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us. *Shakespeare.*

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved*; but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To solve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations, and *dissolve* doubts. *Daniel.*

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now To frustrate and *dissolve* the magick spells. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lie. *Dryden.*

TO DISSOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *dissolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

As wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run And trickle into drops before the sun, So melts the youth, and languishes away. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in; For I am almost ready to *dissolve*, Hearing of this. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ray.*

DISSOLVENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVER. *n. f.* [from *dissolve*.] That

which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. *Arbutnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVIBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] It is commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly.] Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissolvable*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale.*

DISSOLUTE. *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.]

Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall, Who him disarmed, *dissolute* dismay'd, Unawares surpris'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Such stand in narrow lanes, And beat our watch, and job our passengers; While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy, Takes on the point of honour, to support So *dissolute* a crew. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *dissolute*. *Hayward.*

They, cool'd in zeal, Thenceforth shall practice how to live secure, Worldly, or *dissolute*, on what their lords Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *dissolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity. *Addison's Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

DISSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *dissolute*.]

Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisdom.*

DISSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *dissolute*.]

Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction. I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shakespeare.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composition. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution*. *Raleigh.*

We expected Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought Was meant by death that day. *Milton.*

7. Destruction.

He determined to make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

He thence shall come, When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe. *Mil.*

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unapt for noble or spiritual employments. *Bp Taylor.*

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury.*

DISSONANCE. *n. f.* [*dissonans*, Latin. *dissonnance*, Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasant, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,
But drive far off the barbarous *dissonances*
Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *dissonnance* of the numbers of those times. *Garth.*

DISSONANT. *adj.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

Dire were the strain, and *dissonant*, to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thomson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing; with *from*.

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unkind and inhuman? *Hakerwill on Providence.*

3. With *to*: less properly.

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant* to truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

To DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shaksf.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;
War therefore, pen or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not diffident of thee, do I *dissuade*
Thy absence from my fight. *Milton.*
I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*
Adelison's Orvil.

DISSUA'DER. *n. f.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

DISSUA'SION. *n. f.* [*dissuasio*, Latin.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve your self from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries will inventives against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

DISSUASIVE. *n. f.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meaness, or the sin, will serve to be *dissuasives* to those who have reconciled themselves to both. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISSUNDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *funder*. This is a barbarous word. See *Dis-sever*.] To funder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and she thund'ring'd. *Chapman.*

DISSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [*δισσύλλαβος*.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*; whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *n. f.* [*διςταξ*; Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins,
With greater pow'r than she did make them wend
Each way, as she that age's praise did bend. *Stacey.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the *distaff* hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot, with the band;
And Malkin, with her *distaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, The crown of France never falls to the *distaff*.

In my civil government some say the crozier,
Some say the *distaff*, was too busy. *Hewel.*

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF-THISTLE. *n. f.* A species of thistle.

To DI'STA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *distain*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to fully with infamy.

He understood,
That lady, whom I had to me assign'd,
Had both *distain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Fairy Queen.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* its worth,
If he that's prais'd himself bring the praise forth. *Shakspeare.*

Some theologicians desire places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, *distaining* their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir John Hayward.*

DI'STANCE. *n. f.* [*distance*, Fr. *distantiã*, Latin.]

1. *Distance* is space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine. *Adelison on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Adelison.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is still *distance* to give us terms,
And waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato. *Adelison.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his hand assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy flow, thy reverse, thy *distance*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine, and in such bloody *distance*,

That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near't of life. *Shaksf. Macbeth.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*, and won the race. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time. *z. Ffd.*
I help my preface by a precept, to tell that there is ten years *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tillotson.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*, we must be able to know things future. *Smalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milton.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relieve to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us; and the black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Pursued his wiles in the dang'rous race;
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the *distance* d lover dies. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. *adj.* [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heav'n which we behold
Distant so high. *Milton.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

I felt,
Though *distant* from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The wond'rous rock like Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to *distant* sight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own. *Watts.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts.*

3. Remote to a certain degree: as, ten years, ten miles, *distant*.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy levity to custom can reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice so widely *distant* from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscure in modest terms and *distant* phrases; while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Adelison.*

DISTASTE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; distrelish; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.
Bacon's Essays.

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it; the people shewed great murmur and *distaste* at it.
Bacon.
The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also.
Bacon's Henry VII.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*,
Anger, and just rebuke.
With stern *distaste* avow'd,
To their own districts drive the suitor crowd.
Pepe's Odyssey.

To DISTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or distrelish.

Dangerous conceits are in their nature poisons, which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur.
Shakespeare.

2. To dislike; to loathe.

I'd have it come to question;
If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister.
Shakespeare.
I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *distaste* them.
Stirling's fleet.

3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them.
Darvies.

4. To vex; to exasperate; to sour.

The whistling of the winds is better music to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls.
Pope.

DISTASTEFUL. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*.
Glamville.

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people.
Darvies.

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well.
Dryden.

Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament.
Tilley's son.

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence.
Shakespeare's Timon.
The ground might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew.
Brown.

DISTEMPER. *n. f.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases.
Suckling.
It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing.
South.

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.
Raleigh's History.

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*, Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye At capital crimes?
Shakespeare's Henry v.

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries.
Bacon.

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament.
King Charles.

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you.
Waller.

8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*; but
I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well.
Shakespeare.

To DISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To diseafe.

Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed.
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

2. To disorder.

In madness,
Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come
To start my guilt?
Shakespeare's Othello.
He *distemp'ered* himself one night with long and hard study.
Boyl's History of Fluids.

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;
Push'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind.
Dryden.

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.
Dryden.

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distemp'ered* by interest, passion, or partiality.
Addison's Freeholder.

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakespeare.

DISTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.]

Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh's History.

DISTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *distemperate*.]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose.
Shaksp.

They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air.
Abbot.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uprous'd by some *distemperature*.
Shakespeare.

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandame earth, with this *distemperature*,
In passion shook.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how so great *distemperature* did grow.
Daniel.

To DISTEND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.]

To stretch out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary sort of low *distended* fronts, is as unseemly.
Wotton.

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial stores.
Thomson.

DISTENT. *part. pass.* [*distentus*, Latin.]

Spread. Not used.

Some others were new driven and *distent*
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates with eaten ornament.
Spenser.

DISTENT. *n. f.* [from *distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

Those arches are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength.
Wotton.

DISTENTION. *n. f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity.
Boyle.

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*.
Wotton's Architect.

To DISTHRO'NIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throno*.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*.
Fairy Queen.

DISTICH. *n. f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram

consisting only of two verses.
The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems encased in enamelled gold.
Camden's Remains.

The bard, whose *distich* all commends,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend.
Pope.

To DISTILL. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm, in vain.
Pope.

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs *distil*.
Pope.

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates, *distilling* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia.
Raleigh's History.

3. To use a still; to practise the art of distillation.

Have I not seen
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve.
Shaksp.

To DISTIL. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly.
Job.

The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had *distill'd*,
To pure rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd.
Drayton.

From his fair head
Perfumes *distil* their sweets.
Prior.

The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.
Addison.

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire: as, *distilled* spirits.

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it comes to ground;
And that, *distill'd* by magic lights,
Shall raise up artificial sprights. *Shakespeare.*

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

4. To dissolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

DISTILLATION. *n. f.* [*distillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbutn. on Ali.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in, like a strong *distillation* with cloaths. *Shakespeare.*

DISTILLATORY. *adj.* [from *distil.*] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels. *Boyle.*

DISTILLER. *n. f.* [from *distil.*]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT. *n. f.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. Obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ear did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISTINCT. *adj.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Bellarmin faith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Vaquez faith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestituous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Domination hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

DISTINCTION. *n. f.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Passing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakespeare.*

2. Note of difference.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on and covers
all. *Dryden.*

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet to darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error; to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hobbes.*

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick and *distinction* to answer it. *Denham's Sephy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *distinct.*]

1. That marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names,
One common right, the great and lowly claims. *Pope's Ode.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Bacon.*

DISTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distinctive.*]

Particularly; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *distinctively*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

DISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off. *Bacon's Natural History.*

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*,
but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall freight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly* by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Alderson.*

DISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness*, of vision. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.

TO DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguis*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish* is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hobbes.*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,
Whole, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions 'tis. *Prior.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the aëths. *Burke's Theory.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,
Nor can we be *distinguish'd*, by our faces,
For man or master. *Shakespeare.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. *Warren.*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your
years
Hath not yet divid'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward shew! *Shakespeare.*

6. To constitute difference; to specificate; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguish'd* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

TO DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or show the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs, and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Seneca.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diversity.

Impenitent, they left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From gentles, but by circumscription vain. *Milton.*

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale.*

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body. *Boyle.*

A simple idea, being in itself un-compounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguisb.*] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine,
With lays so strong, *distinguish'd*, and divine. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHER. *n. f.* [from *distinguisb.*]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *distinguisbing.*] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishtly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *distinguisb.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTORT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And fo obliquely am caught,
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Swift.*

Now mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

Distorted, all my netter shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do
darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Villoison.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be *distorted* beside the intent of the divine inditer. *Peachum on Poetry.*

DISTORTION. *n. f.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;
He by his tears and by his sighs complains. *Prier.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with
solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who
would be warmed and transported out of them-
selves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthu-
siasm. *Addison's Spectator.*

To DISTRACT. *v. a.* part. pass. *distra-cted*; anciently *distraught*; and sometimes *distraet*. [*distraetus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being *distraet*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea,
—Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiiership you have by land;
Distraet your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To turn from a single direction toward various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the ob-
server, he hopes to *distraet* it by a multiplicity of
the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary con-
siderations; to perplex; to confound;
to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distraet*d. *Psal.*
Come, count, count thou quake, and change
thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again,
As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror?
Shakespeare's Richard III.

It would burst forth; but I recover breath,
And sense *distraet* to know well what I utter. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not af-
flicted with violent passions, or *distraet*d with
immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times
quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise
distraet us! We should, in the quietest retire-
ment, be less able to sleep or meditate than in
the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad; properly, by an un-
settled and vagrant fancy; but, popu-
larly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore throng you hither?—
—To fetch my poor *distraet*d husband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his recovery. *Shaksp.*

Better I were *distraet*,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,
And woe, by wrong imagination, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp.*

She was unable in strength of mind to bear the
grief of his disease, and fell *distraet*d of her
wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distraet*d man fancy himself
a king, and with a right inference require suit-
able attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *adv.* [from *distraet*.]

Madly; frantically.

Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;
For she did speak in starts *distraet*dly. *Shaksp.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *distraet*.]

The state of being *distraet*d; madness.

DISTRACTION. *n. f.* [*distraetio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Begu'd all spies. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention
is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*,
Noise so confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That ran and knew not whither. *Dryden.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of
quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *dis-
tractions*, he has done so much for the advantage
of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some
painful passion.

The insensible passions follow the temper of the
heart; the concupiscible *distractions*, the crisis of
the liver. *Brown.*

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both
their parents expiring together, would have
melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; franticness; loss of the
wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a meer *distraction*:
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shaksp.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his dittertemp'd ears:
Orestes to, with like *distraction* tost,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a
settled *distraction*, and who are that out from all
the pleasures and advantages of human com-
merce. *Atterbury.*

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of
sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other
without improving the confusion and *distraction*
which the king's forces were too much inclined
to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *distraet*.]
Causing perplexity.

Of grown unmindful through *distraetive* cares,
I've stretch'd my aims, and touch'd him un-
wares. *Dryden.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *distringo*,
Latin.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indem-
nification for a debt.

Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor
king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use. *Shaksp.*

2. To vend; to tear. Not in use. *Spens.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to
my superior, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for
the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood, his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the Brush diadem *distrain'd*. *Marvel.*

DISTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *distrain*.] He
that seizes.

DISTRAINT. *n. f.* [from *distrain*.]
Seizure. *Diä.*

DISTRAUGHT. *part. adj.* [from *distraet*.]
*Distraet*d.

He had been a good military man in his days,
but was then *distraught* of his wits. *Camden.*

DISTRESS. *n. f.* [*distress*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure.

He would first demand his debt; and, if he
were not paid, he would straight go and take a
distress of goods and cattle, where he could find
them, to the value. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, some say the soul's secure
Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which
a man is assured to appear in court, or
to pay a debt or duty which he refused.

Cowell.

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes. *Shak.*

These shall be signs in the sun, and in the
moon, and in the stars; and upon earth *distresses* of
nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves
roaring. *Luke.*

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated
by generous minds. *Clarissa.*

To DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush
with calamity.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend
with them in battle. *Duteronomy.*

I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. *2 Sam.*

DISTRESSFUL. *adj.* [*distress* and *full*.]

1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of
misery.

I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shakespeare.*

The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distressful* cries. *Pope.*

Distressful and desolating events, which have
attended the mistakes of politicians, should be
present in their minds. *Watts.*

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Shakespeare.*

To DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.]

To divide among more than two; to
deal out; to dispense.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he distributed the land. *Spenser.*

The spoil got on the Antiates Was not distributed. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
She did distribute her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Julius.*

DISTRIB'UTER. *n. f.* [from *distribute.*] One who deals out any thing; a dispenser.

There were judges and distributors of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and distributor to the parts of those bodies. *Wentward.*

DISTRIB'UTION. *n. f.* [*distributio*, Lat.]

1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution. *Bacon's Essays.*

Providence has made an equal distribution of natural gifts, whereof each creature severally has a share. *L'Esrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the distribution of offices in his disposal. *Swift.*

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable distributions by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury.*

3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish a universal whole into its several kinds of species. *Watts.*

DISTRIB'UTIVE. *adj.* [from *distribute.*]

1. That is employed in assigning to others their portions: as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

If justice will take all, and nothing give, Justice methinks is not distributive. *Dryden.*

Observe the distributive justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. *Swift.*

2. That assigns the various species of a general term.

DISTRIB'UTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distributive.*]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them singly and alone. *Watts' Logick.*

DISTR'ICT. *n. f.* [*districtus*, Latin.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Corwell.*

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, practised all the arts of despotic government in their respective districts. *Addison.*

With stern distaste avow'd,
To their own districts drive the sutor crowd.
Pope's Odyssey.

3. Region; country; territory.

Those districts which between the tropicks lie
The scorching beams, directly darted, fry.
Blackmore.

DISTR'ICTION. *n. f.* [*districtus*, Latin.]

Sudden display. Little used.
A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest *distriction*, and fits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier on the Aspect.*

To DISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust.*] To regard with diffidence; to disside in; not to trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not distrust him. *Wisdom.*

DISTRU'ST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Discredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton.

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,
To have my faith no better understood:
Your soul's above the haecens of *distrust*;
Nothing but love could make you so unjust.
Dryden.

DISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*distrust* and *full.*]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their breasts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corruptors of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks.
Pope.

DISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *distrustful.*]

In a distrustful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *distrustful.*]

The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

To DISTRU'RB. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Lat.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours, to *disturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardships must engage;

Plots and rebellions must *disturb* his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care *disturbs* study.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from.* This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*
His inmost counsels *from* their destin'd aim.
Milton.

DISTRU'RB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattel'd.
Milton.

DISTRU'R'BANCE. *n. f.* [from *disturb.*]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it. *Locke.*

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance.* *Watts.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,
And more that shall befall: innumerable
Disturbances on earth through female snares.
Milton.

DISTU'RBER. *n. f.* [from *disturb.*]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a neediefs *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. *Hooker.*

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled, as *disturbers* of the public tranquillity. *Addison.*

Ye great *disturbers*, who in endless noise,
In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys;
For what is all this bustle, but to shun
Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone.
Granville.

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers.*
Shakspeare.

To DISTRU'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To

turn off; to turn aside. Not in use.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them.
Daniel.

DISVALU'ATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *valuation.*]

Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon.*

To DISVAL'UE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*]

To undervalue; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shakspeare's Meas. for Meas.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vault and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.]

To uncover. *Diſ.*

DISU'NION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *union.*]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion.* *Granville's Sceptis.*

Disunion of the corporal principles, and the vital, causeth death. *Grewo's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain. *Addison's State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest. *Addison on the War.*

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]

1. To separate; to divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To

fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole. *South.*

DISU'NITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *Mere.*

DISU'SAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *usage.*] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker.*

Disu'se. *n. f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use; defectude; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against thee. *Addison's Guardian*.

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not pre-
scibe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecu-
tive years. *Arbutnot.*

To Disu'se. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. To cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though custom now diverts the
course:

As nature's institute is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though *disus'd*. *Dryden's Fables*.
Priam in arms *disus'd* invests his limbs decay'd.
Dryden.

2. To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*;
more properly *from*.

Disuse me *from* the uneasy pain
Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne*.
He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war. *Dryden*.

To Disu'uch. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.]

To destroy the credit of; to contradict.
Every letter he hath writ hath *disuouch'd* ano-
ther. *Shakspeare*.

Diswitt'ed. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*.] De-
prived of the wits; mad; distracted.
Not in use.

She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitt'ed*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Dit. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a
poem; a tune. Obsolete.

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dit*. *F. Queen*.

DITA'tion. *n. f.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The
act of enriching.

Those eastern worshippers intended rather ho-
mage than *ditation*; the blessed virgin comes in
the form of poverty. *Hall's Contemplations*.

DITCH. *n. f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *diik*, Erse.]

1. A trench cut in the ground, usually
between fields.

Some asked for manors, others for acres that
lay convenient for them; that he would pull down
his fences, and level his *ditches*. *Arbutnot*.
Sudden the *ditches* swell, the meadows swim.
Thomson.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water:
used sometimes of a small river in
contempt.

In the great plagues there were seen, in divers
ditches and low grounds about London, many
toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon*.

3. The moat with which a fortress is sur-
rounded.

The *ditches*, such as they were, were altoge-
ther dry, and easy to be pass'd over. *Knolles*.

4. *Ditch* is used, in composition, of any
thing worthless, or thrown away into
ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats
cowdung for sallats, swallows the old rat, and the
ditch dog. *Shakspeare*.

To Ditch. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make a ditch.

I have employed my time, besides *ditching*,
in finishing my travels. *Swift*.

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and
deliver.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.

DITCHER. *n. f.* [from *ditch*.] One who
digs ditches.

You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift*.

DITHYRAMBICK. *n. f.* [*dithyrambus*,
Latin.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in
which anciently, and now among the
Italians, the distraction of ebriety is
imitated.

2. Any poem written with wildness and
enthusiasm.

DITHYRAMBICK. *adj.* Wild; enthu-
siastick.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley*.

DITTA'NDER. *n. f.* The same with *pepper-
wort*.

DITTANY. *n. f.* [*dictamnus*.] A plant.

Dittany hath been renowned, for many ages,
upon the account of its sovereign qualities in me-
dicines. It is generally brought over dry from
the Levant. *Miller*.

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats
eat it when they are shot with darts. *Moré*.

DITTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung;
adapted to musick.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they
roar. *Milton*.

DITTY. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem
to be sung; a song.

Although we lay altogether aside the conside-
ration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of
sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from
the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is,
by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly avail-
able to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is
there troubled. *Hooker*.

Being young, I framed to the harp
Many an English *ditty* lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakf*.
Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ting,
And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandy*.

His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damfels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a summer's day. *Milton*.

Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute;
Rough satyrs danc'd. *Milton*.

They will be fighting and singing under thy in-
exorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call
thee cruel. *Dryden*.

DIVA'n. *n. f.* [an Arabick or Turkish
word.]

1. The council of the oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled: used commonly
in a sense of dislike.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton*.

Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*. *Pope*.

To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*,
Latin.] To be parted into two; to
become bifid.

The partitions are strained across: one of them
divaricates into two, and another into several
small ones. *Woodward*.

To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into
two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the
throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there
divaricated, after the same manner as the sperma-
tick vessels. *Grew*.

DIVARICA'TION. *n. f.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop
at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which
hand their masters will take. *Roy*.

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *diva-
rication*, the curse is plainly specified. *Erasm*.

To DIVE. *v. n.* [*ðippan*, Saxon]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a di-
ver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and swimmeth
upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or
less. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Around our pole the spiny dragon glides,
And, like a winding stream, the bears divides,
The lefs and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the southern sea. *Dryden*.

That the air in the blood-vessels of live bo-
dies has a communication with the outward air,
I think, seems plain from the experiments of hu-
man creatures being able to bear air of much
greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon
the tops of mountains, provided the changes be
made gradually. *Arbutnot*.

2. To go under water in search of any
thing.

Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the
lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them,
when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raibigh*.

The knave deserves it, when he tempts the
main,
Where fully fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Luc*.

3. To go deep into any question, doctrine,
or science.

The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most
high,
Seeking man's pow'rs, have found his weakness
such. *Dantes*.

He performs all this out of his own furd,
without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a
supply. *Dryden*.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond those
simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of
things, we fall presently into darkness and ob-
scurity. *Locke*.

You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore*.

You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts.
Philips.

4. To immerge into any business or
condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can distinguish. *Shakspeare's Richard III*.

5. To depart from observation; to sink.

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shakspeare*.

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr, I must
name;
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame. *Denham*.

To DIVE'LL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To
pull; to separate; to sever.

They begin to separate; and may be easily *di-
velled* or parted asunder. *Brown's Vulg. Eri*.

DI'VER. *n. f.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.
Perseverance gains the *diver's* prize. *Pope*.

2. One that goes under water in search of
treasure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and
fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of
shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the
deep, screened from our sight. *Woodward*.

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or
study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no
superficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into
causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. *Newton's Architecture*.

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.]
To tend various ways from one point.

Homogenous rays, which flow from several
points of any object and fall perpendicularly on
any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge*
from so many points. *Newton*.

DIVERGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one. Out of use.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel.

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old; then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty.

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed.

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour upon the aëtion of spring-water.

DIVERSE. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *divers* one from another.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diffused.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his.

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Divers, detaching contact.

To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light fly *diverse*, tost in air.

DIVERSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours.

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified.

To DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture.

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much *diversified*.

DIVERSTON. *n. f.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diverston* of it to the sprouts that were not forward.

Bacon's Natural History.

I have ranked this *diversion* of christian practice among the effects of our contentions.

Decay of Piety.

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fatunes, honours, friends,

Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself.

Denham's Sophy.

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversion* seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,
And the *diversions* of your youth forget.

Waller.

In the book of games and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed.

Addison's Spectator.

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversions* to readers.

Addison's Freeholder.

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. *n. f.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.

Hooker.

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and, not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety.

South.

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension.

Arbutnot.

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches.

Hooker.

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it.

Rogers.

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*.

Locke.

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day.

Pope.

DIVERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have, as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid.

Hooker.

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed.

Bacon.

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted.

Bacon.

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection.

Watson.

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diversly* understood.

Ruleigh.

William's arm

Could nought avail, however sam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* assay'd
To curb his power.

Philips.

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we fall;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Pope.

To DIVERT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother.

Shak.

Knots, by the conflux of the meeting sap,
Infect the found pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and errant, from his course of growth.

Shakspere.

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord.

Locke.

They *diverted* saillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.

Addison.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of retransmissibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet, the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*.

Newton.

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided, and *diverted* their power some other way.

Davies on Ireland.

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!

Milton.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.

Addison on Italy.

Maro's muse, not wholly bent

On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsel.

Philips.

4. To please; to exhilarate. See **DIVERSION**.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers.

Swift.

5. To subvert; to destroy; in *Shakspere*, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrors,

Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.

Shaksp.

DIVERTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness.

Walton.

To DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr. *diverto*, Latin.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. Little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word *salt*.

Dryden.

DIVERTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. Not much in use.

How fond soever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove naught which ends in heaviness.

Government of the Tongue.

DIVERTIVE. *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.

Rogers.

To DIVEST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, French.]

The English word is therefore more properly written *devest*. See **DEVEST**. To strip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divests*;
His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed crests,

Denham.

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVESTURE. *n. f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off.

The *divestiture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed. *Rev't.*

DIVISIBLE. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. Not used.

How could communities maintain Peaceful commerce from *divisible* shores? *Shakspeare.*

DIVIDANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. Not in use.

Two n'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividents*, touch with several fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

TO DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.
Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. *1 Kings.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryden.*

They were *divided* into little independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Genesis.*

You must go
Where seas, and winds, and descarts will *divide*
you. *Dryden.*

3. To disunite by discord.

There shall five in one house be *divided*. *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in shares.
Then in the midst a tearing groan did break
The name of Antony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakspeare.*

Divide the prey into two parts; between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle; and between all the congregation. *Numbers.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

TO DIVIDE. *v. n.*

1. To part; to founder.
2. To break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers *divide*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

DIVIDEND. *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.
Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividents*. *Deacy of Piety.*

If on such petty merits you confer
So vast a prize, let each his portion share:
Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomedes will fall. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVIDER. *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.
According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you. *Luke.*

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath,

by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*dividuis*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,
With thousand thousand stars! *Milton.*

DIVINATION. *n. f.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel. *Numbers.*

His countenance did imprint an awe,
And naturally all souls to his did bow;
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where sov'reign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings. *Addison.*

2. Conjectural preface or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

DIVINE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.
Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.
The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Instructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackm.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divinest* and the richest mind,
Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. Prefageful; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Mist'gave him; he the fault'ring-measure felt. *Milton.*

DIVINE. *n. f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *Shakspeare.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour. *Racon's Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. *Swift.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*. *Denham.*

TO DIVINE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow; to preface.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shakspeare.*

TO DIVINE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

Then is Caesar and he knit together.—If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so. *Shakspeare.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mic.*

2. To feel prefaces.

Th' secret powers
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lid will prove our country's bliss. *Shakspeare.*

3. To conjecture; to guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryden.*

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*
The seeming toy was not for nought delig'd. *Dryden.*

In change of torment would be ease:
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no vulture like despair. *Granville.*

DIVINELY. *adv.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly *divine* faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired. *Locke.*

This topic was very fully and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milton.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Creech.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addison.*

DIVINENESS. *n. f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is humane? *Greco.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy. *Shakspeare.*

DIVINER. *n. f.* [from *To divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

This dudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dronio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shakspeare.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceipts in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVINERESS. *n. f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.

The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which sinister destinies ordain
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVINITY. *n. f.* [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God ; deity ; godhead.
As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*
When he attributes *divinity* to other things
than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of partici-
pation. *Stirlingfleet.*
2. God ; the Deity ; the Supreme Being ;
the Cause of causes.
'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*
3. False god.
Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beauteous *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*
4. Celestial being.
God doubtless can govern this machine he
could create, by more direct and easy methods
than employing these subservient *divinities*.
Cheyne.
5. The science of divine things ; theology.
Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shakespeare.
Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting error. *Shakespeare.*
Among hard words I number those which are
peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a science. *Swift.*
6. Something supernatural.
They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers,
either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shaksp.*
- DIVISIBLE.** *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.]
Capable of being divided into parts ;
discernible ; separable.
When we frame in our minds any notion of
matter, we conceive nothing else but extension
and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible*
and passive. *Bentley.*
- DIVISIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*divisibilit *, Fr.] The
quality of admitting division or separa-
tion of parts.
The most palpable absurdities will prefs the
asserters of infinite *divisibility*. *Glanville.*
This will easily appear to any one, who will
let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of
space, or *divisibility* of matter. *Locke.*
- DIVISIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *divisible*.]
Divisibility.
Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion,
and the indefinite *divisibleness* of matter. *Boyle.*
- DIVISION.** *n. f.* [*divisio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing any thing into
parts.
2. The state of being divided.
Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and
commanded it to part asunder, and to make a
division betwixt the waters. *2 Esdras.*
3. That by which any thing is kept apart ;
partition.
4. The part which is separated from the
rest by dividing.
If we look into communities and *divisions* of
men, we observe that the discreet man, not the
witty, guides the conversation. *Addison.*
5. Disunion ; discord ; difference.
There was a *division* among the people, he-
cause of him. *John.*
As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were
our differences the product of heat, they would,
like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool
season to cement them. *Decay of Piety.*
6. One of the parts into which a discourse
is distributed.
In the *divisions* I have made, I have endea-
voured, the best I could, to govern myself by
the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

- Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few
and clear words as you can, otherwise I never
can be able to retain them. *Swift.*
7. Space between the notes of musick, or
parts of a musical composition ; just time.
Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bowery,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute. *Shaksp.*
Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not
making a note, even when our thoughts are totally
engaged elsewhere. *Glanville.*
 8. Distinction.
I will put a *division* between my people and
thy people. *Exodus.*
 9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or
parting of any number or quantity
given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*
 10. Subdivision ; distinction of the general
into species.
Abound
In the *division* of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 - DIVISOR.** *n. f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The num-
ber given, by which the dividend is di-
vided ; the number which shows how
many parts the dividend is to be divided
into.
DIVORCE. *n. f.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *di-
vortium*, Latin.]
1. The legal separation of husband and
wife.
Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and
wife, made before a competent judge, on due
cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof
made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed
betwixt the emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden.*
 2. Separation ; disunion.
Such motions may occasion a farther alienation
of mind, and *divorce* of affections, in her, from
my religion. *King Charles.*
These things, to be a bastard, and to be born
out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one
with the other ; and 'tis hard to make *divorce*
between those things that are so near in nature to
each other, as being convertible terms. *Ayliffe.*
 3. The sentence by which a marriage is
dissolved.
4. The cause of any penal separation.
Go with me, like good angels, to my end ;
And, as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
 - TO DIVORCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To separate a husband or wife from the
other.
2. To force asunder ; to separate by vio-
lence.
Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these
two sentences, the former of which doth shew
how the latter is restrained, and, not marking the
former, to conclude by the latter of them ?
Hooker.
The continent and the island were continued
together, within men's remembrance, by a
drawbridge ; but are now *divorced* by the down-
fallen cliffs. *Casco's Survey of Cornwall.*
So seem'd her youthful soul not eas'ly forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a feat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*
 3. To separate from another.
If thou wert not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepolch'ring on adulteress. *Shakespeare.*
If so be it were possible, that all other orna-
ments of mind might be had in their full per-

- fection, nevertheless the mind that should pos-
sels them, *divorced* from piety, could be but a
spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*
4. To take away ; to put away.
I dare not make myself so gilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to : nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakespeare.*
Aerial failure the lungs with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns *divorce*.
Blackmore.
 - DIVORCEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *divorce*.]
Divorce ; separation of marriage.
Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in
her hand, and send her out of his house. *Deut.*
 - DIVORCER.** *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] The
person or cause which produces *divorce*
or separation.
Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance,
the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond.*
 - DIURETICK.** *adj.* [*diureticus*.] Having
the power to provoke urine.
Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils
of emollient vegetables, that relax the *urinary*
passages ; such as relax ought to be tried before
such as force and stimulate. Those emollients
ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them
from perspiring, and on empty stomachs.
Arbutnot.
Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her *diuretick* strains. *Young.*
 - DIURNAL.** *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the day.
We observe in a day, which is a short year,
the greatest heat about two in the afternoon,
when the sun is past the meridian, which is the
diurnal solstice, and the same is evident from the
thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton.*
 2. Constituting the day.
Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours ?
Prior.
 3. Performed in a day ; daily ; quoti-
dian.
The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rowl'd
Diurnal. *Milton.*
The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun
have been, from the beginning of nature, con-
stant, regular, and universally observable by all
mankind. *Locke.*
 - DIURNAL.** *n. f.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A jour-
nal ; a day-book.
DIURNALLY. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.]
Daily ; every day.
As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally*
communicate them to the publick. *Tatler.*
 - DIUTURNITY.** *n. f.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.]
Length of duration.
Such a coming, as it might be said that that
generation should not pass till it was fulfilled,
they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 - TO DIVULGE.** *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]
1. To publish ; to make publick ; to re-
veal to the world.
Men are better contented to have their com-
mendations suppressed, than the contrary much
divulged. *Hooker.*
I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so
seeming mistress Page, and *divulge* Page himself
for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shakespeare.*
These answers, in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believ'd.
Dryden.
You are deprived of the right over your own
sentiments, of the privilege of every human crea-
ture, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*
The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the

dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and divulge to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God, Looking on th' earth, with approbation marks The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n To all his angels, who with true applause Recount his praises. *Milton.*

DIVULGER. *n. f.* [from *divulge.*] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers.*

King Charles.

DIVULSION. *n. f.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away.

Aristotle, in his Ethics, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO DIZEN. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight.*] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen; For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen.

Swift.

DIZZARD. *n. f.* [from *dizzy.*] A block-head; a fool. *Diſ.*

DIZZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads. *Glanville.*

DIZZY. *adj.* [δύρι, δύριζ, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain Surpris'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam In darkness. *Milton.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! *Shak.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain? Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude, Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

TO DIZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout, Which shipmen do the hurricano call, Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear In his descent, than shall my prompted sword Falling on Dionide. *Shakſpeare.*
To divide him inventorially, would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakſpeare.*

TO DO. *v. a.* Thou *doſt*, he *doth* or *does*; preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. [don, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*
Flee evil, and *do* good. *Pſalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small; And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou mayst die so too; To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince, *Do* a fair message to his kingly ears? *Shakſp.*

Pindarus is come

To *do* you salutation from his master. *Shakſp.*
The jury prayed of the fenate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences. *Bacon.*

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser.*
Nought can quench mine inly flaming side, Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire, Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *Fairy Q.*

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts.*

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waded indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame. *Shakſpeare.*

If there be any good thing to be *done*, That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me, Speak to me. *Shakſpeare.*
'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain: She *did* me right, and satisfied my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort: commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jerem.*

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Samuel.*
Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall be accepted and rewarded as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Atterbury.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *2 Timothy.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much to *do* with steams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts? My humble lot had cast me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much that a jest with a sad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakſpeare.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;

And whilst we breathe, take him to *do* him dead. *Shakſpeare.*

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy, Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia, The battle *done*, and they within our power, Shall never see his pardon. *Shakſpeare.*

Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*; but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*, To their huge pots of boiling palie would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

They *did* their work and din'd. *Prior.*
When all is *done*, there is no man can seize his own interest better than by serving God. *Tillotson.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death? *Shakſpeare.*

The lord Aubrey Vere

Was *done* to death. *Shakſpeare.*

16. The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

TO DO. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they alter the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done by*. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude: only in the compound preterit.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place. *Spectator.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practise: only in the compound preterit.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done with* them. *Stillington.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections. *Dryden.*

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *doſt* thou? —The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall *do* without him. *Adriſon.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier.*

6. To deal with.

No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

7. **TO DO** is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word: as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come not*.

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do* A naked gud, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*. *Tillotson.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

8. **DO** is a word of vehement command, or earnest request: as, *help me, do; make haste, do*.

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Tyler.*

—Loose me.—I will free thee. *Dryden.*

—*Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden.*

9. **TO DO** is put before verbs sometimes

expletively: as, *I do love, or I love; I did love, or I loved.*

The Turks do acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first Person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest.

Bacon's Holy War.

This just reproach their virtue does excite.

Dryden.

Expletives their feeble aid do join.

Pepe.

10. Sometimes emphatically: as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Pardition catch my soul

But I do love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again.

Shakespeare.

11. Sometimes by way of opposition: as, *I did love him, but scorn him now.*

To DOAT. v. n. See To DOTE.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

The ashine feast of low-thistles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most docible age.

Milton.

DO'CIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general.

Walton's Angler.

DOCILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.

Elk's Voyages.

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile* to the secret arts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill.

Prior.

DOCILITY. *n. f.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.

South.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? the *docility* of an elephant, and the insistency of a camel for travelling in deserts?

Grew.

DOCK. *n. f.* [*docca*, Saxon.] A plant; a weed.

The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb.

Miller.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.

Shakespeare.

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than yon tall dock that rises to thy nose:
Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again; but
know,

Love rooted out, again will never grow.

Swift.

DOCK. *n. f.*

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula.

Grew's Museum.

DOCK. *n. f.* [as some imagine, of *δοκίμω*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

The boatwain and mariner may bring religion to what dock they please.

Howel.

There are docks for their galleys and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations.

Addison.

To DOCK. v. a. [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass.

Swift.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET. *n. f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

Dict.

DOCTOR. *n. f.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import, it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil doctor,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring.

Shakespeare.

Then stood there up one in the council,
A Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of laws.

Acti.

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle doctors scriptures made their pride,
Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes.

Denham.

Each profelyte would vote his doctor best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest.

Dryden.

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By medicine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will seize the doctor too.

Shakespeare.

How does your patient, doctor?—
—Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with thick coming fancies.

Shakespeare.

Children will not take those medicines from the doctor's hand, which they will from a nurse or mother.

Gov. of Tongue.

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe,
That men may die without a double bribe;
Let them, but under their superiors, kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody bill.

Dryden.

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor at it in good earnest.

Collin.

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the doctor.

Swift.

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest doctor in the school.

Digby of Bodies.

To DOCTOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To physick; to cure: to treat with medicines. A low word.

DOCTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure.

Hakewell.

DOCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the professorship and the doctorship.

Clarendon.

DOCTRINAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the doctrinal proposition, which shall be our subject.

South.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a doctrinal instrument.

Hooker.

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other doctrinal means besides destitute of vital efficacy?

Hooker.

DOCTRINAL. *n. f.* Something that is part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in scripture, can be said in doctrinals to deny Christ.

South.

DOCTRINALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrine*.]

In the form of doctrine; positively, as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing doctrinally concerning these points.

Ray.

DOCTRINE. *n. f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or matter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and doctrine, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not, either at one time or other.

Hooker.

You are the sons of clergy, who bring all their doctrines fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them.

Asterbury.

That great principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other.

Watts.

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his doctrine.

Mark.

DOCUMENT. *n. f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and document for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors.

Bacon.

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at one time.

Watts.

2. Precept, in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial documents men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard.

Government of the Tongue.

It is not unnecessary to digest the documents of ereking authors into several classes.

Harvey.

DODDER. *n. f.* [*souteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner*.]

Dodder is a singular plant; when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away.

From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment.

Hill.

DO'DDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererescant plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whose boughs encompass round

The household gods, and shade the holy ground.

Dryden's Æneid.

The peasants were enjoy'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to find.

Dryden's Fables.

DODECAGON. *n. f.* [*dodeka* and *γωνία*.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMORION. n. f. [*δωδεκάτημοριον*.]
The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd:

Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows straight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole and one half portion of the signs.

Creech.

To DONGE. v. n. [probably corrupted from *dog*; to shift, and play sly tricks, like a dog.] The word in all its senses is low and vulgar.

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retentions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to huggle and *dodge* in the amends.

Hale's Contemplation.

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God.

South.

2. To shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.

Milton.

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; the *dodg'd* with me above thirty years.

Addison.

The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or t' other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time.

Swift.

DO'DKIN. n. f. [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin, or little doot; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *doitkin*.

Lily's Grammar construed.

DO'DMAN. n. f. The name of a fish.

Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the hodmandod or *do'dman*, and the tortoise.

Bacon.

DOE. n. f. [*da*, Saxon; *daa*, Danish; *dama*, Latin.] A she deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,

While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,

And give it food.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Bucks have horns, *does* none.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The fearful *doe*

And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go.

Dryden's Virgil.

DOE. n. f. [from *To do*.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into

The world, but he has done his *doe*.

Hudibras.

DO'ER. n. f. [from *To do*.]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou injustice art,

That tort'rest both the *doer* and distress.

Daniel.

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption.

South.

2. Actor; agent.

Since thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten.

Hocker.

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs.

Sidney.

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not my lord, we will not stand to prate;

Talkers are no good *doers*; be assur'd,

We go to use our hands, and not our tongues.

Shakespeare.

They are great speakers but small *doers*; greater in shew than in deed.

Knoles' History.

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only.

Common Prayer.

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom.

Hroker.

DOES. The third person from *do*, for *doth*.

Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between those countries.

Locke.

To DOFF. v. a. [from *do off*.] The word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

1. To put off drefs.

You have deceiv'd our trust,

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,

To crouch our old limbs in ungentle sleep.

Shakespeare's Henry iv.

Doff those links.

Nature, in awe to him,

Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,

With her great master so to sympathize.

That judge is hot, and *doff's* his gown.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Alcides *doff's* the lion's tawny hide.

Rowe.

2. To strip; to divest of any thing.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear

Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?

Heav'n's king, who *doff's* himself our flesh to wear,

Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.

Craharw

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, and make women fight,

To *doff* their dire distresses.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device,

Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency,

than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Away, I will not have to do with you.—

—Canst thou so *doff* me?

Shakespeare.

DOG. n. f. [*dogge*, Dutch; *canis*, Lat.]

1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bull-dog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as taste both every passion:

Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and vary of their masters,

As knowing naught, like *dogs*, but following.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*?

Locke.

The clamour roars of men, and boys and *dogs*.

Thompson.

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dogdays.

Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It parts the twins and erab, the *dog* divides

And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides.

Creech.

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a passion so confus'd,

So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets.

Shaksp.

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.

Philippians.

4. To give or send to the *DOGS*; to throw away. To go to the *DOGS*; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,

Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs*?

Pope.

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species: as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes.

Shakespeare.

The same ill taste of sense will serve to join

Dog foxes in the yoke, and shear the swine.

Dryden.

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness: as, *dog* rose.

To DOG. v. a. [from the noun.] To hunt, as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like his murderer.

Shaksp.

I, his spiteful Juno, sent him forth

From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,

Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.

Shakespeare.

Sorrow *dogging* sin,

Afflictions soited.

I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,

Let some ill-greeting touch attempt the person

Of our renowned sifter.

These spiritual joys are *dogged* by no sad sequels.

Glanville.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid

through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure.

Pope.

Hate *dogs* their rise, and insult mocks their fall.

Vanity of Human Wishes.

DOG-FISHER. n. f. [*dog* and *fisher*.] A kind of fish.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.

Walton.

DOG-TEETH. n. f. [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*.

Arbutnot in Aliments.

DOG-TRICK. n. f. [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; furly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*;

I'll make you know your rider.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

DO'GBANE. n. f. [*dog* and *bane*.] A plant.

Miller.

DOGBERRY-TREE. A kind of cherry.

DOGBOLT. n. f. [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for *dogs*.

His only solace was, that now

His *dogbolt* torture was so low,

That either it must quickly end,

Or turn about again, and mend.

Hudibras.

DO'GBRIAR. n. f. [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynosbato.

DO'G CHEAP. adj. [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as *dog's* meat; cheap as the offal bought for *dogs*.

Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*?

Dryden.

DO'GDAYS. n. f. [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets

with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

DOG'DRAW. *n. f.* [*dog* and *draw.*] A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Corwell.*

DOGE. *n. f.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

DOG'FISH. *n. f.* [from *dog* and *fish.*] Another name for a shark
It is part of the jaw of a shark, or *dogfish.* *Woodward.*

DOG'FLY. *n. f.* [*dog* and *fly.*] A voracious biting fly.

Thomp-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;

These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dog-fly*, what's the cause
Thou makest gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad.*

DOG'GED. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; four; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports.

Shakespeare's King John.
Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shaksp.*
Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged.* *Hudibras.*

DOG'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

DOG'GEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

DOG'GER. *n. f.* [from *dog*, for its meanness. *Skinner.*] A small ship with one mast.

DOG'GEREL. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses.

Then hasten Og and Dog to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse to all succeeding times
Shall live, in spite of their own *doggerel* rhymes *Dryden*

Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,
And in his sphere may judge all *doggerel* rhyme. *Dryden.*

It is a dispute among the critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in *doggerel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addison's Spectator.*

DOG'GEREL. *n. f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *doggerel*, or who pin'd in prose. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The vilest *doggerel* Grabstreet sends
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DOG'GISH. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Churlish; brutal.

DOG'HEARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakspere.*

DOG'GGLE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakspere.*

But could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here
You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd *doghole* ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

DOG'KENNEL. *n. f.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dog-kennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*

I am desir'd to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler.*

DOG'LOUSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *louse.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOG'MA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden.*

2. [In canon law.] *Dogma* is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma.*] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thorative; magisterial;
positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom prosperously adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle.*

I said by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way which is so much his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*

Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator.*

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically* in a controversy, which I look never to see decided. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being *dogmatical*; magisterialness; mock authority.

DOGMA'TIST. *n. f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. *Glanville.*

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts.*

To DOG'MATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*]

To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools, impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmerc.*

DOGMA'TIZER. *n. f.* [from *dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on papists or protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

DOG'ROSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrecence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance. *Desham.*

DOG'SLEEP. *n. f.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who rais'd an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dog sleep.* *Addison.*

DOG'SMEAT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dogsmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

DOG'STAR. *n. f.* [*dog* and *star*; *canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

All shun the raging *dogstar's* sultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Addison.*

DOG'STOOTH. *n. f.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant. *Miller.*

DOG'TROT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

DOGWE'ARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogweary.* *Shakspere.*

DOG'WOOD. *n. f.* A species of cornelian cherry.

DOI'LY. *n. f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a *doily* suit, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

DOI'NGS. *n. f.* [from *To do.*] This word has hardly any singular.]

1. Things done; events; transactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
—But how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air! *Shaksp.*

2. Feats; actions; good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all *Zelmana's doings*, speeches, and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney.*

If I'm tradue'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*, let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakspere.*

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,
And testified against their ways. *Milton.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with curtesy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; dispensation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man
to wade far into the *doings* of the Must High. *Hicksc.*

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.
Shall there be then, in the mean while, no doings?
Hooker.
6. Festivity; merriment: as, jolly doings.
7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low mean language.
After such miraculous doings, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms.
Swift.

DOIT. *n. f.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doight*, Erse.]
A small piece of money.
When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.
Shakespeare's Tempus.
In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit*.
Pope.

DOLE. *n. f.* [from *deal*; *dælan*, Sax.]
1. The act of distribution or dealing.
It was your preformise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shakespeare.
The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a custody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the owner.
Bacon.

At her general *dole*,
Each receives his ancient soul.
Cleveland.

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.
Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole*,
say I; every man to his business.
Shakespeare.
Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be 's *dole*.
Hudibras.

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity.
They had such firm dependence on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So sure the *dole*, to ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall.
Dryden.

Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Blows dealt out.
What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way?
Milton.

5. [from *dolor*.] Grief; sorrow; misery.
Obsolete.
Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father,
making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping.
Shaksp.
Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife.
Shakespeare's Hamlet
They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense,
Dole with delight.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

To DOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute.
Diç.

DOLE. *n. f.* Void space left in tillage.
Diç.

DOLEFUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]
1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.
She earnestly entreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour.
Sidney.
For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread so *doleful* lay.
Spenser.
With scrowed face, and *doleful* wuine, they only ply with senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances.
South.

Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,
And in those ardent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins.
Dryden.

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.
How oft my *doleful* sire cried to me, tarry,
son,
When first he spied my love!
Sidney.

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorifick.
It watereth the heart to the end it may
fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full
of magnanimity and courage; serveth as a most
approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy
accidents, which befall men in this present life.
Hooker.

No light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to discover lights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell!
Milton.
Happy the mortal man, who now at last
Has through this *doleful* vale of misery past;
Who to his destin'd stage has carried on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down.
Prior.

DO'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *doleful* manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

DO'LEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doleful*.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulousness.
3. Dismalness.

DO'LESOME. *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; *doleful*.
Hell-ward bending o'er the beach desery
The *dolefome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope.

DO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *dolefome*.] In a *dolefome* manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. [from *dolefome*.] Gloom; melancholy; dismalness.

DOLL. *n. f.*
1. A contraction of Dorothy.
Doll Tear-sheet.
Shakespeare.
2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR. [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.
He disburs'd
Ten thousand *dollars* for our gen'ral use.
Shaksp.

DOLORIFICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That causes grief or pain.
The pain retained, dissipating that vapour
which obstructed the nerves, and giving the
dolorifick motion free passage again.
Ray.
This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid,
is insensible, and not *dolorifick*.
Arbutn. on Air.

DO'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]
1. Sorrowful; *doleful*; dismal; gloomy; impressing sorrow.
We are taught, by his example, that the presence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy.
Hooker.
You take me in too *dolorous* a sense:
I spake t' you for your comfort.
Shakespeare.
Though many a dark and dreary vale
They pass'd and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and
shades of death.
Milton.
Talk not of *ruling* in this *dolorous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cried, can ease my
doom.
Pope.

2. Painful.
Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than
the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion.
More's Antidote against Atheism.

DO'LOUR. *n. f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]
1. Grief; sorrow.
I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shaksp. care.

2. Lamentation; complaint.
Never troubling him either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* *dolorous* discourses of their own and other folks misfortunes.
Sidney.

3. Pain; pang.
A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolorous* of death.
Bacon.

DO'LPHIN. *n. f.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.
His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they flew'd his back above
The clement they liv'd in.
Shaksp. Lear.
Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and
dolphins.
Peacham.

DOLT. *n. f.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull; a loggerhead.
Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect
To those high pow'rs, which idly sit above.
Sidney.

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh gull, oh *dolt*,
As ignorant as dirt!
Shakespeare's Othello.
Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;
They neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away.
Hudibras.
Wood's adul'trate copper,
Which, as he scatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Mistook at first for thunder-bolts.
Swift.

DO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.
Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown that
ever was without the privilege of a bauble.
Sidney.

DO'MABLE. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.
Diç.

DOMA'IN. *n. f.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]
1. Dominion; empire.
Rome's great emperor, whose wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r.
Milton.
Ocean trembles for his green *domain*.
Thomson.

2. Possession; estate.
A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains*.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

DOME. *n. f.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]
1. A building; a house; a fabrick.
Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning strike the *dome* again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd.
Prior.
Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Assur'd in my faith, a friendly guest;
Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOMESTICAL. } *ali.* [*domesticus*, La-
DOMESTICK. } *tin.*]
1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.
The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and supplies than *domestical*; such as that which the prophet implieth, saying, Can a mother forget her child?
Hooker.

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clarissa*.

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestick* celebration of the pass-over, they divided supper into two courses. *Hooker*.
Beholding thus, O happy as a queen!
We cry; but thist the gaudy, flatt'ring scene,
View her at home in her *domestick* light,
For thither she must come, at least at night. *Granville*.

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestick* animal. *Addison*.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Domestick evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them. *Hooker, Dedication*.

Equality of two *domestick* pow'rs
Breeds ferocious faction. *Shakspeare*.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these *domestick* and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.

Such they were who might presume 'have done
Much for the king and honour of the state;
Having the chiefest actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domestick*, of late. *Daniel*.

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs must needs be, who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by *domestick* dissensions. *King Charles*.

TO DOMESTICATE. *v. a.* [from *domestick*.] To make *domestick*; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa*.

DOMESTICK. *n. f.* One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too. *South*.

TO DOMIFY. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame. *Diſ.*

DOMINANT. *adj.* [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

TO DOMINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream. *Dryden*.

DOMINATION. *n. f.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp
The *domination*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppress'd boy. *Shakspeare, King John*.

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximins traded with the Goths in the product of his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity; whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjust *domination* of Opilius Macrinus. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the powers therein,

By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aspiring *dominations*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, principdoms, virtues, pow'rs! *Milton*.

DOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent. *Diſ.*

DOMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-west part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty martial, and courageous. *Camden's Remains*

TO DOMINEER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.]

To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without controll.

Go to the feast, revel, and *domineer*,
Carouse full measure. *Shakspeare*.

The voice of conscience now is low and weak,
chastising the passions, as old Eli did his lustful *domineering* sons. *South*.

Both would their little ends secure;
He sighs for freedom, the for pow'r:
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior*.

DOMINICAL. *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.]

That notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to thew the epacts, and that of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations. *Heller on Time*.

DOMINION. *n. f.* [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exercise, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton*.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton*.

Blest use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty wheoce *dominion* springs. *Tickel*.

2. Power; right of possession or use,

without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that,
which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke*.

3. Territory; region; district: considered as subject.

The donations of bishopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's usurped authority was at the highest. *Darvies on Ireland*.

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind, and to have *dominion* over things confused and transient. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers. *Colossians*.

DON. *n. f.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spanish title for a gentleman: as, *Don* Quixote. It is with us used ludicrously.

To the great *dons* of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden*.

TO DON. *v. a.* [*To do on*.] To put on; to invest with: the contrary to *doſſ*.

Obſolete.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue. *Fairfax*.

Her helm the virgin *don'd*. *Fairfax*.

What! should I *don* this robe, and trouble you. *Shakspeare*.

DONARY. *n. f.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION. *n. f.* [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being so alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South*.

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all. *Raleigh's Essays*.

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd;
Other *donation* none thou canst produce. *Milton*.

DONATIVE. *n. f.* [*donatif*, French; from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker*.

They were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty. *Dryden*.

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man,

without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowell*.

Never did people carry double truer;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleaveland*.

DONE. The part. pass. of *To do*.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof whoſo did eat, estoons did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us
all to dye. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.

DONE. a kind of interjection. The word

by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager? *Shakspeare's Tempest*.

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
—*Done*: but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleaveland*.

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent,
was to be the judge. *L'Eſtrange*.

DONJON. *n. f.* [now corrupted to *dun-geon*, from *dominionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*. It is now used of subterraneous prisons.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *dungeon*,
Wherein the knights were in prison,
Was evin joyant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer*.

DONOR. *n. f.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teneuing ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Fivernal*.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury*.

DONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,
Your bosom-friends, as you suppose;
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donship* out o' th' mire. *Hudibras*.

DOODLE. *n. f.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*: *faincant*.] A trifler; an idler.

TO DOOM. *v. a.* [deman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didst not *doom*
Su strictly, but much more to pity incline.
Milton.

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.
Smith.

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the fire
Of such another son. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.
Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Abolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death,
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave.
Shakspeare.

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Lætan land.
Dryden's Æneid.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign.
Granville.

DOOM. *n. f.* [*dom*, Sax. *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death.
Shakspeare.

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* applied,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.
Milton.

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe. *Milton.*

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all
Hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to
answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall
receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him.
Locke.

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out:
Strew good luck, o'uphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand till the perpetual *doom*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently us'd.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy, for 'tis Clifford.
Shakspeare.

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her *doom*.
Dryden's Illiad.

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*;
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.
Pope.

DOOMSDAY. *n. f.* [*doom* and *day*.]

1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out,
and run,
As it were *doomsday*. *Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be
out of date until *doomsday*. *Brown.*

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-faults day is my body's *doomsday*. *Shakspeare.*

DOOMSDAY-BOOK. *n. f.* [*doomsday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Dances also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book*. *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. f.* [*door*, *dupe*, Saxon; *dorris*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses, and *gates* of cities or public buildings; except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free will open flew. *Fairy Q.*
In the side, a *door*

Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To the same end men several paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*
For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a house: often in the plural, *doors*.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air,
and another of the same kind and bigness within *doors*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm,
and so go naked; whether his house be firm,
and live without *doors*. *Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the second door in the street, where he will see Parnel. *Arbutnot.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*,
and never fall the actions of their own species,
push at those who approach them with their foreheads.
Addison's Spectator.

The fultan entered again the peasant's house,
and turned the owner out of *doors*. *Addison.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear;
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year.
Dryden.

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security. *Hammond.*

5. Out of DOOR, or DOORS. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,

With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To servile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are out of *door*.
Dryden's Persius.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of *doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. At the DOOR of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my *door*. *Dryden.*

7. Next DOOR to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Esperance.*

DOORCASE. *n. f.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is enclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood atwart two other pieces. *Mexon.*

DOORKEEPER. *n. f.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *door-keeper* in God's

house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants. *Taylor's Preface.*

DO'QUET. *n. f.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

DORMANT. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant*; or, should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach. *Grew's Museum.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*. *Brown.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together. *Bacon.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old *dormant* windows must confess
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glass. *Cleveland.*

DO'RMITORY. *n. f.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.]

1. A place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories*. *Mortimer.*

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cæmeteria*, and in English *dormitories*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DO'RMOUSE. *n. f.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little less than dead: more dulness hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben Jonson's Cataoine.*

After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused. *Collier on Thought.*

DORN. *n. f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] A fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallops and sheath-fish; and flat, as turbot, *dorns*; and holybut. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *n. f.* [of *Deornick* in Flanders, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

TO DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teuto-nick.] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

DORR. *n. f.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vagimpennous, or sheath-winged, as beetles and *dorrs*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *dorr* or hedge-chaffer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common

beetle: this, and his eyes, black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shell spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Musæum.*

DO'RSEL. } *n. f.* [from *dorsum*, the back.]
DO'RSEK. } A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden, for the reception of things of small bulk. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dosfel*.

DORSIFEROUS. } *adj.* [*dorsum*, and *fero*,
DORSIPAROUS. } or *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing, or bringing forth, on the back. It is used of plants that have the seed on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DO'RITURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *dormitura*; *dormitura*, Latin; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat. *Bacon.*

DOSE. *n. f.* [*δοσις*.]
 1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vigorous *dose* too fiercely wrought,
 And added fury to the strength it brought.

Dryden's Virgil.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any thing nauseous.

If you can tell an ignorant in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrously.

No sooner does he peep into
 The world, but he has done his *dose*;
 Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
 Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so. *Granville.*

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*; that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham.*

2. To give physick, or any thing nauseous, to any man: in a ludicrous sense.

DO'SSEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *dorsel*, something laid upon the part.] A pledge; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dosel*. *Wifmar.*

DOST. The second person of *do*.

Why then *dosst* treat me with rebukes, instead
 Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow?
Addison's Cat.

DOT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, the white of an egg; and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. a.* To mark with specks.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE. *n. f.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The foul in all hath one intelligence;
 Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,
 And too much driness in an old man's sense,
 Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
 Then doth the foul want work, and idle sit;
 And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
 As joyful as our hearts:
 Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
 Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
 Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possess,
 My people thin, my wretched country waste,
 An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
 Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own?
Garth's Ovid.

DO'TARD. *n. f.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood, called in some provinces a *twiechild*.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advise,
 Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
 And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
 Else never should thy judgment be so frail. *Fairy Queen.*

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,
 To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior.*

DO'TATION. *n. f.* [*dotalio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Diët.*

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dote*,
 I see my fun. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*
 A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*:
 A sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Fer.*

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
 Of arms imagin'd in your lonely cell:
 Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
 Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* obliviance. *Shakspere.*

3. **To DOTE upon.** To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
 Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
 And blest'd, and grac'd. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
 Because thou seem'st me *dote* upon my love. *Shakspere.*

All the beauties of the court besides
 Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person. *Denham.*

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,
 And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
 Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

Would you so *dote* upon your first desire,
 As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden.*

We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctance, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Burnet.*

O death all eloquent! you only prove
 What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

DO'TED. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid.
 Not used.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance
 The prince had marked well. *Spenser.*

DO'TER. *n. f.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
 It mourns that painting and usurping air
 Should ravish *doters* with a fallie aspect;
 And therefore is the born to make black fair. *Shakspere.*

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed by the uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
 Should hope in this low town to find a maid? *Dryden's Fivental.*

DO'TTARD. *n. f.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dotards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *n. f.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE. *adj.* [*double*, Fr. *duplex*, Lat. *duple*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Eclus.*

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *to*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but on whom they are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads: His cares must still be *double* to his joys in any dignity. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient. *Swift.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into

new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers, by neglecting, and not removing, prove single.
Bacon's Natural History.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch swain so high, his *double* chin
Might rest upon 't.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus curst steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief hold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.
Dryden.
No star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a *double* night.
Dryden.

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always *double* be.
Darvies.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not used.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's.
Shakespeare's Othello.

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

I th' presence
He would say untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning.
Shakespeare
Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not
of *double* heart.
1 Chronicles.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. f.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.]

Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.
Cowell.

DOUBLE QUARREL.

Is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentical seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a *double quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed.
Cowell.

DOUBLE. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetic; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not.
Swift.

DOUBLE is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways: as, *double-edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double and bite.*]

Biting or cutting on either side.
But moist their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.
Dryden.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double and buttoned.*]

Having two rows of buttons.
Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze.
Gay's Trivia.

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. f.* [*double and dealer.*]

A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion.
L'Estrange.

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. f.* [*double and dealing.*] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Thou shalt not be the wiser for me; there's go'd —

—But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would you could make it another.
Shakespeare.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for, without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*.
Brome.

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double and die.*]

To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimson.
Dryden and Lee.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double and fount.*]

Having two sources.

Here the *double-founted* stream

Jordan, true limit eastward.
Milton.

DOUBLE-HANDED. *adj.* [*double and hand.*]

Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former.
Glanville's Sceptis.

DOUBLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*double and head.*]

Having the flowers growing one to another

The *double rich* scarlet nonsuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour.
Mortimer.

To DOUBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double and lock.*]

To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders.
Tatler.

DOUBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [*from double and mind.*]

Unsettled; undetermined.
A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways.
James.

DOUBLE-SHINING. *adj.* [*double and shine.*]

Shining with double lustre.

He was
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the spots of *double-shining* day.
Sidney.

DOUBLE-TONGUED. *adj.* [*double and tongue.*]

Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre.
1 Timothy.

For much she fear'd the Tyrians *double-tongued*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice and echo
The numbers of the fear'd.
Shaksp. Henry iv.
Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that.
Shakespeare.

Our foe's too proud the weaker to assail,
Or *double* his dishonour if he fail.
Dryden.

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever

able to come to any stop or stint, is that which gives us the idea of immensity.
Locke.

This was only the value of the silver: there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforce'd against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* outs, brave Rupert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel.

Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exodus.

5. To fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places.
Prier.

6. To pass round a headland.

Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city.
Knolles.

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight,
The trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it.
Dryden.

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*.
Burnet's Theory.

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.

Throw *Egypt's* by, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Brenice's head:
I am resolv'd to *double* till I win.
Dryden.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two summers and two winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and so maketh one long summer.
Bacon's Natural History.

Who knows which way the points?
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare!
Find out the meaning of her mind who can.
Dryden.

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and *doubleings* cannot lose thee long.
Swift.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

DO'UBLE. *n. f.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*.
Exodus.

In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.
Graunt's Mortality.

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.

Here 's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink,
and fear not your man.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

3. A turn used to escape pursuit.

Man is frail,
Convulsions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;
His flying life is chas'd by raving pains,
Through all his *doublets*, in the winding veins.
Blackmore.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

These men are too well acquainted with the chase, to be flung off by any false steps or *doublets*.
Adison.

DO'UBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from double.*]

The state of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may.

the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shakspeare.*

DO'UBLER. *n. f.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *n. f.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit. *Shakspeare.*

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff, And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*

It is common enough to see a count yman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather. *Adisson on Italy*

They do but nimmick ancient wits at best, As apes our grandfathers, in their *doublets* dress. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.

Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail fins. *Grew's Museum.*

DOUBLON. *n. f.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muse by Mars begot, Born, Cæsar like, to write and act great deeds, Impatient to revenge his fatal shot, His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

Haply at night he does with horror thun A widow'd daughter, or a dying son: His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees, And *doubly* feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none. *South.*

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride holy things. *Tillotson.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*? *Atterbury.*

2. To question any event.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more Than to be sure they do. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.* Admitting motion, this I urge to shew Invalid, that which thee to *doubt* it mov'd. *Milton.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, *whereof* he *doubted* not now also. *Knolles.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well, To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind, For the late flight his honour suffer'd there. *Otrway.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker.* This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend Against those four which now before him were, *Doubting* not who behind him durst attend. *Daniel.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.

What fear we there, why *doubt* we to irenic His utmost ire? *Milton.*

At first the tender blades of grafs appear, And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear, Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered. He from the terror of this arm so late *Doubted* his empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To fear; to suspect. He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelities and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

If they turn not back perverse; But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet, That love the fundamental part of state, More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer A noble life before a long. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To distrust; to hold suspected.

To teach vain wits a science little known, T'admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

DOUBT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*. *South.*

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess. *Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the tame; and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy, according to the air it lives in. *Abatinot on Aliments.*

'Tis past a *doubt*, All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. Our *doubts* are traitors, And make us lose, by fearing to attempt The good we oft might win. *Shakspeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life. *Deut.*

I'm bound in To faicy *doubts* and fears. *Shakspeare.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt of* you. *Galatians.*

6. Difficulty objected. To every *doubt* your answer is the same, It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Blackmore.*

DO'UBTER. *n. f.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DO'UBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. Methinks I should know you, and know this man; Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Thus they their *doubtful* consultations ended. *Milton.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning: as, a *doubtful* expression.

3. That about which there is doubt; that

is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. *South.*

Themetes first, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd, Or to the Trojan destiny requir'd, Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event. We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight, What heav'n's high Lord had powerfullest. *Milton.*

New counsels to debate What *doubtful* may ensue. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion. Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power. *Hooker.*

6. Not confident; not without fear. With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution, I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milton.*

This was at first resolv'd If we were wise, against to great a foe Contending, and to *doubtful* what might fall. *Milton.*

7. Partaking different qualities. Looks Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd Some glimpse of joy, which on his count'nance cast Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

DO'UBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention. *Spenser.*

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions: and therefore the answerer, on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Most of his philosophy is in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness*. *Baker.*

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DO'UBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Whatsoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man representeth that oftener that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DO'UBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt*.] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakspeare.*

I am *doubtless*, I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd with. *Shaksp.*

DOUBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shakspeare.*

All their desires, desires, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by the estates of such as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons suffered in this kind. *Hale.*

Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own. *South.*

Mountains have been *doubtless* much higher than they are at present: the rains have washed away the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting out of them. *Woolward.*

Doubtless, oh guess! great laud and praise were mine,

If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DOUCET. *n. f.* [*doucet*, French.] A tartar. This word I find only in *Skinner*, and in *Ainsworth*.

DOUCKER. *n. f.* [*colymbus*; from *To duck*, corrupted from *To duck*.] A bird that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conform'd for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them. *Ray.*

DOVE. *n. f.* [*palumbus*; *duvo*, old Teutonick; *taub*, *daub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So shews a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows thows. *Shakspeare.*
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove*? *Pope.*

Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling *doves*. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.

I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow upon your worship. *Shakspeare.*

DOVECOT. *n. f.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakspeare.*

DOVEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*dove* and *house*.] A house for pigeons.

The hawk sets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouse*. *L'Esrange.*
But still the *dovehouse* obstinately stood. *Dryden.*

DOVETAIL. *n. f.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH. *n. f.* [*dah*, Sax. *deegh*, Dut.]

1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.
When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*

You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to knead, and give the form to *dough*. *King.*

2. *My cake is DOUGH.* My affair has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakspeare.*

DOUGHBAKED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men some harshness we see,
'Tis bot his plegin that 's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

DOUGHTY. *adj.* [*boldiz*, Saxon; *dought*, virtue, Dut.]

1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent: used of men and things.

Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he achieve might. *Fairy Queen.*

2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.

If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingh.*
She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DOUGHY. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unsound; soft; unhardened.

Your fon was mist' with a snipt taffata fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakspeare.*

TO DOUSE. *v. a.* [*dousis*; but probably it is a cant word formed from the found.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

TO DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.

It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*

DOUWAGER. *n. f.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

She lingers my desires,
Like to a stepdame or a *douwager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shakspeare.*

Widows have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *douwager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addison.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but prince's *douwager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakspeare.*

DOWDY. *n. f.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipty; Helen and Hero, slidings and harlots. *Shakspeare.*

The bedlam train of lovers ase
T' enhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

DOWDY. *adj.* Awkward.

No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew. *Gay.*

DO'WER. } *n. f.* [*douaire*, Fr.]

1. That which the wife brings to her husband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope.*

Rich, though depriv'd of all her little *dow'r*,
For who can seize fair virtue's better *dow'r*? *Milnes.*

2. That which the widow possesses.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dow'r* to his mother-in-law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dow'ry* and gift, and I will give according as you shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife. *Genev.*

4. Endowment; gift.

What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire! *Daniel.*

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Portion'd; supplied with a portion.

Will you, with those infinites the owes,
Unfriended, new adapted to our hate,
Dow'r'd with our curie, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Wanting a fortune; unportion'd.

Thy *dow'rless* daughter, King, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Shakspeare.*

DO'WELAS. *n. f.* A coarse kind of linen.

Dowelas, filthy *dowels*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulders of them. *Shakspeare.*

DOWN. *n. f.* [*duun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Hutton.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurteth sadness: and your body's prin,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Downe.*

We tumble on our *down*, and court the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham.*

A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my husband still;
Eut love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down*, began to shade his face. *Dryden.*

On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *dow'r*, and promise man. *Prior.*

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seed.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find
no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like scatter'd *down*, by howling Eurus blown
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

DOWN. *n. f.* [*duun*, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill.] A large open plain; properly a flat on the top of a hill.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A hail'd hare from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney.*

Lord of much riches which the use renouws;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his *downs*. *Sandys.*

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milton.*

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the downs of Suffex. *Ray.*

How Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*

To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his paterae a down. *Pope.*

Down. *prep.* [aduna, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

A man falling down a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Toward the mouth of a river.

Nahomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed down the river, as purposing to fly. *Knolles.*

Down. *adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand, Though standing else as rocks; but down they fell
By thousands. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring found,
His pond'rous limbs oppresses the trembling ground. *Dryden.*

2. Tending toward the ground.

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice down from the conquest.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is down; I have not heard the clock,

And she goes down at twelve. *Shakspeare.*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of fresh water, to a spid fat. *Arbuth.*

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shal'd our dividend o' th' crown,
We had so painfully preach'd down;
And forc'd us, though against the grain,
T' have calls to preach it up again. *Hudibras.*

It has been still preached up, but acted down; and dealt with as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself down. *Addison.*

7. [answering to up.] Here and there.
Let them wander up and down for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psalms.*

Down. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolation.

Go, some pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of courts: down with them all. *Shakspeare.*
If these be ten, shrink not, but down with them. *Shakspeare.*

But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakspeare.*

Down. [To go.] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the matters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly down with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

To Down. *v. a.* [from the particle.]

To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To down proud hearts that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

Do'wncast. *adj.* [down and cast.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the downcast look of modesty. *Sidney.*

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden.*

Thy downcast looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,

Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison's Cato.*

Do'wnfal. *n. f.* [from down and fall.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfal? *Shakspeare.*

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter downfal. *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each downfal of a flood the mountains poor
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shrick'd for the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Do'wnfallen. *participial adj.* [down and fall.] Ruined; fallen.

The hind is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side. *Carew.*

Do'wngyred. *adj.* [down and gyre.] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his beckings loose,
Ungarter'd, and downgyred to his ancles. *Shakf.*

Do'wnhill. *n. f.* [down and hill.] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis downhill all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

Do'wnhill. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

And the first steps a downhill/greenward yields. *Congreve.*

Do'wnlooked. *adj.* [down and look.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; fullen; melancholy.

Jealousy, tuffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Dilcolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her sit. *Dryden.*

Downly'ng. *adj.* [down and lie] About to be in travail of childbirth.

Downright. *adv.* [down and right.]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd northward, or cleft downright. *Hudib.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves, away!
We shall chide downright if i longer stay. *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell downright into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

Downright. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguis'd.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice, which may be mistaken as spoken in a derisive way. *Bacon.*

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have downright money; but the necessary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom, than a fourth and affected eloquence. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly furly.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fast so stared him in the face, after his plain downright way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and downright in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown.*

Religion seems not in danger from downright atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

Do'wnsitting. *n. f.* [down and sit.] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine up-rising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Psalms.*

Do'wnward. } *adv.* [downward, Sax.]

Do'wnwards. } *adv.* [downward, Sax.]

1. Toward the centre.

As you lift up the glasses, the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried downward by its weight as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look downward on that globe, whose hither side,

With light from hence, shines. *Milton.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look downwards from them upon the subjacent countries. *Ray.*

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,
And, little less than angel, would be more:

Now, looking downwards, just as griev'd appears

To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shakspeare.*

Do'wnward. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending toward the centre; tending to the ground.

With downward force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the downward heaven, and rises there. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my downward thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Do'wny. *adj.* [from down.]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather, which stirs not:
Did he suspire, that light and weightless down
Performe most move. *Shakspeare.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have downy or velvet rind upon their leaves, as stock-gillyflowers and colt-foot; which down or nap consisteth of a subtle spirit, in a soft substance.

Buccer's Natural History.

In her hand the held

A bough of fairest fruit, that *downy* fruit'd,
New gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd.
Milton.

2. Made of down or soft feathers.

A side breeze from westward waits their sails
to fill,
And tefts in those high beds his *downy* wings.
Dryden

Belinda fill her *downy* pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope.

3. Soft; tender; soothing.

Ranquo! Doralbum! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself.
Shakspere.

The night's companion kindly cheats g them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and *downy* hand,
Stealing all breaths in a letnean band.
Crashaw.

DO'WRE. } n. f. [*douaire*, Fr. It ought
DO'WRY. } to be written *dower*.]

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.

I could marry this wench for this *dowre*. *Sil.*
And ask no other *dowry* but such another jest.
Shakspere

The king must die, that I may make you
great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love. *Dryd.*
Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryden.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless for shall fly,
And for a *dowre* a hundred fortkins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOXOLOGV. n. f. [*δοξα* and *λόγος*.] A form of giving glory to God.

David breaks forth into these triumphant
praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God
of Israel, who has kept me this day from shed-
ding blood, and from avenging myself with my
own hand. *South.*

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it
would have been received in the christian church,
to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God
and the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

DO'XR. n. f. A whore; a loose wench.

When daffodils begin to pure,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale. *Shaksp.*

TO DOZE. v. n. [*δοξω*, Saxon; *dues*, Dutch.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

There was no sleeping under his roof: if he
happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobler waked
him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowiness; to be half asleep.

It has happened to young men of the greatest
wit, to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain,
so far, as to *doze* upon their work with too much
eagerness of doing well. *Dryden.*

How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,
They led him soft. *Pope.*

Chieftests armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

TO DOZE. v. a. To stupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and
with immoderate drinking *dozed* in his under-
standing. *Charlton.*

Two fiftyrs, on the ground
Stetch'd at his ease, their fire Silenus found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load.
Dryden

DO'ZEN. n. f. [*douzaine*, French.] The number of twelve. It is seldom used but on light occasions.

We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen
gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdyhouse
straight. *Shakspere.*

That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or
delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have
travelled a *dozen* miles together under them.
Kaleigh.

By putting twelve units together, we have the
complex idea of a *dozen*. *Locke.*

The number of dissenters was something under
a *dozen* with them. *Swift.*

DO'ZINESS. n. f. [from *doxy*.] Sleepiness; drowiness. Little used.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his
limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of
appetite. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. adj. [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drowfy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to wile. *Dryden.*

DRAB. n. f. [*drabbe*, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet.

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very *drab*! *Shaksp.*

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and
the knaves, you need not fear the bawds. *Shak.*

Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a *drab*. *Shakspere.*

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,
Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

DRACHM. n. f. [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here these movers, that do prize their
honours
At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakspere.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. n. f. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAID. adj. [for *dread*, or the part. passive of *To dread*.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmost sand-beach they shortly fetch,
Whilst the *draid* danger does behind remain.
Fairy Queen.

DRAFF. n. f. [*drap*, dirty, Saxon; *drap*, Dutch, the sediment of ale.]

1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something fluid.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty
tatter'd prodigals, lutely come from swinekeep-
ing, from eating *druff* and hulks. *Shakspere.*

'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste;

To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
Whose appetite is dead!

No, give them grains their fill;
Hulks, *druff*, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*

I call'd and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *druff* and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the *druff* of servile food,
Consume me. *Milton.*

2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.

Younger brothers but the *druff* of nature. *Dryd.*

DRA'FFY. adj. [from *druff*.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. n. f. [corrupt for *draught*.] Employed to draw.

Olympus and old Nestor yoke you like *druff*
oxen, and make you plough up the wair. *Shaksp.*

TO DRAG. v. a. [*dragan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.

Such his aspect, when, foil'd with bloody dust,
Dragg'd by the cords which through his feet
were thrust. *Denham.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce
with you, I will never be silent; and this chang-
ing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag*
it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

2. To draw any thing burdensome, any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring
life. *Dryden.*

Can I, who lov'd so well,
To part with all my bliss to save my lover,
On! can I *drag* a wretched life without him?
Smith.

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is
not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels,
but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

They shall surprisè
The serpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded
leave. *Milton.*

The confiable was no sooner espied but he was
reproach'd with disdainful words, beaten and
dragg'd in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly
escaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

To fall, that's justice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish.
Dryden.

In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down.
Dryden.

TO DRAG. v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the
pains
Of founding lashes, and of *dragging* chains.
Dryden.

A door is said to *drag*, when, by its ill hang-
ing on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door
rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon.*

DRA. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on nooks.
Dryden.

The creatures are but instruments in God's
hand: the returning our acknowledgments to
them is just the same absurdity with theirs who
burnt incense to the *drag*, and sacrificed to the
net. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to some
fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag*
hook or otherwise. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car:
it is used for the carriage of lumber, and then is
drawn by the handle by two or more men.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

TO DRA'GGLE. v. a. [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear.
Gray's Trivia.

He wore the same gown five years without
draggling or tearing. *Swift.*

TO DRA'GGLE. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his tider he would flout. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET. n. f. [*drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And castingnets did rivers bottoms sweep.
Mil's Virgil.

Some fishermen, that had been out with a
dragnet, and caught nothing, had a draught to-
wards the evening, which put them in hope of
a sturgeon at last. *L'Estrange.*

One of our late great poets is sunk in his re-
putation, because he could never forgive any

conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatever old Time, with his huge *dragnets*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shell-fish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fatners. *Watts.*

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.

Shakspere.
Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that
dawning

May bear the raven's eye. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
And you, ye *dragons!* of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd.

Rowe.
On fiery volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides.

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *n. f.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful seed. *Fairy Queen.*

DRA'GONFLY. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *fly*: *li-tella*.] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured;
and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dra-gonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*;
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion.

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like*.] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve
As soon as draw his sword. *Shakspere.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *blood*.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vite*, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *n. f.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE. *n. f.* A species of palm.

DRAGO'ON. *n. f.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry.] A kind of foldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiery.

In politicks I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French;
Dny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.
Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterbury.*

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.

Roscommon.
The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*.

Dryden.
While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! *Prior.*
Had the world lasted from all eternity, these
comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids.

Cheyne.

3. To make quite dry.
When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles,
but do not *drain* them. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle fall-
ling into them, cover them. *Mortimer.*

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

DRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.
The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*,
who will suck them if he finds them. *Mortimer.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three *draks*, made at them by a couple
of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *n. f.* [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead,
we going severally seven *drams* in the air, the
balance in the water weigheth only four *drams*
and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight
in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the
balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.

Fairy Queen.
No *dram* of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryden.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash pecton,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shaksp. Winter's Tol.*
Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that
you drink, raiseth your character. *Steele.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

A second fee, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another *Dury*, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA. *n. f.* [*ἄραμα*.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in

which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *drama*.]
DRAMA'TICK. } Represented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatick*.] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TIST. *n. f.* [from *drama*.] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Burnet.*

DRANK. The preterit of *drink*.

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drapus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but sinned them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon.*

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*drapper*, Fr.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. f.* [from *drape*.] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and mercer may measure her. *Hewel.*

DRA'PERY. *n. f.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *diapery*. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The *Balls* and *Frogs* had served the lord *Strutt* with *drapery* ware for many years. *Abbatmot.*

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *n. f.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet. Not in use.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And rowly dight with *drapets* festival,
Against the viands should be ministr'd. *F. Queen.*

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [*δραστικός*.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as *juap*, *scammony*, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. The preterit of *drive*. *Drove* is more used.

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And then his louds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Corley.*

The fee ruth'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the pointed death. *Pope.*

DRAUGH. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. See **DRAFF**.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh;
 'Tis old, but true, still wine eat all the *draught*.
Shakespeare.

DRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

They flung up one of their hogheads, and I
 drank it off at a *draught*; which I might well do,
 for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days with-
 out drink; and he might have continued longer,
 if, by distempering himself one night with hard
 study, he had not had some inclination to take a
 small *draught*. *Boyle.*

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
 And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god.
Dryden.

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs en-
 slave;
 He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave.
Dryden's Æneid.

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a
draught every morning of spring water, with a
 handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his
 thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a
 provision for rheum and diseases. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
 I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*

Nomben'd hills, that lie unscen
 In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,
 Or harsh, which, once elane'd, must ever fly
 Irrevocable; and the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
 The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*.
Pope's Odyssey.

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of
draught, would be perhaps the greatest improve-
 ment. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for
draught horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best
 and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest
draught. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew what'er her soul design'd,
 And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in
 her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Definition; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught*
 of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the
 will. *South.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our
 original ideas, from whence all the rest are de-
 rived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the
 trace of his footsteps, in man we have the
draught of his hand: in him were united all the
 scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was
 left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness.
Hale.

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which
 brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Esrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his
 bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusa-
 lem, broached three feeble birds called allu-
 rions. *Camden's Remains.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturb- ing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the
 service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the
 enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Sprenger.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the num-
 ber of those that might otherwise be employed.
Addison.

14. A sink; a drain.

Whate'er entereth in at the mouth goeth in-
 to the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*.
Matthew.

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty
 strength,
 Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length.
Dryden.

With a small vessel one may keep within a
 mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass
 over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would
 strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and
 brake down the house of Baal, and made it a
draughthouse. *2 Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [Draagan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city,
 and we will *draw* it into the river. *2 Samuel.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly.
Judges.

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you
 before the judgment-seats? *James.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took
 him up out of the dungeon. *Jeremiah.*
Draw the water for the siege. *Nath.*

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Eccles.*
 There was no war, no death, no stop of
 trade or commerce; it was only the crown which
 had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon
 the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the
 milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wifeman.*

6. To attract; to call toward itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, bea-
 leth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well
 as blood *draweth* salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes
 that would not have looked towards it if it had
 shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the
 times, such as men had only beheld in pictures,
 which *drew* the eyes of multitudes, and the reverence
 of many, towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone,
 To *draw* and satten fondred parts in one. *Donne.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
 At will the manliest, resoluteest breast,
 As the magnetic hardest iron *draws*. *Milton.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the
 heart;
 Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part.
Dryden.

8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stony'd I know not whither,
 From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
 This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to
 death,
 I *draw* the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
 You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison on Italy.*

Why *drew* Marseilles' good bishop purer
 breath,

When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?
Pope.

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. *2 Chron.*

10. To take off the spit or broacher.

The rest
 They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
 Which *drew* on and serv'd, their hunger they ap-
 pease. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
 Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakespeare.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
 And *draw* no swords but what are sanctified.
Shakespeare.

I will *draw* my sword; my hand shall destroy
 them. *Exodus.*
 He proceedeth so far in his insolence, as to
draw out his sword with an intent to kill him.
Dryden.

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
 Till in my fatal cause your sword was *drawn*;
 The weight of my misfortunes drags'd you down.
Dryden.

13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
 Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakespeare.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet,
 without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wifeman.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the
 batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To unclose or slide back curtains.

Go, *draw* aside the curtains, and discover
 The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shaks.*
 Alarm'd, and with presaging heat he came,
 And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame,
Dryden.

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears,
 and then
 A flash of lightning *draws* the guilty scene,
 And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying
 men. *Dryden.*

16. To close or spread curtains.

Philoctetes intreated Pamela to open her grief;
 who *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might
 not complain of her blushing, was ready to
 speak. *Sidney.*

17. To extract.

Herbs *draw* a weak juice, and have a soft stalk.
Racon.

Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of
 vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of
 themselves. *Cheyne.*

18. To procure, as an agent cause.

When he finds the hardship of slavery out-
 weigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by re-
 fusing his master, to *draw* on himself death.
Locke.

19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause.

When the fountain of mankind
 Did *draw* corruption, and God's curse, by sin,
 This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
 And all his offspring grew corrupt therein.
Sir John Davies.

Religion will require all the honour we can do
 it, by the blessings it will *draw* down upon us.
Tilleyson.

Our voluntary actions are the precedent cause
 of good and evil, which they *draw* after them,
 and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value land ready cultivated,
 and well stocked, where he had no hopes of com-
 merce with other parts of the world, to *draw*
 money to him by the sale of the product? *Locke.*

Those elucidations have given rise or increase
 to his doubts, and *draw* on obscurity upon places
 of scripture. *Locke.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em.

20. To convey secretly or gradually.
The liars in wait draw themselves along.

In process of time, and as their people in-
creased, they drew themselves more westerly to-
wards the Red Sea.

21. To protract; to lengthen; to spilt.
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is drawn! how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold.

Hear himself repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Which mercies in length the midmost sister
drew.

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then draw my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain.

In some similes, men draw their comparisons
into minute particulars of no importance.

22. To utter lingeringly.
The brand, amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or drew, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan.

23. To represent by picture, or in fancy.
I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy.

With his other hand thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would draw it.
Draw the whole world expecting who should
reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main.

From the soft assaults of love
Poets and painters never are secure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou draw beauty, and not feel its pow'r?

24. To form a representative image.
The emperor one day took up a pencil which
fell from the hand of Titian, who was then
drawing his picture; and, upon the compliment
which Titian made him on that occasion, he said,
Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar.

25. To derive; to have from some original
cause or donor.

Shall freborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign?
Several wits entered into commerce with the
Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of
sciences.

26. To deduce, as from postulates.
From the events and revolutions of these go-
vernments, are drawn the usual instructions of
princes and statesmen.

27. To imply; to produce as a conse-
quential inference.

What shows the force of the inference but a
view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in
the conclusion, or proposition inferred?

28. To illure; to entice.

I'll raise such artificial spights,
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion.
We have drawn them from the city.
Draw me not away with the wicked.
Having the art, by empty promises and threats,
to draw others to his purpose.

The Spaniards, that were in the towne, had so
good memories of their losses, in their former
salies, as the confidence of an army, which came
for their deliverance, could not draw them forth
again.

29. To lead, as a motive.
Your way is shorter;
My purposes do draw me much about.
Æneas wond'ring stood, then ask'd the cause
Whence to the stream the crowding people draws.

30. To persuade to follow.
I drew this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
woods;
Since nought for stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his na-
ture.

31. To induce; to persuade.
The English lords did ally themselves with the
Irish, and draw them in to dwell among them,
and gave their children to be fostered by them.

Their beauty or unbecomiugness are of more
force to draw or deter their imitation than dis-
courses.

32. To win; to gain: a metaphor from
gaming.

This seems a fair deserving, and must draw
me
That which my father loses.

33. To receive; to take up: as, to draw
money from the funds.

For thy three thousand ducats here is six.—
—If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond.

34. To extort; to force.
So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's
breast.

Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you drew from him in your last farewell?

35. To wrest; to distort.
I wish that both you and others would cease
from drawing the sculptures to your fantasies and
affections.

36. To compose; to form in writing:
used of formulary or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will draw a bill of prop-
erties, such as our play wants.
Clerk, draw a deed of gift.
The report is not unartfully drawn, in the spi-
rit of a pleader who can find the most plausible
topicks.
Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's
skill?

37. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Go, wash thy face, and draw thy action:
come, thou must not be in this humour with me.

38. To eviscerate; to embowel.
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your cels their slimy substance wipe.

39. To DRAW in. To apply to any pur-
pose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid
hold on, and every thing that can but be drawn
in any way, to give colour to the argument, is
advanced with ostentation.

40. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull
back.

Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing
reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains.

41. To DRAW in. To inveigle; to
entice.

Have they invented tones to wia
The women, and make them draw in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male?
It was the prostitute saith of faithless microe-
ants that drew them in, and deceived them.

42. To DRAW off. To extract by dis-
tillation.

Authors, who have thus drawn off the spirits
of their thoughts, should be still for some time,
till their minds have gathered fresh strength,
and by reading, reflection, and conversation, laid
in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and
images of nature.

43. To DRAW off. To drain out by a vent.
Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole
stopp'd with a spill, which never allow to be
pulled out till you draw off a great quantity.

44. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to
abstract.

It draws men's minds off from the bitterness
of party.

45. To DRAW on. To occasion; to invite.
Under colour of war, which either his negli-
gence drew on, or his practices procured, he de-
vised a subsidy.

46. To DRAW on. To cause; to bring
by degrees.

The examination of the subtle matter would
draw on the consideration of the nice controver-
sies that perplex philosophers.

47. To DRAW over. To raise in a still.
I took rectified oil of virriol, and by degrees
mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn
over with water in a limbeck.

48. To DRAW over. To persuade to re-
volt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by
money, others drawn over by fear.
One of differing sentiments would have drawn
Luther over to his party.

49. To DRAW out. To protract; to
lengthen.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To ling'ring sufferance.

50. To DRAW out. To beat out, as is
done to hot iron.

Batter a piece of iron out, or, as workmen
call it, draw it out, till it comes to its breadth.

Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and
planting into two books, which Hesiod has dis-
patched in half a one.

51. To DRAW out. To extract; to pump
out by insinuation.

Philocles found her, and, to draw out more,
said she, I have often wondered how such excel-
lencies could be.

52. To DRAW out. To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining
diverse things in the church of England, which
other reformed churches have cast out, must
needs argue that we do not well, unless we can
show that they have done ill: What needed this
wrest to draw out from us an accusation of so-
reign churches?

53. To DRAW out. To call to action; to
detach for service; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death.

Next of his men and ships he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew.

54. To DRAW out. To range in battle.

Let him desire his superior officer, that, the
next time he is drawn out, the challenger may be
placed near him.

55. *To DRAW up.* To form in order of battle.

So Muley-Zedan found us
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge. *Dryd.*

56. *To DRAW up.* To form in writing; to compose in a formal manner.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play. *Dryden.*

A paper may be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW. v. n.

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *draws* in the yoke. *Deut.*

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will *shrink* or *draw* into less room. *Bacon.*

4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.

You were, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god *draws* to the completion of a goose. *Shakspeare.*

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. *1 Samuel.*

He ended; and th' archangel soon *drew* nigh,
Not in his shape celestial, but as man

Clad to meet man. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to the sun. *Dryden.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*,
Whom from the shore the surly boatmen saw,
Observ'd their passage through the shady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood.

Dryden.

And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws*

nigh,

In all the pride of blooming youth I die.

Addison's Ovid.

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.

They muster there, and round the centre
swarm,

And *draw* together in a globe form. *Blackmore.*

6. To draw a sword.

For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset.

Shakspeare.

7. To practise the art of delineation.

So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper, any thing he sees, should be got.

Locke.

8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a black, and smiles. *Dryden.*

9. To make a fore run by attraction.

10. *To DRAW off.* To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*

11. *To DRAW on.* To advance; to approach.

The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall.

Dryden.

12. *To DRAW up.* To form troops into regular order.

The Earl Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large road opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*

13. *To DRAW* retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, *to pull*. It expresses an action gradual or continuous, and less surely. Thus we *forge* a sword by blows, but we *draw* it by a continued line. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We *write* a letter with whatever haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow scrupulosity.

DRAW. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAWBACK. n. f. [draw and back.]

Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I must be content.

Swift.

DRAWBRIDGE. n. f. [draw and bridge.]

A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge*. *Carew.*

DRAWER. n. f. [from draw.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deuteronomy.*

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.

Stand in some bye room, while I question my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the sugar.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and sixth glasses;

Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer*. *Swift.*

4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.

The Maltse harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old.

Locke.

DRAWING. n. f. [from draw.] Delineation; representation.

They random *drawings* from your sheets shall talk,

And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRAWINGROOM. n. f. [from draw and room.]

1. The room in which company assemble at court.

What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. part. [from draw.]

An army was *drawn up* near six thousand horse.

So Betty was the pipe, a Partisan bow,
With vigour *drawn* must put the staff below.

Johnson's Fables.

1. Equal; where each party takes his own share.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British hunt must terminate. *Addison.*

2. With a sword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among those heartless hinds?

Shakspeare.

3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.

A curtain *drawn* presented to our view
A town besieg'd. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

4. Evicted.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned pounce; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox.

Shakspeare.

5. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English, than the English to the Irish government.

Spenser on Ireland.

As this friendship was *drawn* together by fear on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear.

Hayward.

DRAWWELL. n. f. [draw and well.] A

deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a picher with a handcord, far as much water as they could easily pull up.

Greuv.

To DRAWL. v. n. [from draw.] To

utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

DRAY. n. f. [dray, Saxon.]

DRAYCART. n. f. The car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*

When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind,

Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind.

Gay.

DRAYHORSE. n. f. [dray and horse.] A

horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse*. *Tatler.*

DRAYMAN. n. f. [dray and man.] One

that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakspeare.*

Have not cobblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South.*

DRAYPLOUGH. n. f. [dray and plough.]

A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in winter for miry clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRAZEL. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from

drösel, the fenn or dross of human nature; or from *dröselle*, French, a

whore.] A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazes*
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. n. f. [drad, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horror either felt or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to
 speak,
 When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness know-
 our
 Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shaksf.*
 Let not thy *dread* strike me afraid. *Job*
 Was ever any wicked man free from the sting
 of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of
 divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another
 world? *Tobias*
 If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of
 evil, he has armed his laws with the terror of
 eternal misery. *Rogers*

2. Habitual fear; awe.
 The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall
 be upon every beast of the earth. *Genfs.*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause
 of fear.
 Let him be your *dread*. *Ijair*
 To thee of all our good the sacred spring;
 To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our lofter
 king. *Prior*

DREAD. *adj.* [*dræd*, Saxon.]
 1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
 That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
 O beyond! proud man, should take it off again
 With words of sooth! *Shakspeare*
 It cannot be, but thou hast murder'd him:
 So should a murderer look, so *dread*, so grim.
Shakspeare
 To be expos'd against the warring winds;
 To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder.
Shakspeare
 Terror seiz'd the rebel host,
 When, coming towards them, so *dread* they saw
 The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd.
Milton

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.
 Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
 Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send
 The summoning archangels to proclaim
 Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
 From this descent
 Celestial virtues rising, will appear
 More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.
Milton

3. This seems to be the meaning of that
 controverted phrase, *dread majesty*. Some
 of the old acts of parliament are said in
 the preface to be *metuendissimi regis*, our
dread sovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 fear in an excessive degree.
 You may despise that which terrifies others,
 and which yet all, even those who most *dread* it,
 must in a little time encounter. *Wake*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.
Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut*

DREADER. *n. f.* [from *dread*.] One that
 lives in fear.
 I have suspended much of my pity towards the
 great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift*

DREADFUL. *adj.* [*dread* and *full*.]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.
 The rigid interdiction which rebounds
 Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton*
 The ill night,
 Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom.
Milton
 Thy love, still arm'd with fate,
 Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville*

2. Awful; venerable.
 How *dreadful* is this place! *Genfs.*

DREADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*.]
 Terribly; frightfully.
 Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find
 A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
 Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,
 Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews.
Dryden

DREADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadful*.]
 Terribleness; frightfulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme ter-
 rour to the wicked, whether they regard the
dreadfulness of the day in which they shall be
 tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they
 are to be tried. *Hakewell on Providence*

DREADLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadless*.]
 Fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cause of
dreadlessness, all the composition of her elements
 being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of course
 crossed him. *Sidney*

DREADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fear-
 less; unafrighted; intrepid; unshaken;
 undaunted; free from terrour.

Dreadless, said he, that shall I soon declare;
 It was complain'd, that thou hadst done great tort
 Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen*
 All night the *dreadless* angel, unparfaced,
 Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way.
Milton

DREAM. *n. f.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word
 is derived by *Meric Casaubon*, with
 more ingenuity than truth, from *δρῆμα*
τη βυ, the comedy of life; dreams being,
 as plays are, a representation of some-
 thing which does not really happen.
 This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by
 quoting an epigram:

Συνησας ὁ βυθὸς καὶ παρῖνος ἢ μᾶθε
 ὠδῶν,
 Τὴν σπυδὴν μεταδίει, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὄδους.
Antbol.

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of
 a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
 In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
 That shake us nightly. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*
 In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
 Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore.
Dryden

Glorious *dreams*: stand ready to restore
 The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryd.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a ground-
 less suspicion.

Let him keep
 A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
 Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
 He may enguard his dotage. *Shakspeare*

To DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or
dreamt. [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of some-
 thing in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the
 outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any
 external objects, or known occasion, nor under
 the rule or conduct of the understanding. *Locke*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and
 boundless plain. *Tatler*

2. It has of before the noun.

I have long *dream'd* of such a kind of man,
 But, being awake, I do despise my *dream*.
Shakspeare

I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt myself and me:
 We have been down together in my sleep,
 Unbuckling helms, filling each other's throat,
 And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare*

3. To think; to imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
 Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shak.*
 He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought
 that first orb more than a transient crust. *Burnet*
 He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
 Till teach'rous fortune caught him in the snare.
Dryden

4. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading,
 but not digesting. *Locke*

I began to *dream* of nothing less than the im-
 mortality of my work. *Smith*

5. To be sluggish; to idle.
 Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
 And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryden*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream.
 The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
 Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryd.*
 At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
 And *dreams* the future fight, and early rose.
Dryden

DREAMER. *n. f.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who has
 fancies in his sleep.

The vision laid, and vanish'd from his sight;
 The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryd.*
 If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glow-
 ing heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering
 imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting
 his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into
 a certainty. *Locke*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometimes he angers me
 With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
 Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shaksf.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagina-
 tion; a reverer.
 The man of sense his meat devours,
 But only smells the peel and flowers;
 And he must be an idle *dreamer*,
 Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer.
Prior

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DREAMLESS. *adj.* [from *dream*.] Free
 from dreams.

The favages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were
 reported to be both nameless and *dreamless*.
Camden's Remains

DREAR. *n. f.* *Dread*; terrour.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's *dreadful* messenger;
 The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful *drear*.
Spenser

DREAR. *adj.* [*dreorig*, Saxon, dreary.]
 Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
 A *drear* and dying sound
 Affrights the flames at their service quaint.
Milton

DREARIHEAD. *n. f.* [from *dreary*.] Hor-
 rour; dismalness: a word now no
 longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhed,
 Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
 She grew to hideous shape of *drearihead*,
 Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenser*

DREARIMENT. *n. f.* [from *dreary*.] This
 word is now obsolete.

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
 Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenser's Epithalamium*

2. Horror; dread; terrour.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
 To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent:
 Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly feud,
 Inroll'd in flames and smouldring *dreariment*.
Fairy Queen

DREARY. *adj.* [*dreorig*, Saxon.]
 • This word is scarcely used but in poet-
 ical diction.

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
 With *dreary* thricks did also yell;
 And hungry wolves continually did howl
 At her abhorred face, fo horrid and so foul.
Fairy Queen

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, the
 led
 Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden*

Towns, forests, herds, and men promiscuous
Crown'd,

With one great death deform the dreary ground.

Prior.

DREDGE. *n. f.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net so often slooped may be called from this.] A kind of net.

For oysters they have a peculiar *bedge*; a thick, strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom.

Carew.

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oysters dredged in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance.

Carew.

DREDGER. *n. f.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *dreggy*.] Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

DREGGISH. *adj.* -[from *dregs*.] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they sing in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong.

Hursey on Consumption.

DREGGY. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

These numerous veins, such is the curious frame, Receive the pure insinuating stream; But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit, To form the blood or feed the limbs unfit.

Blackmore.

Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out.

Boyle.

DREGS. *n. f.* [*dr̄yertzen*, Saxon; *dreg-gian*, Islandick.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine, If for the *dregs* we could some other blame. *Davis.* They often tread destruction's horrid path, And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath.

Sandys.

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.

Dryden.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain.

Pope.

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates design'd

Than we, the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind. *Dryd.*

What diffidence we must be under whether God will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we have no pleasure.

Ry, etc.

To DRAIN. *v. n.* [See *DRAIN*.] To empty. The same with *drain*: split differently perhaps by chance.

She is the sluice of her lady's secrets; 'tis but setting her mill a-going, and I can *drain* her of them all.

Congreve.

'Tis *drain'd* and emptied of its poison now;
A cordial draught.

Southern.

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [*dr̄encan*, Saxon.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their fishness and glosses.

Shakspeare.

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench* In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton.*

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Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain.

Dryden.

2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.

In swinish sleep

Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shakspeare*

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*

Our swords in native blood. *Phillips.*

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let

both sick and well blood, and *drench* them.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

DRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*

Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,

That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a

sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a

liquid form. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Hany, says she, how many haft thou kill'd

to-day? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he;

and answers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shakspeare.*

A *drench* of wine has with success been us'd,

And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd.

Dryden.

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

Their counsels are more like a *drench* that must

be poured down, than a draught which must be

leisurely drank if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRENCHER. *n. f.* [from *drench*.]

1. One that dips or sleeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted

from *drenched*, to make a proverbial

rhyme to *brent*, or *burnt*.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present

see
In danger rather to be *drent* than *brent*?

Fairy Queen.

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dresser*, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request

He made, was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;

And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest.

Dryden.

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It is used with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beautifully; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and *dress* themselves up in tinsel, and glass gems, and counterfeit imagery.

Taylor.

Few admir'd the native red and white,

Till poets *dress'd* them up to charm the sight.

Dryden.

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dress'd out*, the value of three hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence.

Shubhurst.

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely *dress'd up*, for the commissioners to sit in.

Clarendon.

Skill is used in *dress'ing up* power with all the splendour absoluteness can add to it.

Locke.

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be *dress'd up* into any faint appearance of it.

Locke.

4. To cover a wound with medicaments. In time of my sickness another surgeon *dress'd* her.

Wifeman.

5. To curry; to rub; a term of the stable.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs.

Tibullus.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and frantically *dress'd*.

Dr. Lee's Kinesic.

6. To break or teach a horse: a term of horfemanfhip.

A feed

Well mouth'd, well manag'd, which himself did

dress;

His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*

This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and

flow'r. *Edmon.*

Well must the ground be digg'd, and better

dress'd.

New toil to make, and mel'orate the rest. *Dryden.*

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of

tormentil instead of bark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn in-

centive. *Exodus.*

When you *dress* your young tops, cut away

roots or spigs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*

For his fat grandfire some delicious mets,

In feeding high his tutor wif forpats,

An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laughed at in our forefathers warrobes

or pictures, when, by the circulation of time

and vanity they are brought about, we think

becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,

A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone.

Pope's Statius.

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consci-

ences, and keeps at distance an encroacher.

Clarissa.

3. The skill of adjusting drefs.

The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry.

Pope.

DRESSER. *n. f.* [from *dress*.]

1. One employed in putting on the

clothes and adorning the person of ano-

ther.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;

Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden.*

2. One employed in regulating, trim-

ming, or adjusting any thing.

Said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold,

these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-

tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which

meat is *dress'd* or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:

What dogs are these! Where is the rascal cook?

How durst you, villains! bring it from the

dresser,

And serve it thus to me that love it not?

Shakspeare.

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,

On which full many a slender meal she made.

Dryden.

When you take down dishes, tip a down upon

the *dresser*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRESSING. *n. f.* [from *dress*.] The ap-

plication made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*,

and found an eschar made by the cathartic.

Wifeman or Tumour.

DRESSINGROOM. *n. f.* [*dress* and *room*.]

The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his

dress'ing-room, if it were carefully searched.

Swift.

DRI

DREST. part. [from *dress*.]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast.
Addison.

DRIE. v. a. [contracted from *drib-
ble*.] To crop; to cut off; to defal-
cate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *dribs* a part.
Dryden.

To DRIBBLE. v. n. [This word seems
to have come from *drop* by successive
alterations, such as are usual in living
languages: *drop, drip, dripple, dribble,*
thence *drivel* and *driveller*. *Drip* may
indeed be the original word, from the
Danish *drypp*.]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface owe their
form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it.
Woodward on Fossil.

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary sap-
pression of urine, may be caused by the stone's
shutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Abucaprot.*

2. To fall weakly and flowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a complete bosom. *Shakspeare.*

3. To flaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE. v. a. To throw down in
drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup,
and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

DRIELET. n. f. [from *dribble*.] A small
sum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile borne,
Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return;
So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRIER. n. f. [from *dry*.] That which
has the quality of absorbing moisture;
a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of dairy roots in
milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will
make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. n. f. [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing
influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion,
will still follow the impulse of it till something
interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him
another way. *South.*

2. Violence; course.

The mighty trunk, half tent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful
drift. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a
body.

The ready vaders stand;
Swift as on wings of wind upon they fly,
And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky.
Pope's Odyssey.

5. A storm; a shower.

O'er thunder from the south
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town.
Shakspeare.

6. A heap or stratum of any matter
thrown together by the wind: as, a
snow-drift, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding
eternally from God, we are not able to discern:
and therefore cannot always give the proper and
certain reason of his works. *Locke.*

DRI

•Their *drift* comes known and they discover'd
are;

For some, of many, will be false of course.
Daniel.

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove,
that what is true is impossible to be false, he op-
poses nobody. *Tillotson.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our
compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This, by the stile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but
Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand,
drifted with the wind in clouds from every plain.
Ellis' Voyage.

2. To throw together on heaps. Not
authorized.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient bounding through the *drifted* heaps.
Thomson.

To DRILL. v. a. [*driken*, Dutch;
Espan, Sax. from *Dungh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed
upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole
punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end
of the Shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a
hole. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my side lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*
Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?
Blackmore.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they
hold the drill-bow in the right hand; but, when
they turn small work, they hold the drill-bow in
their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phrase;
corrupted, I believe, from *drawled*.

She has babbled him out of his youth: she
drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and she will
drop him in his old age. *Addison.*

5. To draw from sleep to sleep. A low
phrase.

When by such insinuations they have once got
within him, and are able to *drill* him on from
one lewdness to another, by the same arts they
corrupt and squeeze him. *South.*

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This
sense wants better authority.

Drilled through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson.*

7. To form to arms; to teach the mili-
tary exercise. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are
bored. It is a point pressed hard
against the thing bored, and turned
round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers,
drills, and mechanical instruments, we have
taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as
punches will not serve for; as a piece of work
that hath already its shape, and must have an
hole made in it. *Moxon.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a dif-
ferent internal specifick constitution between a
changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape
and want of reason? *Locke.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have
found no where else, and suspect it
should be *rill*.

DRI

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour
their *drills*,

Which snake-like glide between the bordering
hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. v. n. preter. *drank*, or
drunk; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*.
[Djuncan, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace.
Shakspeare.

She said, *drink*, and I will give thy camels
drink also; to I *drank*, and she made the camels
drink also. *Genesis.*

He *drank* of the wine.
When delight is the only end, and rests in
itself, and dwells there long, then eating and
a *drinking* is not a serving of God, but an inordi-
nate action. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. To feast; to be entertained with li-
quors.

We came to fight you.—For my part I am
sorry it is turned to a *drinking*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To drink to excess; to be a habitual
drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

4. *To DRINK to.* To salute in drinking;
to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink unto* your grace. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To DRINK to.* To wish well to in the
act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:
I *drink to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Shakspeare.

I'll *drink to* master Bardolph, and to all the
cavaleros about London. *Shakspeare.*

To DRINK. v. a.

1. To swallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drank* any water,
three days and three nights. *Samuel.*
We have *drunken* our water for money. *Samuel.*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple violets *drink* the firmam.
Dryden.

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the
wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil.
Gay.

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound.
Shakspeare.

Thither write, my queen;
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you
send,

Though ink be made of gall. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow' have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drank* with silent joy.

I *drank* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison patty to dinner;
come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drank* down all
unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

He will drown his health and his strength in
his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies,
at length *drank* down himself too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the
pavilions. *1 Kings.*

6. It is used with the intensive particles *off*,
up, and *in*. *Off*, to note a single act of
drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing
as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells
him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks it off*,
and dies. *South.*

7. *Up*, to note that the whole is *drunk*.
Alexander, after he had *drank up* a cup of
fourteen pints, was going to take another.

Arbutnot on Coms.

8. *In*, to enforce the sense: usually of in-
animate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth,
and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily
drinketh in water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DRINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to
meat.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the liquid brook!

Milton.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and choice *drinks*.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The juices of fruits are either watery or oily:
I reckon among the watery all the fruits out of
which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple,
and the pear. *Bacon.*

O madnes, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest *drinks*, our chief support of health.

Milton.

These, when th' allotted orb of time's com-
plete,

Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*.

Philips.

Amongst *drinks*, austere wines are apt to occasion
foul eruptions. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DRINK-MONEY. *n. f.* [*drink* and *money*.]

Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-*
money. *Arbutnot.*

DRINKABLE. *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable;
such as may be drank.

DRINKER. *n. f.* [from *drink*.] One that
drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains,
and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum,
aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the
fume of the moon. *Bacon.*

The *drinker* and debauched person is the object
of scorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard *drinkers* affords a liquor
extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit; what
is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects
the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplec-
tick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling streams
supply. *Dryden.*

The finest sparks, and clearest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

TO DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears

Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.

Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he
drips, be his sauce. *Walter's Angler.*

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazle broach.

Dryden's Virgil.

DRIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] That which
falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions
from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the
houses. *Martin.*

DRIPPING. *n. f.* [from *drip*.] The fat
which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shews all her secrets of house-keeping:
For candles how the trucks her *dripping*.

Swift.

DRIPPINGPAN. *n. f.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The
pan in which the fat of roast meat is
caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smoak-
ing coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

DRIPPLE. *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word
is used somewhere by *Fairfax* for weak,
or rare; *dripping foot*.

TO DRIVE. *v. a. pret. drove*, anciently
drave; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*.
[*dreiban*, Gothic; *drupan*, Saxon;
dryven, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by vi-
olence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.
He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile.

Pope.

On helmets helmets throng,
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man
along. *P. p.*

3. To expel by force from any place:
with *from*.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage resents his wounds.

Dryden's Virgil.

His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaux banish beaux, and swordnots swordnots
drive. *Pope.*

4. To fend by force to any place: with *to*.
Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shaksp.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

5. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Cheney Chase.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He stood and measured the earth: he beheld,
and *drove* afunder the nations. *Hab.*

7. To impel to greater speed.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they
drove them heavily. *Evolut.*

9. To convey animals; to make animals
march along under guidance.

There stand a herd of heifers wand'ring o'er
The neighbour'ing hill, and *drive* 'em to the shore.

Addison.

10. To clear any place by forcing away
what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.

Dryden.

11. To force; to compel.

For the metre sake, some words in him some-
time be *driven* awry, which require straighter
placing in plain prose. *Ascham.*

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.

Most miserable if such unskillfulness make them
drive on their time by the periods of sin and
death. *Taylor.*

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did
not the like, to do as much for my horse as for-
tune had done for his. *Shelton.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was
thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one
of their consuls to depart the city, against whom
they found not in the world what to object, sav-
ing only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*

He was *driven* by the necessities of times, more
than led by his own disposition, to rigour.

King Charles.

13. To distress; to straighten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of de-
sperate men far *driven*. *Spenfer's State of Ireland.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*, but lov'd to draw.

Dryden.

15. To impel by influence of passion.

I *drive* my sister from his mad humour of
love to a living humour of madness. *Shakspere.*

Discontents *drive* men into sickness.

King Charles.

Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and
of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well
how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive*
him into cholera. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St.
Paul; where we may see what *drives* men into a
conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more
powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect.

Locke.

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the
dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued; the
rather for that, of all things that give light here
below, it is the most durable, and hath least ap-
parent motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four
elements, and both them and their qualities
driven up and resolv'd into their most simple
principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire
into the obvious designs of this divine architect.

Chynee's Philosophical Principles.

The design of these orators was to *drive* tonic
particular point, either the condemnation or ac-
cidental. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well,
if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot
drive his trade so well, if he sit at great usury.

Bacon.

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common fert; beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffick *drive*.

Dryden.

Your Pafimond a lawless bargain *drive*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love.

Dryden.

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without
partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: so we say to
drive feathers.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shakspere.*

The one 's in the plot, let him be never so in-
nocent; and the other is as white as the *driven*
snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Estrange.*

19. **TO DRIVE out.** To expel.

Tumults and their excitors *drive* myself and
many of both houses out of their places.

King Charles.

As soon as they heard the name of Rosettes,
they forthwith *drove* out their governour, and
received the Turks into the town. *Knolles' Hist.*

TO DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the
meridian; but, being distracted, *drives* it that way
where the greater and powerful' part of the earth
is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides;
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn.

Dryden.

Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive;
Ere left the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryd.*

2. To rush with violence.

Pierce Borcas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Near as he draws, thick hailings of smoke
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke
By sparks that *drive* against his sacred face.

Dryden.

Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drives*
backward,

If 'pt from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryden.*

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imbosh their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

While thus he flood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood.
As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
Th' imperious tempest and th' impetuous seas.
The wolves scamper'd away, however, as hard as they could *drive*.
Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand.

3. To pass in a carriage.
There is a litter ready; lay him in 't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover.
Thy flaming chariot-wheels that shock
Heav'n's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drow'st* of warring angels difarray'd.

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.
Authors *drive* at these, as the highest elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit.
We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he *drives* at.
They look no further before them than the next line: whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another.
We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at.

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.
Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me.
At Aoxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.

6. To *drive* in all its senses, whether active or neuter, may be observed to retain a sense compounded of violence and progression.

To DRIVE. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *drippl*, *dribble*, *drivel*.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.
I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, shaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth.
No man could spit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool.

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.
This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow fotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance.

DRIV'EL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.
Besides th' eternal *drivel*, that supplies
The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth, and eyes.

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.
What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel's* speeches among my noble thoughts!
Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked, he dura prove.

DRIV'ELLER. *n. f.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot; a slaver.

I have heard the antient *driv'ellers* commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment.

DRIVEN. The participle of *drive*.
They were *driven* forth from among men.

DRIV'ER. *n. f.* [from *drive*.]

1. The person or instrument that gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beasts.
He from the many-peopled city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *drivers* cries.
The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almost to death.
The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their *driver* shall accustom them to.

3. One who drives a carriage.
Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and, ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his phant body bends.

To DRIZZLE. *v. a.* [*driselen*, German, to shed dew.] To shed in small flow drops, as winter rains.
When the sun sets, the air doth *drizzle* dew.

Though now this face of mine he hid
In sap-consuming winter's *drizzled* snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory.

To DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short flow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear.
Her heart did melt in great compassion,
And *drizzling* tears did shed for pure affection.

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no *drizzling* shower,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.
The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts.

DRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain.

This during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives th' exalted son.

DROIL. *n. f.* [by *Junius* understood a contraction of *drivel*.] A drone; a slug-gard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live without entoyle.

Desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant: the *droiling* peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets.

DROLL. *n. f.* [*droler*, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was running home in all haste, a *droll* takes him up by the way.
Why, how new, Andrew? cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull.

Democritus, dear *droll*! revisit earth,
And with our follies glut thy neighbor'd mirth.

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

Some as justly fame extols,
For lofty lutes in Smithfield *drolls*.

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*droile*, French.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries, used to be decided by *drolling* fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous.
Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them.

Let virtuous insult and despise on, yet they never shall be able to *droll* away nature.

DRO'LLERY. *n. f.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heav'n and hell, borrow the christians faith, and the atheists *drollery* upon it.

DRO'MEDARY. *n. f.* [*dromedare*, Italian.] A sort of camel, so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a-day.

Dromedaries are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble; and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is soft and shorn: they have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horns upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. See CAMEL.

Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place.
Mules, after their camels and *dromedaries*,
And waggons fraught with utensils of war.

DRONE. *n. f.* [broen, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the rest.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*.
Luxurious kings are to their people lost;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick cost.

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.

2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him.
Sit idle on the household hearth,
A burd'uous *drone*, to visitants a gaze.
It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common stock.

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

Here while his canting *drone-pipe* scann'd
The mystic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmately, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines.

To DRONE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleness; to dream.
What have I lost by my forefathers fault!
Why was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long noble race of *droning* kings?

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Melissoil and honeyuckles pound,
With these alluring favours strew the ground,
And mix with tinkling brass the cymbal's *droning* sound.

DRO'NISH. *adj.* [from *drone*.] Idle; sluggish; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

The *droonish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,

Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
To nestle in their ancient lives again.

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, forrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, droop'd, took it deep;
Faint'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself. *Shak.*
I drop, with struggling spent;
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after drop. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Good things of day begin to drop and drowie,
While night's black agents to their prey do
rouse. *Shakespeare.*

When by impulse from heav'n Tyrtæus sung,
In drooping soldiers a new courage sprung,
Roscommon.

Can flow'rs but drop in absence of the sun
Which wak'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is
gone. *Dryden.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to drop,
Nor do his wings with sickly feathers drop.
Dryden.

When furious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the count of love,
The muses droop'd with their forsaken arts.
Dryden.

I'll animate the soldiers drooping courage
With love of freedom and contempt of life.
Ashton's Cato

I saw him ten days before he died, and ob-
served he began very much to drop and languish.
Swift

3. To sink; to lean downward: commonly by weakness or grief.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now en-
join'd

Laborious, till day doesp. *Milton's Par. Lost*
His head, though gay,

Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,
Hung drooping, unflour'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*
On her heav'd bosom hung her drooping head,
Which with a sigh she rais'd, and this she said.
Pope.

DROP. *n. f.* [droppe, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the medicine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we, in our country's purge,
Each drop of us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine, being overpowered by so vast a quantity of water, will be torn into it; he speaks very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring in the gloomy shade
Those little drops of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To save one drop of his. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *n. f.* [gutta serena, Lat.]

A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

So thick a drop serene hath quencl'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd! *Milton's Par. Lost*

To DROP. *v. a.* [droppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His heavens shall drop down dew. *Deut.*

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And drop their anchors on the meads below.
Dryden.

One only ing remain'd:
Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,
And dropp'd an awkward court'ry to the knight.
Dryden.

St. John himself will scarce forbear,
To bite his pen and drop a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep lim from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakespeare.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; because they drop their bodies, and disvel themselves of those visible shapes. *Watts's Logic.*

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. *Amos.*

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to drop in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to drop our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Collier on Despair.*

After having given this judgment in its favour, they suddenly drop the pursuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a matter.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I drop you here. *L'Esrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without further association.

She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will drop him in his old age, if she can find her account in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has dropped them. *Addison.*

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland, and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such records as would preserve the traditional account of him to after-ages; and rectify it, if, by passing through several generations, it might drop any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish. *Swift.*

10. To hedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Varius stellatus corpora guttis.*

Or spouting, with quick glance,
Skew to the sun their wav'd coats, dropp'd with gold. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heav'n
Upon the place beneath. *Shakespeare.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens dropped at the presence of God. *Psalms.*

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' inhospitable coast.

Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone,
And cold Lyceus wept from every dropping stone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that you dropped from the moon, or one of the stars. *Gallucci's Treat.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet melt at last drop into the sun's body. *Chyene.*

4. To fall spontaneously.

So may'st thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou
drop

Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your perjuric,
That in the dote of blows your son might drop. *Shakespeare.*

6. To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another dropping round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a familiar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to drop this incident or Helen. *Addison's Travels.*

I heard of it twice occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it dropp'd. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

Either you come not here, or, as you grace
Some old acquaintance, drop into the place,
Caclets and qualmish, with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry: and therefore takes care to drop in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator.*

9. To fall short of a mark.

Often it drops or overleats by the disproportion of distance or application. *Collier.*

DROPPING. *n. f.* [from drop.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the droppings and the sauff
Of waiting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull droppings of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DROPLET. *n. f.* A little drop.

Thou abhor'd'st in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our bine's flow, and those our droplets
which

From niggard nature fall. *Shakespeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. *n. f.* [drop and stone.] Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodw.*

DRO'PWORT. *n. f.* [drop and wort.] A plant of various species.

DRO'PSICAL. *adj.* [from dropfy.] Diseased with a dropfy; hydropical; tending to a dropfy.

The diet of nephritick and dropfical persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the alkalescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood. *Ashhurst on Aliments.*

DRO'SILD. *adj.* [from dropfy.] Diseased with a dropfy.

Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a dropfild honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

DRO'PSY. *n. f.* [hydrops, Latin; whence anciently *hydropisy*, thence *dropisy*, *dropfy*.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed. *Quincy.*

An anasarca, a species of dropfy, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Swam.*

DROSS. *n. f.* [droj, Saxon.]

1. The remeient or despumption of metals.

Some scumm'd the drops that from the metal came,
Some stir'd the molten ore with ladles gear,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat. *Eperfer.*

Should the mixture of a little *drofs* contain the church to deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make separation of the one from the other? Hooker.

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

An emperor, ind under a crust of *drofs*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. Addison.

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud,

Since all world's glory is but *drofs* unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,
How ever now thereof ye little ween? Spenser.
That most divine light only shineth on those minds which are purged from all worldly *drofs* and human uncleannesses. Ralstigh.

All treasures and all gain esteem as *drofs*,
And dignities and powers, all but the highest. Milton.

Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the *drofs* and filth of sensual delights. Tillotson.

DRO'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *droffy*.] Foulness; feculence; rust.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *droffiness*, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp. Boyle.

DRO'SSY. *adj.* [from *drofs*.]

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of drofs.

So doth the fire the *droffy* gold refine. Davies.
For, by the fire, they emit not only many *droffy* and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or loadstone. Brown.

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire tacitly rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. Donne.

DROTCHEL. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *drutchel*. To *drutch*, in Chaucer, is to *idle*, to *delay*. *Droch*, in Frisick, is *delay*.] An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used.

DROVE. *n. f.* [from *drive*.]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black-cattle.

They brought to their fations many *droves* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons. Hayward.

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*. Brown.

2. A number of sheep driven. To an *herd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drove*, but a *stock*, of sheep.

A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to. South.

3. Any collection of animals.

The sounds and seas, with all their funny *droves*,
Now to the moon in wavering murrice move. Milton.

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But it to some alone thou dost pretend,
The water will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,
Where *droves*, as at a city-gate, may pass. Dryden's Farnal.

DRO'VEŃ. *part.* from *drive*. Not now used.

It is fought indeed;
Had we do done at first, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. Shakespeare.

DRO'VEŃ. *n. f.* [from *drove*.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.

— I with him joy of her.
— Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they fell bullocks. Shakespeare.

The *drover* who his fellow *droves* meets
In narrow passages of winding streets. Dryden.

DROUGHT. *n. f.* [δρῦζος, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April shall with all his showers:
In summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee fire. Shakespeare.

Great *droughts* in summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a peccilient summer the year following. Bacon.

To outh the Persian bay,
And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*. Milton.
As torrents in the *drovuth* of summer fall,
So perith'd man from death shall never rise. Sandys.

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues. Temple.

In a *drought*, the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. Dryden.

Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and land-snails innumerable come out of their lurking-places. Key.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

His carcase, pinn'd with hunger and with *drought*. Milton.

One, whose *drought*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites. Milton.

DROUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *droughty*.]

The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. *adj.* [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and design. Ray on Creation.

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

If the former years
Exhibit no puppies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat. Philips.

To DROWN. *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*; from *druncian*, Sax. *Lye*.]

1. To suffocate in water.

They would soon *drwon* those that refused to swim down the popular stream. King Charles.
When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drwon'd*. Prior.

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flow'r, and *drwon* the weeds. Shakespeare.

Galleys might be *drwon'd* in the harbour, with the great ordnance, before they could be rigg'd. Kneller's Ship.

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Between the prince and parliament we stand,
The barriers of the state on either hand;
May neither overflow, for then they *drwon* the land. Dryden.

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drwon'd*,
It seems their souls but in their senses are. Davies.

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that course,
however good, which his predecessors held, for

doubt to have his doings *drwon'd* in another man's prat. Spenser on Ireland.

That the brightness of the sun doth *drwon* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular error. Hotten.

My private voice is *drwon'd* amid the senate. Addison.

Some aged man who lives this act to see,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and *drwon*s his father's name. Dryden.

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drwon*ing. Ascham.

Methought what pain it was to *drwon*!
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears! Shakespeare.

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [drosfen, Dutch.]

To make heavy with sleep.

These gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd
My *drwon'd* senses uncontroll'd. Milton.

To DROWSE. *v. n.*

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drrowse*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. Milton.

2. To look heavy, not cheerful.

They rather *drwon'd*, and hung their eyelids
down,
Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
As cloudy men use to their adverfaces. Shakspeare.

DRO'WSHED. *n. f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. Obsolete.

The royal virgin shook off *drwonshed*;
And rising torn out of her baser bowe,
Look'd for her knight. Fairy Queen.

DRO'WSILY. *adv.* [from *drwonfy*.]

1. Sleepily; weavily; with an inclination to sleep.

The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drwonfily* like humming bees rise. Dryden.

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drwonfily* sit down. Raleigh.

DRO'WSINESS. *n. f.* [from *drwonfy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drwonfiness* possesses them!
Shakespeare.

In deep of night, when *drwonfiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial syren's harmony. Milton.

What succour can I hope the muse will lend,
Whose *drwonfiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend? Gray.

He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drwonfiness* and confusion upon his senses. South.

He that from his childhood has made musing betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drwonfiness*, and lying a-bed. Locke.

A sensation of *drwonfiness*, oppression, and listlessness, are signs of a plentiful meal in young people. Arbuthnot.

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well to thank off your *drwonfiness*;
for it seem'd to be the trumpet of a war. Bacon.

DRO'WSY. *adj.* [from *drwonfy*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.

Drowf, am I, and yet can rarely sleep. Sney.
Men *drwonfy*, and drowsous to sleep, or before the fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch. Bacon's Natural History.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drwonfy* heads. Chaucer.

Drunk at last, and *drowsy* they depart
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows *yield*,
Uprose from *drowsy* couch. *Fairy Queen.*
While thus the rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And pulsing streams that through the meadow
stray'd,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

3. Stupid; dull.
Those inadvertencies, a body would think,
even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning,
could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Dan.]
To thrash; to beat; to bang; to
thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A
word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by 't.

The little thief had been fondly *drubb'd* with
a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had
been less than weight, I should have been *drubb'd*.
Locke.

DRUB. *n. f.* [from the verb] A thump;
a knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd
Have bruise'd my body, and becom'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*

By setting an unfortunate mark on their follow-
ers, they have expost them to innu merable *drubs*
and contusions. *Addison.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*drucean*, to vex,
Saxon; *drughen*, to carry, Dutch.] To
labour in mean offices; to toil without
honour or dignity; to work hard; to
slave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse labour,
In matrimont, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*

The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then clad and fed with
sparing,
Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Ottway.*

Advantages obtained by industry, directed by
philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging*
ignorance. *Glanville.*

Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryden.*

I made no such bargain with you, to live al-
ways *drudging*. *Dryden's Dedication, Aeneid.*

What is an age, in dull renown *drudge'd* o'er!
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*

DRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One
employed in mean labour; a slave; one
doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this di-
viner, laid claim to me. *Shakespeare.*

He sits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton.*

Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou at our feeding and our *drudge*?

DRUDGERY. *n. f.* [from *drudge*.] Mean
labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable
work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her
husbandry and her *drudgery*. *Shakespeare.*

Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well
as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to
receive orders, as well as others to give and au-
thorize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*
Which they impote. *South ern's Oronoko.*

Th e that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cases be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. *Dryden.*

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as im-
mortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

Even *Drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson.*

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and
condemned to do her *drudgery*. *Swift.*

DRUDGINGBOX. *n. f.* [*drudging* and *box*.]
The box out of which flower is sprinkled
upon roast meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudgingbox* to be recall'd. *King's Cookery.*

DRUDGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging*.]
Laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest
things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of
any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

DRUG. *n. f.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient used in physick; a me-
dicinal simple.

A fleet deseried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Chie sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Judicious physick's noble art to gain,
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas! in vain. *Smith.*

Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage. *Pope.*

In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake
in a word may endanger life. *Baker on Learning.*

2. It is used sometimes for poison.

Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakespeare.*
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught
controll;

He dreads no poison in his homely bowl;
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing without worth or value;
any thing of which no purchaser can
be found.

Each + ble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name,
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden.*

4. A drudge. This seems the meaning
here.

He from his seat

Of them affay'd,
Hunger and thirst contraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefulst dishes, writh'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

DRUGGET. *n. f.* A slight kind of woollen
stuff.

In *druggets* dress'd, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRUGGIST. *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One
who sells physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*.
Boyle.

DRUGSTER. *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who
sells physical simples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the
drugster's. *Boyle.*

They set the clergy below their apothecaries,
the physician of the soul below the *druggsters* of
the body. *Atterbury.*

DRUID. *n. f.* [*derio*, oaks, and *bud*, in-
cantation.] A priest and philosopher
of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. *n. f.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*,
Erfc.]

1. An instrument of military music, con-
sisting of vellum strained over a broad
hoop on each side, and beaten with
sticks.

Let's march without the noise of threatening
drums. *Shakespeare.*

In *drums*, the closeness round about, that pre-
serveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the
noise come forth at the drum-hole far more loud
and strong than if you should strike upon the
like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*

Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the
ground,
And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful
sound. *Dryden.*

Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangour shrill
Aflights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the
membrane which perceives the vibration
of the air.

To DRUM. *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a
drum.

2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.

Now, heart,
Set open thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet cell,
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

To DRUMBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be
sluggish. *Hammer.*

Take up these cloaths here quickly: where 's
the coward? Look, how you *drumble*! carry
them to the landress in Datchet Mead. *Shaksf.*

DRUMFISH. *n. f.* The name of a fish.
The under-jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia. *Hewson's J.*

DRUMMAJOR. *n. f.* [*drum* and *major*.]
The chief drummer of a regiment.
Such company may chance to spoil the sweet-
ness;

As the drum-major's

DRUMSTICK. *n. f.* [from *drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arins to make a short assay;
Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day.
Dryden.

We generally conclude that man drunk, who takes pains to be thought sober.
Spectator.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood.
Deuteronomy.

DRUNKARD. *n. f.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen
drunkards
Do more than this in sport.
Shakespeare.

My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a drunkard, I must vomit them.
Shaksf.

God will not take the drunkard's excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off.
South.

DRUNKEN. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!
Sirs, I will practise on this drunken man.
Shaksf.
Drunk men imagine every thing tinctured round; they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things at a distance; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double.
Bacon.

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moisture.

Then let the earth be drunken with our blood.
Shakespeare.

4. Done in a state of inebriation,

When your carters, or your waiting waiters,
Have done a drunken slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon,
pardon.
Shakespeare.

We should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake.
Swift.

DRUNKENLY. *adv.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tap't out, and drunkenly carous'd.
Shakespeare.

DRUNKENNESS. *n. f.* [from *drunken*.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of drunkenness.
Taylor's Holy Living.

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness, by bringing a drunken man into their company.
Watts's on the Mind.

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason.
Spenser.

DRY. *adj.* [δρῦξ, Saxon.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe dry.
Bacon.

When God said,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!
Of turbid elements the sport;
From clear to cloudy toll, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist.
Milton.
Tiompson.

2. Not rainy.

A dry March and a dry May portend a wholesome summer, if there be a howling April between.
Bacon.

The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the season.
Addison.

3. Not succulent; not juicy.

I will drain him dry as hay;
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid:
He shall live a man forlorn.
Shakespeare.

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward spring:
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go.
Dryden.

5. Thirsty; a-thirst.

So dry he was for I way.
Shakespeare.
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their tying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry sun'd tongues.
Philips.

6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos; without flowers.

As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither dry nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched descriptions: either is a vice.
Ben Jonson.

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within or without the fabrick; a piece not to dry as the meer contemplation of proportions: and therefore I hope therein somewhat to refresh both the reader and myself.
Watson's Architecture.

That the fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.
Glauville.

It is a dry fable, with little or nothing in it.
L'Esrange.

Authority and friendship work upon some, dry and sober reason works upon others.
L'Ejor.
To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aside dry subtilties with which the schools are filled.
Burnet's Theory.

These epistles will become less dry, and more susceptible of ornament.
Pepet.

7. Hard; severe. [drien anciently to endure; drie, Scottish.]

Of two noblemen, the one was given to scoff, but kept ever loyal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a flout or dry blow given?
Bacon.

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
For hard dry bastings us'd to prove
The readiest remedies of love;
Next a dry diet.
Hudibras.

TO DRY. *v. a.*

1. To free from moisture; to arify; to exsiccate.

The meat was well, if you were so contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and dried away.
Shakespeare.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth time arify.
Bacon.

Herbs and flowers, if they be dried in the shade, or dried in the hot sun a small time, keep best.
Bacon.

The running streams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who dries his fleece upon the neighbouring rock.
Dryden.

2. To exhale moisture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one

Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards in succession, dries
The tears that stood considering in her eyes.
Dryden.

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then with her vest the wound she wipes and dries.
Denham.

See, at your blest returning,
Rage disappears;
The widow'd tile in mourning
Dries up her tears.
Dryden.

4. To scorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude died up with thirst.
Isaiah.

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Ruth Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his turkey by irreligious sleep,
Impudent: him death's iron sleep oppress.
Philips.

6. To DRY up. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhale and dried up by the sun.
Woodward.

TO DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

DRYER. *n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration.
Temple.

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [dry and eye.] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long
Dry'd behold? Adam could not, but wept.
Milton.

DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry*.]

1. Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conscious to himself how dryly the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection.
Bacon.

Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;
For virtue is but dryly prais'd, and barres.
Dryden's Juvenal.

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made.
Pepet.

DRY'NESS. *n. f.* [from *dry*.]

1. Want of moisture; scarcity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and torrid by the sun, by dryness of the soil, from want and defect of water.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Such was the discord which did hit disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists.
Denham.

The marrow supplies an oil for the innaction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from dryness and rigidity, and keeping them supple and flexible.
Roy on the Creation.

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible dryness, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature?
Bailey.

2. Want of succulence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones,
Call on him for 't.
Shakespeare.

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fibres.
Arbutnot.

3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others dryness and squalor, if they chuse not carefully.
Ben Jonson.

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or dryness of expression ask it.
Garth.

4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dynesi* of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *n. f.* [*dry* and *nurse*.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *shod*.] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod*. *Sidney.*
Dryshod to pass, the parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native feat
She would command themselves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

DUAL. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two: under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other, of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DUB. *v. a.* [*Subban zo pidespe*, Sax. *adubba till riddara*, Islandick, to dub a knight. *Adubba*, in its primary sense, signifies to strike, knights being made by a blow with the sword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my shoulder. *Shakespeare.*

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green, or burnet, as they spake in that age, appearath upon record. *Camden's Remains.*

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward on Edward vi.*

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'er-sworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Aie mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shaksp.*

He
Gave thee no instance why thou shouldst do treason,
Unless to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a bait. *Cleveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reason of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Collier.*

O poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat to high,
If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rave, and die. *Prior.*

These demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Anfitus birth. *Pope.*

DUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

Vol. I.

As skillful conpers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubbs*. *Hudib.*

DUBIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. Not used.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties, feasibilitys for possibilities, and things impossible for possible. *Brown.*

DUBIOUS. *adj.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.

2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side. *Watts' Logick.*

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmost pow'r with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle, on the plains of heav'n. *Milton.*

DUBIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Almanack makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DUBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess. *Brown.*

DUBITABLE. *adj.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. *n. f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see. *Grew.*

DUCAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet.

DUCAT. *n. f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: in silver, valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold, at nine shillings and six pence.

I cannot instantly raise up the grofs
Of full three thousand *ducats*. *Shakespeare.*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *n. f.* [*anas*; *ducken*, to dip. Dutch.]

1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks*, that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide.
Fell twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*

Grubs, if you find your land subject to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shakespeare.*

3. A declination of the head; so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play
Till next sunshine holy day!

How to without *duck* or nod,
Other tiltings to be trod,
Of light r toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes,
are quite so ancient as handy-dandy. *Arabutnot and Page.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the same,
That in the lake his lofty crest was kept. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the labouring bark climb hills of less
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heaven. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

T'hou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thrice, by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeifance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare.*

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DUCKER. *n. f.* [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer. *Di&*

DUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state. *Dorset.*

Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *duckingstool* more useful. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DUCKLE'GGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

Duckle'gg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That the most nice on tipses for a kiss. *Dryden.*

DUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Duckling, though hatched and led by a hen,
if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond,
presently leave her, and in they go. *Ray.*

Ev'ry morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn. *Gay.*

DUCKMEAT. *n. f.* [*duck* and *meat*; *lens palustris*.] A common plant growing in standing waters; duckweed.

To DUCKOY. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the error.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string,
which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as
several doth his tongue: with this he *duckoy*'s
little fishes, and preys upon them. *Grew.*

DUCKOY. *n. f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckery* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

DUCKSFOOT. *n. f.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

Du'CKWEED. *n. f.* [*duck and weed.*] The same with *duckmeat*.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

DUCT. *n. f.* [*ducus, Latin.*]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those iron chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly used by anatomists.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was observed that the chyle, in the thoracic *duct*, retained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DUCTILE. *adj.* [*ductilis, Latin.*]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight:
One bought it bears; but, wond'rous to behold!
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread; have the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon.*

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile*, of all metals. *Dryden.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts infalls
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon. *Addison.*

DUCTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *ductile.*]

Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductilens*, the application;
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

DUCILITY. *n. f.* [from *ductile.*]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also yellow, and lead is *ductile*. *Watts' Logic.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DUDGEON. *n. f.* [*dolch, German.*]

1. A small dagger.

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will.

His *dudgeon* first grew high
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudib.*
The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon*. *L'Esrange.*

DUE. *adj.* The part. pass. of *owe*. [*dû, French.*]

2. Owed; that any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate
A commendation and granting, where causes
are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the public a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appears cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon.*
Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of a decency of life. *Moss's Divine Dialogues.*

A present blessing upon our faults is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge.*

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidney.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits. *Milton.*

4. Consequent to; occasioned or effected by. Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle.*

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The course is *due* east, or *due* west.

Like the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shaksp.*

DUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakspere.*

The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakspere.*

Thou better know'st
Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakspere.*

The *due* of honour in no point omit. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit and my beauty's *due*. *Dryden.*
No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed,
or declared, what share of power was their *due*. *Swift.*

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heaven's all-powerful king,
I keep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befriend
Us, thy vow'd priests, till outmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milton.*

They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect to the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. *Addison.*

TO DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as *due*; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this single passage.

This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakspere.*

DUEL. *n. f.* [*duellum, Latin.*] A combat between two; a single fight.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, go on the other side. *Bacon.*
Dream not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have sought:
No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller.*

TO DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.

He must at length, poor man! die dully at home, when here he might to fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or fluxed into another world. *Soutk.*

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *Locke.*

TO DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.

Who single
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd,
At one spear's length. *Milton's Agonistes.*

DU'ELLER. *n. f.* [from *duel.*] A single combatant.

They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *n. f.* [from *duel.*]

1. A single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight. *Dryden.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say. *Ben Jonson.*

DUE'LLO. *n. f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duells* avoid it. *Shakspere.*

DU'ENNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain; I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed. *Arbuthnot on Pope.*

DUG. *n. f.* [*deggia, to give suck, Islandick.*]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat; spoken of beasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which the daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured. *F. Queen.*

They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dig*. *Raleigh's History.*

Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dugs* supplied
The infant Jove, and nurs'd his growing pride. *Creech.*

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast, without reproach.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
With whom, from tender *dig* of common nourse,
At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen.*

As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dig* between its lips. *Shak.*

DUG. The pret. and part. pass. of *dig*.

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbish. *Addison.*

DUKE. *n. f.* [*duc, French; dux, Lat.*] One of the highest order of nobility in England.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess,
will be here with him this night. *Shakspere.*

Aurmarle, Surrey, and Exeter must lose
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatsoever profits thereby rise. *David's Civil War.*

Du'KEDOM. *n. f.* [from *duke*.]

1. The feignory or possessions of a duke.
Her brother found a wife,
Where he himself was loit; Prospero his *duke-*
dom
In a poor isle. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
The cardinal never resigned his purple for the
prospect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tus-
cany. *Milford*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

Du'LBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.]
Stupid; doltish; foolish.
This arm of mine hath chailis'd
The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakspeare.*

Du'LCET. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.
From sweet kernels pres'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor these to hold
Wants the fit vessels pure. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melo-
dious.
I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakspeare.*
A fabrick huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet*ymphonies, and voices sweet. *Milton.*

Du'LCIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dulcify*.]
The act of sweetening; the act of free-
ing from acidity, saltness, or acri-
mony.

In colcothar, the exactest calcination, followed
by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the
remaining body into elementary earth: for after
the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too
faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the residue is
not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical vir-
tues. *Boyle.*

To Du'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifer*, French.]
To sweeten; to set free from acidity,
saltness, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocythis,
though somewhat qualified, will not from every
hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of
flour or meal. *Brown.*
I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulci-*
fied tincture of vitriol. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*
Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre or
vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbutnot.*

Du'LCIMER. *n. f.* [*dolcimello*, Skinner.] A
musical instrument played by striking
the brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the sound of the cornet, flote, harp,
sackbut, psalterey, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of mu-
sick. *Daniel.*

To Du'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*,
Latin.]
1. To sweeten.
The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do
commend swine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon.*

2. To make less acrimonious.
Turbit mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a
rough medicine; but, being somewhat *dulcorated*,
first procureth vomiting, and then salivation.
Wiseeman's Surgery.

Du'LCORATION. *n. f.* [from *dulcorate*.]
The act of sweetening.

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which
appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things
is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulco-*
ration importeth a degree to nourishment: and
the making of things inalimental to become ali-
mental, may be an experiment of great profit.
Bacon.

Du'LHEAD. *n. f.* [*dull* and *head*.] A
blockhead; a wretch foolish and stu-
pid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *dulheads* to all good-

ness; but subtle, cunning, and bold in any mis-
chief. *Alcham.*

Du'RIA. *n. f.* [*δύρα*.] An inferior kind
of adoration.

Paleotus faith, that the same worship which
is given to the prototype may be given to the
image; but with the different degrees of latin
and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet.*

DuLL. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welsh; *dole*, Saxon;
doll, mad, Dutch.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unappre-
hensive; indocile; slow of understand-
ing.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited
men. *Hooker.*
He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art,
may complain of gross-breeding, or comes of a
very *dull* kindred. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes this perception, in some kind of
bodies, is far more subtle than the sense; so that
the sense is but a *dull* thing in comparison of it.
Bacon's Natural History.

Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more
than the most eloquent can teach him how to
utter. *Dryden.*

2. Blunt; obtuse.
Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy feythe is *dull*; wret it, for shame. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; awkward.
Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind
of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her
tongue. *Fairy Queen.*

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of
life, that we are not to fear it should grow *dull*
for want of exercise, if exercise would make it
stronger. *Locke.*

4. Hebetated; not quick.
This people's heart is waxed gross, and their
ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matthew.*

The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of
the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehen-
sion; now that fear is sharpened and pointed.
Bacon.

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.
Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble
grow. *Spenser.*

7. Gross; cloggy; vile.
She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as,
to make *diccionaries* is *dull* work.

9. Not bright: as, *the mirror is dull, the*
fire is dull.
I'll not be made a soft and *dull-eyed* fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

10. Drowly; sleepy.

To DuLL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate.
So was she *dulled* with all, that we could come
so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not
perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Silney.*
Those drugs she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile. *Shakspeare.*

2. To blunt; to obtund.
Borrowing *dulls* the edge of industry. *Shakspeare.*
This entrance of the battle did wret the
courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their
swords. *Bacon.*

3. To fadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears.
Spenser.

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken
away the will of children from learning, than
care in making of Latin. *Alcham.*

5. To damp; to clog.
Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out
with a foddren quickness; lest that vigilant and
erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very
necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through
continuance. *Hooker.*

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cheiseth
any natural action; and, on the other side,
weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression-
and even so is it of minds. *Bacon.*

6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.
Usury *dulls* and damps all industries, wherein
money would be stirring, if it were not for the
flag. *Bacon.*

7. To fully brightness.
The breath *dulls* the mirror. *Bacon.*

Du'LLARD. *n. f.* [from *dull*.] A block-
head; a dolt; a stupid fellow; a
dunce.

What! mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not speak to me? *Shakspeare.*

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee leek it. *Shakspeare.*

Du'LLY. *adv.* [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidly; doltishly.
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every
circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but
it becomes a painter to take what is most
beautiful. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

2. Slowly; sluggishly.
The air if it be moist, doth in a degree quench
the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more
dully. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gayly; not brightly;
not keenly.
Not that I think those pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who *dully* act one part. *Hulibras.*

Du'LNES. *n. f.* [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; in-
docility; slowness of apprehension.
Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish,
but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.
South.

2. Want of quick perception.
Nature, by a continual use of any thing,
groweth to a satiety and *dulness* either of appetite
or working. *Bacon.*

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
Here cease more questions;
Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness; want of lustre.

6. Bluntness; want of edge.

Du'LY. *adv.* [from *due*.]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.
Ever since they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well observed his precept.
Spenser.

My prayers
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

In the body, when the principal parts, as the
heart and liver, do their offices, and all the in-
feriour smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there
arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which
we call health. *South.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections,
they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.
Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pepp.*

DUMB. *adj.* [דומ, he was silent;
dumbs, Gothic; *dumbe*, Saxon; *durn*,
Danish; *dom*, Dutch, *dull*.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unclose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them.
Hooker.

They spake not a word;
But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
Some positive terms signify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech.
Watts's Logick.

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man.
Dryden.

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a *dumb* show?
Shakespeare.
His gentle *dumb* expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*
Her humble gestures made the residue plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.
Roscommon.

For he who covets gain in such excess
Does by *dumb* signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind.
Dryden's Fivernal.

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in *dumb* show.
Addison.

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old fear withstood
Th' intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood;
Till tir'd with endless clamours, and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute. *Dryden.*

DU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *dumb*.] Mutely; silently; without words.

DU'MBNESS. *n. f.* [from *dumb*.]

1. Incapacity to speak.

There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very gesture: they looked as they had heard of a world ransomed, or one destroyed.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

To th' *dumbness* of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shakespeare.*

2. Refusal to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, witness'd my surprize.
Dryden.

TO DU'MFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuse; to strike dumb. A low phrase.

They had like to have *dumfounded* the justice;
but his clerk came in to his assistance. *Spenser.*

DUMP. *n. f.* [from *dom*, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mo
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer first was leafy. *Shakespeare.*
Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet concert; to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*: the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.
Shakespeare.

Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*
The tquire who fought on bloody stumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*. *Gay.*

2. Absence of mind; reverie. Locke uses *dumps* singularly.

This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people,
when it carries them away from the company.
Locke.

DU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *dump*.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;
And bid ling th' old adieu, his passed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumppish* sight.
Spenser.

The list which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumppish*, and four life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.
Herbert.

DU'MPLING. *n. f.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown.
Newton.

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunest* smoke of hell. *Shaks.*
He then survey'd
Hell and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side,
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TO DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day.
Bacon.

When thou *dunnest* their parents, seldom they, without a suit before the tribune, pay. *Dryden.*

I remember what she won:
And hath she sent so soon to *dun*? *Swift.*

DUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Phillips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*—Sir, remember my bill.
Arbutnot's John Bull.

DUNCE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dun*, Dutch, stupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull; a stupid, indocile animal.

Dunce at the best, in streets but scarce allow'd
To tinkle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.
Dryden.

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God?
Stillingfleet.

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word.
Swift.

DUNG. *n. f.* [dinez, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment
Bacon.

I judge the likeliest way to be, the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of *dung* with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in *dunged* water, once in three or four days.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

For when from herbs the pure part must be won
From gross by stilling, this is better done
By despis'd *dung* than by the fire or sun. *Donne.*

He soon would learn to think like me,
And bless his ravish'd eyes to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

TO DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help.
Bacon.

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried compost south to *dung* the ground.
Dryden.

DU'NGEON. *n. f.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumber'd senseless corse,
And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse.
Spenser.

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungion*; nor our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

Now from the north
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed shore,
Bursting their brazen *dungion*, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come stormy gust and flaw.
Milton.

By imagination, a man in a *dungion* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. *Addison.*

DU'NGFORK. *n. f.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where.
Mortimer.

DU'NGHIL. *n. f.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. A heap or accumulation of dung.
I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dung-hills* are as much bound to him as I. *Shaks.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *durghil*.
L'Esrange.

Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *durghil*: it is too noble a plant for to base a soil.
South.

The *durghil* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's land.
Swift.

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lightn'd by his beams, and kindly nurs'd,
Of which our earthly *durghil* is the worst. *Dryden.*

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Ev'n from the *durghil* lifts the just. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *durghil*! dar'it thou brave a nobleman?
Shakespeare.

DU'NGHIL. *adj.* Sprung from the *durghil*; mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

His *durghil* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire. *Spenser.*

DU'NGY. *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

We need no grave to bury honesty;
There's not a grain of it, the see to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakespeare.*

DU'NGYARD. *n. f.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the *durghil*.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dung-yard*.
Mortimer.

DU'NNER. *n. f.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Speer.*

DUODECUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Consisting of twelves.

Griseus, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of scripture together.
Arbutnot.

DUPE. *n. f.* [*dupe*, French; from *duppe*, a foolish bird, easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. A modern word hardly established.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.

Dunciad.

TO DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit.

Pope.

DUPLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

TO DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.]
1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undistemp'ed sentiments. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

DUPPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4.

Phillips, Harris, Bailey.

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *dupli-ate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface.

Newton's Opticks.

DUPPLICATE. *n. f.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies, than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. *Wifeman.*

DUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.]

A fold; any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes.

Ray on the Creation.

DUPPLICITY. *n. f.* [*duplicitis*, Lat.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at once.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts, in your division of things. *Watts.*

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

DURABILITY. *n. f.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being. *Hosker.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Rowley.*

DURABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*.

Raleigh.

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made,

And *durable*! *Milton.*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied To motion, measures all things *durable* By present, past, and future. *Milton.*

DURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *durable*.]

Power of lasting; continuance.

The different consistence and *durability* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less. *Woodward.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durability* of the metal that supports it. *Addison.*

DURABLY. *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories. *Sidney.*

DURANCE. *n. f.* [from *dure*, law Fr.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in safe *durance* and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shak.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman. *South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Huabras.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I comait myself to lasting *durance*. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

A doubtful word.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth high'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
How far more mighty than heav'n's love, hell's hate! *Dryden.*

DURATION. *n. f.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*; that it should have a due length in it. *Addison.*

TO DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To

last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*. *Raleigh.*

DUREFUL. *adj.* [from *dure* and *full*.]

Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dried,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heav'n ascend. *Spenser.*

DURELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Raleigh.*

DURESS. *n. f.* [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. In law.

A plea used, by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, feels any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained. *Cowell.*

DURING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*: as, *during* life, *durante* vita, life continuing; *during* my pleasure, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor while he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DURITY. *n. f.* [*duret *, French; *durus*, Lat.] Hardness; firmness.

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durability*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durability*. *Brown.*

DURST. The preterit of *dare*.

The christians *durst* have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than defile themselves with such an impiety. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*duyfter*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See *DUSKY*.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured. The hills, to their sopply,
Vapour and exhalation, *dusk* and moist,
Sent up amain. *Milton.*

DUSK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my show upon my back. *Speator.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

TO DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dusky.

TO DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished. *DiE.*

DUSKILY. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DUSKISH. *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw,
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in *duskish* smoke, and brimstone blue. *Spenser.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a dusky tincture than an absolute black. *Watson.*

DUSKILY. *adv.* [from *duskish*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The lawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snail, made the snail to burn *duskily*. *Bacon.*

DUSKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *duyker*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meanest tort. *Shak.*
There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*

Through the plains, of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way;
And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,
Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Pope.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got. *Shakpeare.*
It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour. *Bacon.*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Woodw.*
By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley.*
Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite,
As ever sullied the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [durt, Saxon; *duist*, Erfc.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shaksp.*
Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, inasmuch as they cast *dust* upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physic, must
All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shaksp.*

Out of the ground waft taken, know thy birth;
For *dust* thou art, and shalt to *dust* return. *Milton.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. *1 Samuel.*

TO DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN. *n. f.* [*dust* and *man*.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The *dustman's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DUSTY. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shakspere.*
Arms and the *dusky* fields I kiss admire,
And loften strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

Even Drudgery himself,
As at the ear he sweats, or *dusty* hears
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson.*

DUTCHNESS. *n. f.* [*duchesse*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutchess*,
will be here. *Shakpeare.*
'The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty. *Swift.*

The generous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines,
Kept diots for *dutchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY. *n. f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Berne. *Addison.*
France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*

DUTCHY-COURT. *n. f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowell.*

DUTEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or regal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great success. *Dryden.*
A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryd.*
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,
To bring her borden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes; with *to*.

I know thee well; a servicable villain!
As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakpeare.*
Every heast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milton.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties. *Shakpeare.*

DUTIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing the thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Mitho enviously watching her. *Sidney.*
He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DUTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner. *Taylor.*

DUTY. *n. f.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Luke.*
The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shakpeare.*

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance. *Taylor.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; loyalty; piety to parents.

Think'st thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flatter'y bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shak.*
God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater: it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both atone,
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually. *Clarendon.*
Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus. *Arbutnot.*

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon.*
See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For seven long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addison.*
Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law. *Arbutnot.*

DWARF. *n. f.* [*ðpeong*, Saxon; *dwerf*, Dutch.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf*!
You minims, of hind'ring knot-grafs made. *Shakpeare.*

Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes. *Brown.*
They, but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs*, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Milton.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in denision. *L'Espr.*

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Motimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eftloones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needles spear he gave. *Spenser.*

4. It is used often by botanists in composition: as, *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-honey-suckle*.

To DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it spread. *Bacon.*

The whole sex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and shrank into a race of beauties, that seems almost another species. *Aldison.*

DWA'RFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their *dwarfish* pages were,
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakspeare.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so *dwarfish* and so low? *Shaksp.*

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king duth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shak.*

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfish*
wood. *Dryden.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the
other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have
found nothing but *dwarfish* shrubs, and creep-
ing moss, and despicable mushrooms. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *adv.* [from *dwarfish*.]
Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *dwarfish*.]
Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown
the *dwarfishness* of its pristine stature, and that
the intellectual world is such a microcosm. *Glavinille.*

To DWAULE. *v. a.* [*dwælan*, Saxon, to wander; *dwælen*, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dualla*, old Teutonic, is stay, delay; *duelia*, Islandick, to stay, to stand still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have a habitation.

If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be told unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. *Leviticus.*

He shall *dwelt* alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Leviticus.*

John Haywood and sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had possessions. *Peachment.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwelt* no frowns, nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the Land of Promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb.*

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction *dwelt* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did *dwelt*;
More busying his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Spens.*

Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*
Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stemm'd the tides to Troy. *Pope.*

5. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal:
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwelt*. *Dryden.*

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those who defend our negotiators, *dwelt* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

- To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who *dwelt* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth

To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

- DWE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *dwelt*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The hooles being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now mornuring noises rise in every street. *Dryd.*

- DWE'LLING. *n. f.* [from *dwelt*.]

1. Habitation; piece of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran mossy hore. *Fairy Qu.*

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jeremiah.*

If he have several *dwellings*, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men,
Delighted. *Milton.*

All *dwellings* else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton.*

The living few and frequent funerals then
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their *dwellings* trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted sky. *Dryd.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

My *dwelling* shall be, with the beasts of the field. *Daniel.*

- DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *dwelt* and *house*.] The house at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouse*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe.*

- DWE'LLINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*dwelt* and *place*.] The place of residence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser.*

- To DWINDLE. *v. n.* [*dwipnan*, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Thy *dwindled* legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a sifter turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Aldison.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought,
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun. *Thomf.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy stuff. *Norris.*

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers. *Altierh.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary sev'n nights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakf.*

We see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

- DYE. See DIE.

- DY'ING. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

- DY'NASTY. *n. f.* [*δυναστία*.] Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale.*

Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Pope.*

- DY'SCRASY. *n. f.* [*δυσκρασία*.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*

In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

- DYSE'NTERY. *n. f.* [*dysenterie*, French, from *δυσεντερία*.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Dict.*

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from east to west, proceed epidemical *dysenteries*. *Arbut.*

- DYSPE'PSY. *n. f.* [*δυσπεψία*.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Dict.*

DYS'PHONY. *n. f.* [*δυσφωνία*.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Dict.*

- DYS'PNOEA. *n. f.* [*δυσπνοία*.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

- DY'SURY. *n. f.* [*δυσουρία*.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pining, or a wet *dysury*, difficulty of making water. *Hersy.*

E.

E A D

E Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as, *cân, câne; mân, mâne; gâp, gâpe; glâd, glâde; brêd, brêde; shîn, chîne; wîp, wîpe; thîn, thîne; nôd, nôde; tûn, tûne; plûm, plûme*. Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as, *gûne, knowlêdge, êdge, gîve*. Anciently almost every word ended with *e*, as for *can, canne*; for *year, yeare*; for *great, greats*; for *need, needs*; for *flock, flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at first a soft sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterward it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, till at last it became universally silent.

Ea has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mêa, mēan; fêl, fêal; mêt, mêt; nêt, nêt*.

EACH *pron.* [*elc*, Saxon; *elcb*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottish.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of different greatness be,
Yet both are for *ea & other's* use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryd.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor mis'd. *Milton.*

Let each
His adamantin coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm. *Milton.*

By hunger, that each other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible besides. *Milton.*

Wife Plato said, the world with men was stor'd,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*

To **EACH** the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis said they eat each other. *Shakspeare.*
Let each esteem other better than themselves. *Phil.*

Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning each other! Thou art all divine. *Albion's Cato.*

EAD [*æl, ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preserver; *Eadulph*, happy

E A G

assistance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius*, *Eupolemus*, *Fausta*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, &c. do in some measure resemble. *Ead* may also in some cases be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which signifies easy, gentle, mild. *Gibf. Camden.*

EA'GER. *adj.* [*eagon*, Saxon; *aigre*, French.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Of action eager, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryd.*

Eager to read the rest, Achates came. *Dryden.*
With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, eager, for the journey, soon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryd.*

Love inflam'd, and eager on his bliss,
Smother'd her words. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*, sometimes with *for*, sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing sought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay
that which is too eager. *Hooker.*

Nor do the *eager* clamours of disputants yield
more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the found-
ing brass of old to the labouring moon. *Glanville.*

Imperfect zeal is hot and eager, without
knowledge. *Spratt.*

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he
thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too eager
in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well dispos'd to mischief, where he prompt
And eager on it; but he must be spur'd. *Addis.*

5. Sharp; sour; acid.

With a sudden vigour it doth passer
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakspeare.*

6. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an eager air. *Shakspeare.*
The flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth,
wherby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be sometimes so eager, as artists call
it, that it will as little endure the hammer as
glass itself. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of desire; with impetuosity of inclination.

To the holy war how fast and eagerly did men
go, when the priest persuaded them that who-
ever died in that expedition was a martyr! *South.*

How eagerly he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the seed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

E A G

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too eagerly; his soldiers fell to spoil,
Whilst we by Anthony were inclos'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so eagerly as it fell,
that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden
been come in. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS. *n. f.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keennefs of desire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my eagerness with her restraint. *Shaksf.*

Have you not seen, when whistled from the fit,
Some falcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her eagerness, the quarry mis'd.

Dryden.

The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after
knowledge if not waily regulated, is often an
hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as
much eagerness as wit and humour. *Addison.*

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and eagerness of love.

Addison's Cato.

His continued application to publick affairs
diverts him from those pleasures, which are pur-
sued with eagerness by princes who have not the
publick so much at heart. *Addison.*

The things of this world, with whatever eager-
ness they engage our pursuit, leave us still empty
and unsatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the eagerness and height of
their devotion; they are speechless for the time
that it continues, and prostrate and dead when
it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with such eagerness of hate,
As fiends, let loose, would lay all nature waste.

Dryden.

EA'GLE. *n. f.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *eallor*, Erse.]

1. A bird of prey.

The eagle, as it is reported, renews its age
when it grows old. It is also said not to drink
at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is
given out, that when an eagle sees its young so
well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers
over their nest, and excites them to imitate it,
and take their flight; and when it sees them
weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back.
Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-sighted,
and, when they take flight, spring perpendicu-
larly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed
upon the sun. *Calmet.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.

Arms still follow'd where Rome's eagles flew. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED. *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eyed*.]
Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

As he was quick and perspicacious, he was
he inwardly eagle-eyed, and versed in the humours
of his subjects. *Horace.*

Every one is eagle-eyed to see
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*
EAGLESPEED. *n. f.* [*eagle* and *speed.*]
Swiftness like that of an eagle.
Abrupt, with eagle-speed the cut the sky,
Infant invisible to mortal eye. *Pope.*
EAGLESTONE. *n. f.* A stone said to be
found at the entrance of the holes in
which the eagles make their nests, and
affirmed to have a particular virtue in
defending the eagle's nest from thunder.
Calmet.

The eagle-stone contains, in a cavity within it,
a small loose stone, which rattles when it is
shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it,
has obtained the name. The analogy between a
stone, thus containing another within it, or, as
the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with
another, and a woman big with child, led people
to imagine that it must have great virtues and
effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; so
that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child,
it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it pro-
motes delivery. On such idle and imaginary
virtues was raised all the credit which this fa-
mous fossil possessed for many ages. *Hill.*

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will
make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so
doth the ear, or eagle-stone, which hath a little
stone within it. *Bacon.*

EAGLET. *n. f.* [from *eagle.*] A young
eagle.
This treason of his sons did the king express
in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three
eaglets tying on her breast, and the fourth pick-
ing at one of her eyes. *Darwin.*

EAGRE. *n. f.* [*ager*, in Runick, is the
ocean; *eggia*, in Islandick, is *to agitate*,
to incite.] A tide swelling above another
tide, observable in the river Severn.
For as an eagle rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flash'd upon the soul with equal force.
Dryden.

EALDERMAN. *n. f.* [*ealde*; *man*, Saxon.]
The name of a Saxon magistrate; alder-
man.

EAME. *n. f.* [*eam*, Saxon; *com*, Dutch.]
Uncle: a word still used in the wilder
parts of Staffordshire.
Daughter, says she, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Forethoews the treason of thy wretched come!
Fairfax.

EAR. *n. f.* [*eare*, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]
1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.
What fire is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd!
His ears are open unto their cry.
Vulsalva discovered some passages into the
region of the ear drum; of mighty use, among
others, to make discharges of bruises. *Dryden.*

2. That part of the ear that stands pro-
minent.
You have heard of the news abroad: I mean,
the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but ear
kissing arguments.
His master shall bore his ear through with an
awl.
3. Power of judging of harmony; the
sense of hearing.
She has a delicate ear, and her voice is musick.
Richardson.

4. The head; or the person: in familiar
language.
Their warlike force was sore weakened, the
city beaten down about their ears, and most of
them wounded.
Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel,
than draw the whole herd about a man's ears.
L'Estrange.

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling
about our ears. *Bacon's Theory.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.
A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a
very fine lady.
6. The privilege of being readily and
kindly heard; favour.
Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for
some grant, who would give no ear to his suit;
Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius
granted it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that sounded liberty. *Ben Jonson.*
If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own. *Pope.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is
heard; judgment; opinion; taste.
He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words,
according to the style and ear of those times.
8. Any prominences from a larger body,
raised for the sake of holding it.
There are some vessels, which, if you offer
to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir
them: but are soon removed, if you take them
by the ears. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

A quilted night-cap with one ear. *Congreve.*
A pot without an ear. *Swift.*

9. The spike of corn; that part which
contains the seeds.
He delivered to each of them a jewel, made in
the figure of an ear of wheat, which they ever
after wear. *Bacon.*
The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded ears in fields, nor sands upon the
shore. *Dryden.*

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with
very large ears full of large corn. *Mortimer.*

10. To be by the EARS. } To fight;
To fall together by the EARS. } to scuffle;
To go together by the EARS. } to quarrel.
[In Dutch *oorlogen.*] A familiar phrase.
Poor naked men belaboured one another with
shagged sticks, or dully *set together by the ears* at
hilly-cuffs. *Mare.*
Fools go together by the ears, to have knaves
run away with the stakes. *L'Estrange.*
All Asia now was by the ears,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. To set by the EARS. To make strife;
to make to quarrel: in low language.
A mean rascal sets others together by the ears
without fighting himself. *L'Estrange.*
She used to carry tales from one to another,
till she had set the neighbourhood together by
the ears. *Arbutnot.*
It is usual to set these poor animals by the ears.
Zeldijon.

EA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ear.*] Without
any ears.
Earls on high stood unabash'd Defec,
And Tarquin flagrant from the scourge below.
Pope.

EA'RRING. *n. f.* [*ear* and *ring.*] Jewels
set in a ring and worn at the ears; orna-
ment of a woman's ear.
With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious earrings which they wore.
Samlys.

A lady bestowed earrings upon a favourite
lamprey. *Arbutnot.*

EA'RSHOT. *n. f.* Reach of the ear;
space within which words may be heard.
Gomez, stand you out of earshot.—I have
something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX. *n. f.* [*ear* and *wax.*] The
cerumen or exudation which smears the
inside of the ear.
The ear being to stand open, because there
was some danger that insects might creep in

thereat; therefore hath nature fortified or plaster-
ed over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to
entangle insects. *Ray on the Creation.*

EA'RWIG. *n. f.* [*eare* and *wigga*, a grub,
Saxon.]

1. A sheath-winged insect; imagined to
creep into the ear.
Himself he on an ear-wig set;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton.*
Ear-wigs and mauls seldom infect timber.
Morimer's Husbandry.

Do'll never lyes to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an earwig in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a
prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. f.* [*ear* and *witnes.*]
One who attests, or can attest, any thing
as heard by himself.
All present were earwitnesses, even of
each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hosker.*

The histories of mankind, written by eye or
earwitnesses, are built upon this principle. *Watts.*

TO EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow;
to till. Obsolete.

He that ears my land spares my team, and
gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakespeare.*
Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they ear and
wound

With keels of every kind. *Shakespeare.*
A rough valley, which is neither eared nor tawn.
Deuteronomy.

Five years, in the which there shall be neither
earing nor harvest. *Genesis.*
The field of love, with plough of virtue eared.
Gaspar.

TO EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear.*] To shoot
into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from *ear.*]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.
The covert of the three eared field
Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield. *Pope.*

EARL. *n. f.* [*eorl*, Saxon; *eorl*, Erse.]
A title of nobility, anciently the highest
of this nation, now the third.
Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd. *Shakespeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *n. f.* [*earl* and *marshal.*]
He that has chief care of military so-
lemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their
way;
The great earl-marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *n. f.* [from *earl.*] The feigni-
ory of an earl; the title and dignity of
an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir
of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the
earldom of Ulster, carefully went about redressing
evils. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The earldom of Hereford. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RLINESS. *n. f.* [from *early.*] Quick-
ness of any action with respect to some-
thing else: as, earliness in the morning,
the act of rising soon with respect to
the sun; earliness of growth, the act of
growing up soon in comparison with
other things of the same kind.
The next morning we, having shewn with the
sun's earliness, were beyond the prospect of the
highest turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the
goodness answer the earliness of coming up. *Bacon.*

EA'RLY. *adj.* [ær, Sax. before.] Soon with respect to something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in comparison with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteft for death: the weakeft kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and fo let me.

It is a curiofity to have feveral fruits upon one tree; and the more when fome of them come *early* and fome come late.

God made all the world, that he might be worfhippen in fome parts of the world; and therefore, in the firft and moft *early* times of the church, what care did he manifeft to have fuch places erected to his honour?

The nymphs, forfaking every cave and fpring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring.

Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly ftate, and infpires us with thoughts of a future.

Oh foul of honour!
Oh *early* heroe!

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betime.

Early before the morn, with crimfon ray,
The windows of bright heav'n opened had.

None in more languages can fhow
Thofe arts, which you to *early* know.

The princefs makes her iffue like herfelf, by infilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour.

To EARN. *v. a.* [earnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Thofe that have joined with their honour great perils, are lefs fubject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly.

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge muft *earn*.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breaft; arming to overcome
By fuffering, and *earn* reft from labour won.

Men may difcern
From what confummate virtue I have chofe
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* falvation for the fons of men.

Si ce they all beg, it were better for the ftate to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing.

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almoft all their *earnings*.

The poems gained the plagiarift wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them.

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a flock of pence and praife,
Thy labour's grown the critic's prey.

2. To obtain, as a confequence of action.

I can't fay where;
It does abhor me, now I fpeak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mafts of vanity could make me.

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [eopneft, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due fort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which we beftow, as well in the one as the other.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that profpect ftange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now rife'n, to work them further woe or fh me.

They are never more *earnest* to difturb us, than when they fee us muft *earnest* in this duty.

3. Serious; important. Some fay in *earnest*, not in *jest*.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine fervice, opportunity for accels unto fome reasonable part thereof.

EA'RNEST. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Serioufnefs; a ferious event, not a *jest*; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this *jest* do not one day turn to *earnest*.

I told you Klaius was the haplefs wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play.

Therewith the laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in *jest*.

That night All-fer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in *earnest*, what I begg'd in *jest*.

Nur can I think that God, Creator wife!
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* fo destroy
Us, his prime creatures.

But the main bufinefs and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion and power.

We fhall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live in *jest*.

Sempronius, you have acted like yourfelf;
One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*.

2. [ernitz fenge, Danish; arres, French.] Pledge; handfel; firft-fruits; token of something of the fame kind in futurity.

The apoftles term it the handfel or *earnest* of that which is to come.

Which leader fhall the doubtful vict'ry blefs,
And give an *earnest* of the war's fuccels.

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquillity.

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnests* and pledges of greater.

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have confpir'd againft our perfon,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers

Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death.

Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan,
and fling away his fin.

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [from *earnest*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealoufly; importunately; intenfely.

When *earnestly* they feek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail.

Shame is a banifhment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man moft *earnestly* defies.

Earnestly invoke the goodnefs and power of an all-merciful and almighty God.

2. Eagerly; defiroufly.

Why fo *earnestly* feek you to put up that letter?

My foul, more *earnestly* releas'd,
Will outftrip her's; as bullets flown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more.

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. f.* [from *earnest*.]

1. Eagernefs; warmth; vehemence; importuofity.

Often with a folemn *earnestnefs*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to fuch a trifle,
He begg'd of me to ftal it.

Audacity and confidence doth in bufinefs fo great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the very daring and *earnestnefs*, and perfifting and importunity, there fhould be fome feeret binding, and ftooping of other mens fpirits to fuch perfons.

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have fo much *earnestnefs* and paffion in them,
I hear him with a feeret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper.

2. Solemnity; zeal; ferioufnefs.

There never was a charge maintained with fuch a fhew of gravity and *earnestnefs*, which had a flighter foundation to fupport it.

3. Sollicitude; care; intenfnefs.

With overtraining, and *earnestnefs* of finifhing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.

EA'RS. *n. f.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. Not now in ufe.

Fires oft are good on barren *earfes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the fubble blade.

EARTH. *n. f.* [eoprt, Saxon.]

1. The element diftinct from air, fire, or water; foil; terrene matter.

The fmiling god is feen; while water, *earth*,
And air attest his bounty.

2. The terreaqueous globe; the world.
Nought fo vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the *earth* fome fpecial good doth give.

This folid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited fenfe, fignifies fuch parts of this globe as are capable, being expofed to the air, to give rooting and nourifhment to plants, fo that they may ftand and grow in it.

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this fenfe it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.

Earths are opaque, infpid, and, when dried, friable, or confifting of parts eafy to feparate, and foluble in water; not difpofed to burn, dame, or take fire.

4. This world oppofed to other fcenes of exiftence.

What are thefe.
So wither'd, and fo wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't?

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thofe myfteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know.

5. The inhabitants of the earth.
The whole *earth* was of one language.

6. Country; diftinct region.
In ten fet battles have we driven back
Thefe heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide.

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]
Such land as ye break up for barley to fow,
Two *earths*, at the leaft, ere ye fow it, beflow.

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.
The fox is *earthed*; but I fhall fend my two
tarriers in after him.

2. To cover with earth.
Earth up with freth mould the roots of thofe
auricula's which the froft may have uncovered.

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.
Hence foxes *earth*'d, and wolves abhor'd the
day,
And hungry churls enina'd the nightly prey.

EA'RTHEBOARD. *n. f.* [*earth* and *board*.]
The board of the plough that fhakes off
the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EARTH BORN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born.*]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.
The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise. *Dryden.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race and measures right
To heav'n's great habitants! *Prior.*

2. Meantly born.
Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

EARTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound.*]
Fattened by the pressure of the earth.
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakespeare.*

EARTHEN. *adj.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.
About his shelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scattered. *Shakespeare.*

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua,
He found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there
Was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly
burning. *Wilkins.*

The most brittle water-carriage was used among
the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would fail
sometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware.
Arbutnot on Coins.

EARTHFLAX. *n. f.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called
plaster, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or sala-
mander's hair. *Woodward.*

EARTHINESS. *n. f.* The quality of con-
taining earth; grossness.

EARTHING. *n. f.* [from *earth.*] An
inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a
poor frail creature.

To *earthings*, the footstool of God, that stage
which he raised for a small time, seemeth mag-
nificent. *Drummond.*

EARTHLI. *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; fordid.
But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee
never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this *earthly* load
Of death call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our present state;
not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which
we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours,
is in each kind easily known. *Hooker.*

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shakespeare.*

It must be our solemn business and endeavour,
at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts
from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.
Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God be often saw, from heaven light,
All were his *earthly* eyes both blunt and bad. *Spenser.*

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*

4. Any thing in the world: a female hyperbole

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares
produce?

Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use?
Pope.

EARTHUR. *n. f.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A piguit; a root in shape and size like a nut.

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches,
though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the
stalks be dead, the swine will by their tenth root
only where they grow. *Ray.*

EARTHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*earth* and *quake.*]

Tremour or convulsion of the earth.
It is subterranean heat or fire being in any part
of the earth stop'd, by some accidental glut or
obstruction in the passages through which it used
to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in
greater quantity into one place, causes a great
rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the
abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and
making the like effort upon the earth, expanded
upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agita-
tion and concussion which we call an *earthquake.*
Woodward's Natural History.

These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shak-
ing the very foundations of all, than which no-
thing in the world hath more of horreur.
King Charles.

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul. *Dryden.*

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and
subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by
earthquakes, so that the whole face of it is quite
changed. *Addison on Italy.*

EARTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *shake.*]

Having power to shake the earth, or to
raise earthquakes.

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majestic pace. *Milton.*

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking*
pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky. *Pope.*

EARTHWORM. *n. f.* [*earth* and *worm.*]

1. A worm bred under ground.
Worms are found in snow commonly, like
earthworms, and therefore it is not unlike that
it may likewise put forth plants. *Bacon.*

Upon a shower, after a draught, *earthworms*
and landsnails innumerable come out of their
lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean fordid wretch.
Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EARTHY. *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Consisting of earth.
Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthly* pit! *Shakespeare.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new
air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see
in fat *earthly* vapours of divers sorts. *Wilkins.*

All water, especially that of rain, is stured
with matter, light in comparison of the common
earthly matter. *Woodward.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; ter-
rene.

To survey his dead and *earthly* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater. *Shakespeare.*

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthly* charge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.
Those *earthly* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.
Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;
And in an *earthly*, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and
speak;
Lay open to my *earthly* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, scabbie, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakespeare.*

Nor is my flame
So *earthly*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sophy.*

EASE. *n. f.* [*aize*, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity;
not solitude.

We should not find her half so brave and
bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with *ease.*
Davies.

The priest on skins of off'ring takes his *ease*,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state
between pain and pleasure.

That which we call *ease* is only an indolency, or
a freedom from pain. *L'Esrange.*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish
of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures,
or *eases*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of
labour.

Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting.
Swift.

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconstrained; freedom from harshness,
formality, forced behaviour, or con-
ceits.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not
chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

6. At EASE. In a state of undisturbed
leisure; without pain; without anx-
iety.

Lucan, content with praise, may lie at *ease*,
In costly grots and marble palaces. *Dryden.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to
dispute at their *ease*, but were to act according to
the result of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every
thing: knowledge and science in general is the
business only of those who are at *ease* and leisure. *Locke.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.
Help and *ease* children the best you can; but
by no means bemoan them. *Lucretius.*

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.
Thy father made our yoke grievous, now
therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous ser-
vitude. *2 Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy
grief;
It shall be *ease*'d, if France can yield relief. *Shakespeare.*

As if with spots my sufferings I could *ease.*
Dryden.

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure
sleep, and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their
doses. *Arbutnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees?
Prior.

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing
that offends: with of before the thing.

If ere night the gathering clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load.

Dryden.

I will ease me of mine adversaries.
No body feels pain that he wishes not to be
eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and in-
separable from it.

Isaiah.

Locke.

EASEFUL. *adj.* [ease and full.] Quiet;
peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easy* western bed.

Shaksp.

EASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ease*.]

1. Assistance; support; relief from ex-
pences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and
some other *easements*.

Swift.

2. [In law.] A service that one neigh-
bour has of another by charter or pre-
scription, without profit; as a way
through his ground, a sink, or such like.

Cowell.

EASILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance;
but they require a medium well disposed, and
their transmission is *easily* stopped.

Bacon.

She ask'd the reason of his woe;
She ask'd, but with an air and mien
That made it *easily* foreseen
She fear'd too much to know.

Prior.

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in
tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to con-
demn their universal opinions and designs, in-
stead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you
resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you
can?

Temple.

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your
illustrious family. *Dryden's* *Dev. in State of Inno.*
Not soon provok'd, the *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes.

Prior.

EASINESS. *n. f.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd.

Ben Jonson.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and
relate to some power; and a thing may be diffi-
cult to a weak man, which yet may be *easy* to the
same person, when assisted with a greater strength.

Tillotson.

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has
made it spread; but it has not been considered.

Dryden.

You left a conquest more than half atchiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd.

Dryden.

This plea, under a colour of friendship to reli-
gion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms
it offers.

Rogers.

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not
opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might hap-
pily put them in hope, that time would breed the
like *easiness* of condescending further unto them.

Hooker.

Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change
laws is so evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable
fore is better than to venture on a dangerous re-
medy.

Hooker.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your
easiness; save his life, but, when you have done,
look to your own.

South.

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the
foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness*
to part with to others whatever they have or like
themselves.

Locke.

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort;
not formality.

Abstract and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*;
For truth shines brightest through the plainest
dregs.

Roscommon.

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from
pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great
interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when
asleep.

Ray.

EAST. *n. f.* [eort, Saxon; *beos*, Erse.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: oppo-
site to the *west*.

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did
allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eastward.

Abbot.

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the
world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest
For the whole space that 's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *east* to boot.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold.

Milton.

EASTER. *n. f.* [eastre, Saxon; *oosier*,
Dutch.] The day on which the chris-
tian church commemorates our Saviour's
resurrection.

Didst thou not fall out with a taylor for wear-
ing his new doublet before *Easter*?

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the east-
ern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*,
fomented that difference into a schism.

Decay of Piety.

EASTERLING. *n. f.* [from *east*.]

1. A native of some country eastward to
another.

He oft in battle vanquish'd
Those spoils'd, rich, and swearing *Easterlings*.

Spenser.

2. A species of waterfowl.

EASTERLY. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the east.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept
off by some high mountains from the vallies,
wherby the air, wanting motion, doth become
exceeding unhealthful.

Raleigh.

2. Lying toward the east.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, south-
erly, and westerly parts of England.

Graunt.

3. Looking toward the east.

Water he chafes clear, light, without taste or
smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* expo-
sition.

Arbutnot.

EASTERN. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the east; oriental.
Like *eastern* kings a lazy state they keep.

Pope.

Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves.

Thomson.

2. Lying or being toward the east.
The *eastern* end of the isle rises up in precipices.

Adairson.

3. Going toward the east.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either
her *eastern* or western voyages, or even in her less
distant sailing from the coasts, to know her
longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or
westward, as can *easily* be known in any clear
day or night how much she is gone northward or
southward.

Adairson.

4. Looking toward the east.

Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eastern* gate
Led them direct.

Milton.

EASTWARD. *adv.* [east and toward.]
Toward the east.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter
than the sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and
appears when the sun is set.

Ferrius.

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?

Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light.

Dryden.

EAS'Y. *adj.* [from *ease*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly
of saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet withal very
weighty, and of great respect.

Hooker.

How much is it in every one's power to make
resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is
easy for every one to try.

Locke.

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several
easy accents, and planted with variety of palaces.

Adairson on Italy.

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmo-
lled; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their
minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges
or employment.

Temple.

Keep your thoughts *easy* and free, the only
temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving
new informations.

Locke.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of
interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet
happy.

Adairson's *Spectator.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances,
they are naturally enemies to innovations.

Adairson's *Freshholder.*

A man should direct all his studies and endea-
vours at making himself *easy* now, and happy
hereafter.

Adairson's *Spectator.*

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are
easy or uneasy, happy or miserable.

Smithridge.

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *easier* habitation.

Milton.

Pleasure has been the business of my life,
And every change of fortune *easy* to me,
Because I still was *easy* to myself.

Dryden.

5. Complying; unresisting; credulous.

Bated with reasons not plausible,
Win me into the *easy* hearted man,
And hug him into snares.

Milton.

With such deceits he gain'd their *easy* hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts.

Dryden.

The kindest father I have ever found him,
Easy and good, and beauteous to my wishes.

Adairson's *Cate.*

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.

Dryden.

7. Free from want of more.

They should be allowed each of them such a
rent as would make them *easy*.

Swift.

8. Not constrained; not formal.

Those move *easies* that have learn'd to dance.
Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Demian's strength, and Waller's sweet-
ness join.

Pope.

TO EAT. *v. a.* preterit *ate*, or *eat*;
part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [ean, Saxon; *itan*,
Gothick; *eich*, Erse.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is
escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree
which groweth.

Isaiah.

Other states cannot be accused for not staying
for the first blow, or for not accepting Polym-
mus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up.

Bacon's *War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite,
because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou nest of gold art worth of gold;
Others less fine in carat is more precious,
Preserving life in medicine potable:
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most re-
nown'd,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up.

Shakspere's *Henry, iv.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it.

Fasting cares,
Lydian airs. *Milton.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or eating medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound.

Sharp's Surgery.

3. To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat.

Hobbes's on Providence.

Cred't were not to be lost

By a brave knight errant of the post,
That eats, periodically, his word,
And swears his ears through a two inch board.

Hudibras

To EAT. v. n.

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did eat continually at the king's table.

2 Samuel.

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he eateth with publicans and sinners?

Matthew.

2. To take food.

He that will not eat till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not sit 'till he insally knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish.

Locke.

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous eateth to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want.

Proverbs.

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to cloath and eat *Shaksp. Cymb.*
But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I eat,
Since I have found the secret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corrosion.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials.

South.

A prince's court eats too much into the income of a poor state.

Addison's Italy.

EATABLE. *adj.* [from eat.] That may be eaten.

EATABLE. *n. f.* Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your eatables to ev'ry age.

King.

EATER. *n. f.* [from eat.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribes and the Cannibals, almost all, are eaters of man's flesh.

Milton.

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats.

Shakspere.

If the taste of this fruit maketh the eaters like gods, why remainest thou a beast?

Bacon.

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the eaters an oblivion of all other soils.

Hewel.

2. A corrosive.

EATH. *adj.* [eað, Saxon.] Easy; not difficult. An old word.

Where ease abounds, it's eath to do amiss.

Fairy Queen.

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind

Is eath to move with plaints and shews of woe.

Fairfax

The way was strait and eath.

Fairfax

EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Easily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full eath may wander wide.

Hobbes's Tale

EATINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller slept into an eatinghouse for his dinner.

L'Estrange.

EAVES. *n. f.* [eape, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes

With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness: it nodd'ng steals us
To chide him from our eaves; for he persists,
As if his life lay on't.

Shakspere.

His tears run down his beard, like winter drops

From eaves of reeds.

Shakspere's Tempest.

If in the beginning of winter the drops of the eaves of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter.

Bacon.

Usher'd with a shower still,

When the gull hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,

With minute drops from off the eaves.

Milton.

The icicles hang down from the eaves of houses.

Woodward

TO EAVESDROP. *v. a.* [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER. *n. f.* [eaves and drop.] A listener under windows; an insidious listener.

Under our tents I'll play the eavesdropper,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me.

Shakspere.

EBB. *n. f.* [ebba, epplob, Saxon; ebbē, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea: opposed to flow.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping ebb, that stole
With soft foot tow'nds the deep.

Milton.

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the laden vessels into port:

Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.

Addison on Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low ebb which you speak of.

Spenser on Ireland.

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual ebb and falling stream, but never floweth again.

Raleigh's History

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our ebb of life for ever takes away.

Keats's

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest ebb, and perhaps sculpture was also declining.

Dyden

Near my apartment let him prisoner be,
That I his hourly ebbs of life may see.

Dryden.

What is it he aspires to?

Is it not this? To shed the flow remains,
His last poor ebb of blood in your descent.

Addison's Cato.

TO EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back toward the sea: opposed to flow.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and ebb back to the sea.

Shakspere.

From thence the tide of fortune left thee. Inore,
And ebb'd much faster than it flow'd before.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am running water:
—I'll teach you how to flow.

Hereditary flesh instructs me. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
But oh, he ebb'd the foaming waves decay!

For ever lovely fleets, for ever fly! *Hobbes.*

EBEN. } *n. f.* [ebenus, Latin.] A hard,
EB'ON. } heavy, black, valuable wood,
EB'ONY. } which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as ebony, or lignum vite, they are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft woods.

Mexon.

Out by the winds exact the signal lies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her ebon throne.

Guy.

EBRIETY. *n. f.* [ebrietas, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against ebriety, hath commonly failed.

Brown's Vul. Err.

EBRILADE. *n. f.* [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY. *n. f.* [ebrietas, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety in their intended perversion.

Brown.

EBULLITION. *n. f.* [ebullio, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great ebullition, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder.

Bacon.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and emication; as also a crasse and fumed exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis.

Brown's Vul. Err.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties.

Quincy.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and ebullition, is not the heat and ebullition effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal?

Newton.

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this ebullition; for if sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an ebullition, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue.

Abraham.

ECCENTRICAL. } *adj.* [eccentricus,
ECCENTRICK. } Latin.]

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricicks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs.

Bacon.

Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament: but up or down,
By centrick or eccentricick, had to tell.

Milton.

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances: they gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentricick, scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.

Milton.

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very eccentricick?

Newton's Opticks.

3. Not terminating in the same point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which most needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master.

Bacon's Essays.

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentric* and irregular.

King Charles.

A character of an *eccentric* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties.

Dryden.

Then from what'er we can to sense produce, Common and plain, or wondrous and abstruse, From nature's constant or *eccentric* laws, The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws, That an effect most presuppose a cause.

Prior.

ECCENTRICITY. *n. f.* [from *eccentric*.]

1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal.

Brown.

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally.

Holler.

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news.

Watson.

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit.

Harris.

ECHYMOSIS. *n. f.* [ἐκχυμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood.

Quincy.

Echymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole.

Wifeman.

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *echymosis*.

Wifeman.

ECCLESIASTICAL. } *adj.* [ecclesiasti-

ECCLESIASTICK. } *cus*, Latin.]

Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the ministers.

Hooker.

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers.

Swift.

A church of Englandman has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.

Swift.

ECCLESIASTICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church.

Burnet's Theory.

ECCROPTICKS. *n. f.* [ἐκ and κροπτικός.]

Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccroptick*.

Harvey on the Plague.

ECHINATE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Lat.]

ECHINATED. } Bristled like a hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrite in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls.

Woodward on Fossils.

ECHINUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A shellfish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly

rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

Harris.

E'CHO. *n. f.* [ἠχώ; *echo*, Latin.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus

The pleasant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate Echo

In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess.

Sidney.

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. The sound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns, As if a double hunt were heard at once.

Shakespeare.

Wilt thou hunt?

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them, And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth.

Shakespeare.

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!

With other *echo* late I taught your shades To answer, and resound far other song!

Milton.

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing; The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring.

Pope.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence; The found must seem an *echo* to the sense.

Pope.

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting

All the church *echo'd*. *Shaksp. Taming of Shrew.* Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;

Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds.

Pope.

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!

Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!

Her mitt'd princes hear the *echoing* noise, And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.

Blackmore.

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but *echo* the same note.

Decay of Piety.

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;

Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng.

Dryden's Æneid.

One great death deforms the dreary ground; The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound.

Prior.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. *n. f.* [French.]

Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.

The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer.

Clarendon.

ECLAT. *n. f.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprize, and *relat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

ECLICTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero was of the *eclitick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth.

Waller on the Mind.

ECL'GMA. *n. f.* [ἐκ and λήξις.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE. *n. f.* [ἐκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven: the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Sips of yew,

Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipses*.

Shakespeare.

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse* Then suffer'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

So though the sun victorious be, And from a dark *eclipse* set free, The influence, which we fondly fear, Afflicts our thoughts the following year.

Waller.

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one.

Locke.

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life.

Raleigh.

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipses*.

King Ch.

To ECLIPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign.

Saunders.

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one.

Greech.

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son, Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon.

Shaksp.

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune.

Sidney.

Praise him to his father:—

—Let the prince's glory Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his.

Denham's Sophy.

Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate, Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings reitor'd;

But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate, Whien, like the sun's, more wonders does afford.

Dryden.

He descended from his Father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.

Calamy's Sermons.

4. To disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him.

Clarendon.

Another now hath to himself engrofs'd All pow'r, and us *eclips'd*.

Milton's Par. Lost.

ECLIPTIK. *n. f.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30'.

This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line.

This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the *ecliptick* is that part among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from west to east.

If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs.

Harris.

All stars that have their distance from the *ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present. *Woodward's Natural History.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which, passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

ECLIP'TICK. *adj.* Described by the ecliptick line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day; The sun revolving through th' *ecliptick* way, Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackmore.*

E'CLOGUE. *n. f.* [*ἐκλογή*.] A pastoral poem, so called because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praises *Basilius* gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great. *Sidney.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too. *Pope.*

ECONOMICK. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]

ECONOMICAL. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a household. Her quick'ning power in every living part, Dute as a nurse, or as a mother serve; And doth employ her *economick* art, And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well swaled. *Watson's Architect.*

ECONOMY. *n. f.* [*ὀικονομία*.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *economy*; but *a* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By *St. Paul's economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor.*

2. Distribution of expence.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden.*

3. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift.*

4. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hannond.*

5. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in *Plautus*, we see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in *Terence*. *Ben Jonson.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to th. Æneid.*

6. System of matter; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the strainers aid, That by a constant separation made, They may a due *economy* maintain, Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *n. f.* [*ἐκ and φράσις*.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge. *Quincy.*

Prove the blood a free course, vent lation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

E'CASTACY. *n. f.* [*ἐκστασις*.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly, And hinder them from what this *ecstasy* May now provoke them to. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

'T may be No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*. *Suckling.* Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecstasy!* *Shakespeare.*

The religious pleasure of a well-disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is the pleasure of health, still and sober. *South.*

Each delighted, and delighting gives The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.* A pleasure which no language can express; An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel, Plays round my heart. *Philips's Distress'd Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing; Which when I did, he on the tender grass Would sit, and harken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air, Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* Better be with the dead, Than on the torture of the mind to lie In restless *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason, Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh, That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth, Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

E'CASTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTASICAL. } *adj.* [*ἐκστασις*.]

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit, In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstasied* fit. *Milton.*

When one of them, after an *ecstasical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God. *Stillingfleet.* In trance *ecstasied* may thy pangs be drown'd; Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain *Pescennius* one employs his schemes; One grasps a *Cterops* in *ecstasied* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstasical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*

E'CTYPE. *n. f.* [*ἐκτύπησις*.] A copy. The complex ideas of substances are *etypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. *n. f.* [French; *equus*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *n. f.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence. Not in use.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'DDER. *n. f.* [from the verb] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use.

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and flake, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tupper.*

E'DDY. *n. f.* [*ed*, backward, again, and *ea*, water, Saxon.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in, And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend, Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend, Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play, Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison's Cato.*

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly. And chaff with *eddy* winds is whul'd around, And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EDEMATO'SE. *adj.* [*ἐδημα*.] Swelling; full of humours: commonly written *oedematous*.

A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and scirrhous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbutnot.*

EDE'NTATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *DiE.*

EDGE. *n. f.* [*ecge*, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. Seize upon *Fife*; give to the *edge* o' th' (word His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He that will a good *edge* win, Must forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill-heathed knife, No more shall cut his master. *Shakespeare.* 'Tis blander,

Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shaksp.*

2. A narrow part rising from a broader. Some barrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer's Ileland'sy.*

2. **Frank; margin; extremity.**

The rays which pass very near to the *edge*, or a body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Optics.*

We have, for many years, walked up on the *edge* of a piece of paper, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pop.*

1. **Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intensions of desire.**

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts
restrain'd,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd.

And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Greek's March.*

Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius,
and cause a greater application. *Dryden.*

5. **Keenness; acrimony of temper.**

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. **To set teeth on EDGE. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.**

A harsh grating tone *setts the teeth on edge.* *Bacon.*

To EDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. **To sharpen; to enable to cut.**
There sat the rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. **To furnish with an edge.**

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;
So wondrous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. **To border with anything; to fringe.**

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edg'd* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. **To exasperate; to embitter.**

By such reasonings the simple were blinded,
and the malicious *edg'd*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edg'd* his desperation. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Bucks.*

3. **To put forward beyond a line.**

It lying by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE. v. n. [perhaps from ed, backward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way. *Dryden's Clemens*

EDGED. participial adj. [from edge.] Sharp; not blunt.

We had that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Balns.*

EDGELESS. adj. [from edge.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath no encounter. *Duay of Patsy.*

EDGE TOOL. n. f. [edge and tool.] A tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred,
no jesting with *edges*. *L'Esfrange.*

Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Desfet.*

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what sort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon.*

EDGEWISE. adv. [edge and wife.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream,
it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray.*

EDGING. n. f. [from edge.]

1. **What is added to any thing by way of ornament.**

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long d'edgeration upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Adelison's Spect.*

2. **A narrow lace.**

EDIBLE. adj. [from edo, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *More again! Athysm.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

EDICT. n. f. [edictum, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commanded his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

The great King of kings
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and slain a man's. *Shaksp.*

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryden.*

The ministers are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine cloaths. *Adl for*

EDIFICATION. n. f. [edificatio, Latin.]

1. **The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.**

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed for *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor.*

2. **Improvement; instruction.**

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Adelison's Guardian.*

EDIFICE. n. f. [edificium, Latin.] A fabric; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I created it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton.*

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Adelison on Italy.*

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant *edify*. *Bentley.*

EDIFIER. n. f. [from edify.] One that improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY. v. a. [edifico, Latin.]

1. **To build.**

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wou'd to say
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenser.*

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfun'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman.*

2. **To instruct; to improve.**

He who speaketh no more than *edifies*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught, or when whereof, in such actions, it behooveth all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any attention to the same. *Hooker.*

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edify* g conversation. *L'Esfrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Because he show'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden.*

3. **To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.**

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon's Holy War.*

EDILE. n. f. [edilis, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.

The *edile*, hold let him be apprehended. *Shakespeare.*

EDITION. n. f. [editio, Latin.]

1. **Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.**

This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Buruet.*

2. **Republishing; generally with some revival or correcting.**

These are of the second *edition*. *Shakespeare.*

The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*. *Saunders.*

I cannot go so far as he who published the 1st *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker.*

EDITOR. n. f. [editor, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Adelison.*

This nonsense got into all the *editions*, by a mistake of the *editor*. *Pope.*

To EDUCATE. v. a. [duco, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;
They teach, they school, instruct, and *educate*,
And make provision for the future day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents; if the whole world were under one monarchy, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* man. Since the creation. *See on Modern Education.*

EDUCATION. n. f. [from educate.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and instruction are the means, the one by act, the other by precept, to make our mind the duty of reason both the better and the former to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker.*

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a first *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDUCATE. v. a. [duco, Latin.] To

bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

That the world was *educ'd* out of the power of space, give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educ* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glauco.*
This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educ* it thence. *Woodward.*

The eternal art *educ*es good from ill, Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope.*

EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educ*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

TO EDUCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORATION. *n. f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

TO ECK. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Saxon; eak, Scottish; eck, Erse.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To supply any deficiency. See **EKE.**

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddest me to *eck*. *Fairy Queen.*

EEL. *n. f.* [æel, Saxon; aal, German.]

A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?

Shakespeare
The Cockney put the eels i' th' pasty alive.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See **EVEN.**

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Esrange.*

EFF. *n. f.* Commonly written **EFT.** A small lizard.

E'FFABLE. *adj.* [effabilis, Latin.] Expressive; utterable; that may be spoken.

TO E'FFACE. *v. a.* [effacer, French.]

1. To destroy any thing painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers. *Addison.*

Time, I said, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And fluent *Shakspeare* scarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden.*

E'FFECT. *n. f.* [effectus, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operative cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wife,
and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney.*

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effects*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison.*

EFFE'CTOR. *n. f.* [effector, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Dehman.*

E'FFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [effectuel, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Patemon.*

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakspeare.*

E'FFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward.*

TO E'FFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [effectuere, Fr.]

To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sidney.*

E'FFE'MINACY. *n. f.* [from *effeminare*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But soul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

E'FFE'MINATE. *adj.* [effeminatus, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious; of perfoas.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers,
Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shak.*
From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,
Who should better hold his place. *Milton.*
The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryden.*

3. Womanlike; soft without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shakspeare.*

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To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* childrens minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

3. Purpose; meaning; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron.*

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.*
He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of, before he deserved it. *Churton.*

The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroic *effect* by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Aeneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Seemly art shall carve the fair *effect*,
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the business and the crowd,
Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder! *Shakspeare.*

That cannot be, since I am still posses't
Of those *effects* for which I did the murder,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Addison.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison.*

TO E'FFE'CT. *v. a.* [efficio, Latin.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being consul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wish. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle.*

E'FFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown.*

E'FFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with of.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and files but suitability, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glauville.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful: as, *effective* men in an army.

E'FFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.]

Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

E'FFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have serv'd me to *effectless* use. *Shakspeare.*

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When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* childrens minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFEMINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace both courage will effeminate and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmaned.

Vices the hare figured; not only generation, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate effemination. *Bacon.*

To EFFERVESCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will effervesce even to a flame. *Mead.*

EFFERVESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *effervescere*, Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes no effervescence upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any coagulation or effervescence of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire. *Woodward's Natural History.*

EFFETE. *adj.* [*effetus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be too parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality, with the history of his former life. *South.*

EFFICACIOUS. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.]

Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel He takes, and, by one efficacious breath, Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

EFFICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious*.]

Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way in which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EFFICACY. *n. f.* [from *efficax*, Latin.]

Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curie of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power or speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Peacham.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers.*

EFFICIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *efficio*, La-

EFFICIENCY. } *tin.*] The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose, and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of christianity upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concurrence of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward.*

EFFICIENT. *n. f.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFICIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*. *Collier on Thought.*

To EFFIGIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.]

To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGATION. *n. f.* [from *effigiate*.]

The act of imaging, or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Diç.*

EFFIGIES. } *n. f.* [*effigies*, Latin; effigy

EFFIGY. } is from being in *effigy*.]

Re semblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden.*

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*, The gods have sav'd from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

EFFLORESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*effloresco*, La-

EFFLORESCENCY. } *tin.*]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bacon.*

2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wife-man's Surgery.*

EFFLORESCENT. *adj.* [*effloresco*, Latin.]

Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodward.*

EFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That

which issues from some other principle. Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* discharged from the baches collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed They borrow that reflected light, With which the lasting stamp they feed, Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLUVIA. } *n. f.* [from *effluo*, Lat.]

EFFLUVIUM. } Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electric body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere, which environ the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend, Because less heavy than the air, ascend; Why do they ever from their height retreat, And why return to seek their central seat? *Blackmore.*

EFFLUX. *n. f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton. *Harey.*

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

Prime cheater, light! Of all material beings, first and best! Effluv divine! *Thomson's Summer.*

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.

To EFFLUX. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in use.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation. *Boyle.*

EFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFORCE. *v. a.* [*efforce*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be seen, But huge great iron chests and coffers strong, All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween

Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Q.*

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest sky, And burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity. *Spenser.*

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.

The palmer lent his ear into the noise, To wheet who called to impudently; Again he heard a more *efforced* voice, That bade him come in haste. *Spenser.*

To EFFORM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To

make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being,

raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor*

EFFORMATION. *n. f.* [from *efform.*] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*.

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*

EFFORT. *n. f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us. *Addison*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays, blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze, We prize the stronger *effort* of his power, And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope*

EFFOSSION. *n. f.* [*effodio*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Zibaldoni.*

EFFRAIABLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.

Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature but arsenical fumes. *Harris.*

EFFRONTERY. *n. f.* [*effronterie*, French.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves. *Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Clarissa.*

TO EFFULGE. *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. I know not that this word is used.

The topaz chains the light, Like these *effulging* yellow streams of light. *Savage.*

EFFULGENCE. *n. f.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.

On thee Impres'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*

Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Blackmore.*

EFFULGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly Through the blue gulph of interposing sky! *Blackmore.*

The downward fun Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flath Of broken clouds. *Thomson's Spring.*

EFFUMABILITY. *n. f.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An useful word, but not adopted.

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*. *Boyle.*

TO EFFUSE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

He fell, and, deadly pale, Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*. *Milton.*

At last emerging from his nostrils wide, And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EFFUSSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. Not used.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds, And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint. *Shakespeare.*

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears, Being an ordinary inundation; But this *effusion* of such manly drops, This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul, Stantles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakespeare.*

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker.*

Stop *effusion* of our christian blood, And 'tablish quietness. *Shakespeare Henry vi.*

Yet shall she be restor'd, since publick good For private int'rest ought not be withstood, To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon mens souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

EFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing.

The north-east spends its rage; th' *effusive* south Warms tue wide air. *Thomson's Spring.*

EFT. *n. f.* [*epeta*, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes; adders, and *ests*, upon which they will live. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *est* in our country. *Nicholas.*

EFT. *adv.* [eft, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly. Obsolete.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rull, With noise whereof he from his lofty steed Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush, To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

Quite consumed with flame, The idol is of that eternal maid; For so at least I have prefer'd the same, With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Fairfax.*

EFTSOONS. *adv.* [eft and soon.] Soon afterward; in a short time; again.

An obsolete word; formed, as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.

He in their stead *eftsoons*, plac'd Englishmen, who possess'd all their lands. *Spenser.*

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill, Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars should *effusions* ensue. *Kröcher's History.*

Effusions, O sweetheart kind, my love repay, And all the year shall then be holiday. *Gay.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER. *n. f.* [See **EAGRI**.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, many arise those *egers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Faigor Enquiry.*

TO EGEST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

—Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EGESTION. *n. f.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions, as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation. *Hales' Origin of Mankind.*

EGG. *n. f.* [ægg, Saxon; ough, Erse.]

1. That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this egg was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of animal food, and most indigestible. *Zibaldoni.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg, Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'ry insect of each different kind, In its own egg, clear'd by the solar rays, Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg. *Boyle.*

TO EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Islandick; eggian, Sax.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action: for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes ignorantly used.

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination eggs him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

E'GLANTINE. *n. f.* [*esglantier*, French.] A species of rose; sweetbriar.

O'er-canopied with luscious woodbine, With sweet maids' roses, and with *eglantines*. *Shakespeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander, Out-sweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakespeare.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread, A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

E'GOTISM. *n. f.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism*, which I have ever

with, in the course of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST. *n. f.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, I; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits both of art and valour. *Moore.*

One to empire born; *Egregious* prince; whose manly childhood shew'd

His mingled parents, and portended joy Unspcakable. *Phillips.*

An *egregious* and pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vitious. This is the usual sense.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for infolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker.*

Ah me, most credulous fool!

Egregious murtherer! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
And hence th' *egregious* wizzard shall fore- doom

The fate of Louis and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; shamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and re- ward me,

For making him *egregiously* an ass And practising upon his peace and quiet, Even to madness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated. *Asbachmet's John Bull.*

E'GRESS. *n. f.* [*egressus*, Latin.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up with- in the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred, had the strata of stone and marble remained continuous. *Woodward's Natural History.*

EGRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*egressio*, Latin.] The act of going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seem'd without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Pope.*

E'CRET. *n. f.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

E'CRUOT. *n. f.* [*aigret*, French; per- haps from *aigre*, sour.] A species of cherry.

The occur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *ecruot* is more sour. *Bacon.*

To EJA'ULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculator*, Latin.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily *ejaculated*. *Greav.*

The mighty magnet from the center darts This strong, though subtle force, through all the parts:

Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence, Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJA'CLATION. *n. f.* [from *ejaculate*.] 1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon's Essays.*

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions which will not easily incorporate, what the ef- fects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A short prayer darted out occasion- ally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

EJA'CLATORY. *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

2. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *L'Estrange.*

To EJECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void

Infernal lightning falls from his throat! *Ejected* sparks upon the billows float! *Sanby.*

The heart, as laid, from its contracted cave, On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackmore.*

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction; sighs may exhaust the man, but not *eject* the burden. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.

It was the force of conquest; force with force Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the church. *Dryden.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence We bid our danger; and to keep him here, Our certain death; therefore it is decreed He dies to-night. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To cast away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it even so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate. *Swift.*

EJE'CTION. *n. f.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Broom.*

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ejecere*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT. *adj.* [eaptæ, Saxon; *abta*, Go- thick; *acht*, Scottish.] Twice four. A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in circuit. *Sandy's Journey.*

EIGHTH. *adj.* [from *eight*.] Next in or- der to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more; And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shakespeare.*
In the *eighth* month should be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continued years, And water her ambrosial couch with tears; The *eighth* she voluntarily moves to part, Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope.*

EI'GHTEEN. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heat, And leave *eighteen*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *adj.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the seventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam died Abijam. *1 Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eight*.] In the eighth place.

Eightly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

EI'GHTIETH. *adj.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkins' Math. Magic.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *adv.* [*eight* and *score*.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?

Eighty eight hours? and lovers absent hours, More tedious than the dial *eighty* times? Oh weary reckoning! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

EI'GHTY. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen, And each hour's jny wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakespeare.*

Among all other climactericks three are most remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or *eighty-one*; and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EIGNE. *adj.* [*aifne*, Fr.] In law, it denotes the eldest or first born. Here it signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for avement of the continuance of some estate for life, which is *eigne*, and not sub- ject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue for a pardon un-compelled before the time; in all which, some- mitigation of the uttermost value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *n. f.* [eopil, Saxon.] Vinegar, verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Cast in thy mind How thou resemblest Christ, as with fowre poison,

If thou paine thy taste; remember therewithall, How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall. *Sir T. Moore*

EI'THER. *pron.* [æððer, Saxon; *auther*, Scottish.]

1. Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both, Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves, Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare.*

So like in arms these champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almost swear,
That either had been either. *Drayton's Nymph.*
Goring made a fast friendship with Digby,
either of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the process of natural beings, there seem some to be creatures placed, as it were, on the confines of several provinces, and participating something of either. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has either tropick view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. It is used sometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following passage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

EITHER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*: either the one or the other.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of either the East or West Indies. *Bacon.*

What perils shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd? *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miserably deceived us, or power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULATION. *n. f.* [ejulatio, Lat.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into ejulations and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With dismal groans
And ejulation, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid. *Phillips.*

EKE. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; ook, Dutch.] Also; likewise.

If any strength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's both power and eke will. *Fairy Queen.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itself exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is eke the throne of love. *Prior.*

TO EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increase.

I dempt there much to have eked my store,
But such eking hath made my heart fore. *Spenser.*

The little strength that I have, I would it were with you.

—And mine to eke out her's. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And eke out our performance with your mind. *Shakespeare.*

Your ornaments hung all,
On some patch'd doghole ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To eke it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election. *Shakespeare.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. In this sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old poets, who put eke into their lines, when they wanted a syllable.

Eusden ekes out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope.*

TO ELABORATE. *v. a.* [elaboro, Lat.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.

The sap is diversified, and still more elaborated and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. *Arbutnot.*

ELABORATE. *adj.* [elaboratus, Latin.] Finished with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than when politicians most agitate desperate designs. *King Charles.*

At least, on her bestow'd
Too much of ornament of outward shew
Elaborate; of inward, less exact. *Milton.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each elab'rate page. *Waller.*

Consider the difference between elaborate discourses upon important occasions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the common people. *Swift.*

ELABORATELY. *adv.* [from elaborate.]

Laboriously; diligently; with great study or labour.

Politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some colored powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground. *Newton.*

I will venture once to incur the censure of some persons, for being elaborately trifling. *Bentley.*

It is there elaborately shewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELABORATION. *n. f.* [from elaborate.]

Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the elaboration of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition. *Ray.*

TO ELANCE. *v. a.* [elancer, French.] To throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart.

While thy unerring hand elanc'd
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated 'tis!
Harsh words, that once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

TO ELAPSE. *v. n.* [elapsus, Latin.] To glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docile season, a learning time in youth, which suffered to elapse, and no foundation laid, seldom returns. *Clarissa.*

ELASTICAL. } *adj.* [from *elasticus*.] Hav-

ELASTICK. } ing the power of re-

turning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

By what elastic engines did the rear
The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pressure, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastic, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton's Opticks.*

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and tension; in some being too lax and weak, in others too elastic and strong. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place, which may expand itself by its elastic power, and break through, where it meets with the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*

ELASTICITY. *n. f.* [from *elastic*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute-string will bear an hundred weight without rupture; but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity: take away fifty, and immediately it raiseth the weight. *Arbutnot.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,
And were my elasticity and fire. *Pope.*

ELATE. *adj.* [elatus, Lat.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate!
Too soon dejected, and too soon elate!
I, of mind elate, and scornning fear,
Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO ELATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity.

2. To exult; to heighten. An unusual sense.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

ELATERIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acid and pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit of a wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELATION. *n. f.* [from *elate*.] Haughtiness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

ELBOW. *n. f.* [elboga, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Strait will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home;
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy elbow. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

ELBOWCHAIR. *n. f.* [elbow and chair.] A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Swans and elbowchairs, in the opera of Dioclesian, have danced upon the English stage with good success. *Gay.*

ELBOWROOM. *n. f.* [elbow and room.] Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my soul hath elbowroom;
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakespeare.*

The natives are not so many, but that there may be elbowroom enough for them, and for the adventures also. *Buen.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty to provide elbowroom for conscience to have its full play in. *South.*

TO ELBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

One elbows him, one jostles in the shoe. *Dryden's Farnal.*

2. To push; to drive to a distance; to encroach upon.

It thrusts and stretches out,
And elbows all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and elbow out his neighbours.
Dryden.

To ELBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.
ELD. *n. f.* [eald, Saxon; *eld*, Scottish.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.
Her heart with joy, unwonted inly swell'd
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld*.
Spenser.

Thy blazed youth
Becomes assaged, and doth beg the alms
Of pashed *eld*. *Shakspeare.*
He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If like wife he some fair one wedded not,
Thenceby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childless *eld*.
Milton.

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.
They count him of the green-hair'd *eld*.
Chapman.

ELDER. *n. f.* [ellara, Saxon; *sambucus*.]
A tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and expand in form of a ruse: these are, for the most part, collected into an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent berries, having three seeds in each. *Müller.*
Look for thy reward
Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overhades the mouth of that same pit.
Shakspeare.

ELDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*. [eald, ealdor, Saxon.]
Surpassing another in years; survivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: opposed to *younger*.

They bring the comparison of younger daughters conforming themselves in attire to their *elder* sisters.
Let still the woman take
An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways the level in her husband's heart. *Shakspeare.*
How I firmly am refus'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter
Before I have a husband for the *elder*.
Shakspeare.

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magistratus, as they were, so were they called, *elder* men. *Raleigh's History.*
The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the same means the father did among them. *Temple.*
Fame's high temple stands;
Stupendous pile; not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or awful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

ELDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer young; bordering upon old age.
I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at command, who can hawl when I am deaf, and tread lustily when I am giddy. *Swift.*

ELDERS. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]
1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.
Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. *1 Tim.*

Our *elders* say,
The barren, touched in this holy chafe,
Shake off their irth curse. *Shakspeare.*
The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose.
Samlys.

2. Ancestors.
Says the goose, if it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
I loose my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,
Those fools demand not pardon, but applause.
Pope.

3. Those who are older than others.

Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their hardships and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and ensample of their *elders*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clarks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Claus of presbytry, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleveland.

ELDERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.
The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership*. *Raleigh.*
That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my first right due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden.*
Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause.
Rowe.

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be, of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity. *Hooker.*

ELDEST. *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [eald, ealdor, ealdste, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest* Maudslin, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space.
Dryden.

2. That has lived most years.
Eldest parents signifies either the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Locke.*

ELECAMPANE. *n. f.* [helenium, Latin.] A plant, named also starwort. Botanists enumerate thirty species. *Müller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampa* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Hill.*

TO ELECT. *v. a.* [electus, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.
Henry his son is chosen king though young;
And Lewis of France, *elect*d first begu'd.
Daniel.

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elect*d a hundred senators out of the commons. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.
You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.
The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and

then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest: so is my will. *Milton.*

ELECTION. *n. f.* [electio, Latin.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would chuse the meetest? *Watts's*

him, not thy *election*,
But natural necessity, begot. *Milton.*
As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chusing will!
Not if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still.
Davies.

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuse. *Rogers.*

4. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things: which so cleareth mens judgment and *election*, as it is the less apt to slide into error. *Bacon.*

In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*
Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*. *Adelphi.*

ELECTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unsuiter for action abroad. *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Greus's Cypriologia Sacra.*

ELECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations. *Greus.*

ELECTOR. *n. f.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the brib'd electors' hopes,
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller*
2. A prince who has a voice in the choice
of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having
the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE. *n. s.* [from *elector*.] The
territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire. *Addison's Freeholder.*

ELECTRE. *n. s.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electric*.

2. A mixed metal.
Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon*

ELECTRICAL. } *adj.* [from *electrum*.]
ELECTRICK. } See **ELECTRE.** }

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electric* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown.*

An *electric* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtle, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electric* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electric* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electric body.

If that attraction were not rather *electric* than magnetic, it was wonderful what Helmont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electric* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opticks.*

ELECTRICALITY. *n. s.* [from *electric*. See **ELECTRE.**] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of *electricity*; but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of *Gray*, has discovered in *electricity* a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

ELECTUARY. *n. s.* [*electarium*, *Celsus Anrel.* which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

Electuaries made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when

too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient except sugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

ELEEMOSYNARY. *adj.* [*elemosine*, *v.*]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and dependent on itself. *Glanville's Scripps.*

2. Given in charity. This is the present use.

ELEGANCE. }

ELEGANCY. } *n. s.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh.*

Their questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

My compositions in gardening are altogether *pleasrick*, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

ELEGANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleasing by minuter beauties.

Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*
These may 't thou find some *elegant* retreat. *London.*

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the strict style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

In a poem *elegantly* writ,
I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Johnson.*

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententious. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

ELEGIACK. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.

2. Pertaining to elegies.

3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay.*

ELEGY. *n. s.* [*elegus*, Latin.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare.*

2. A funeral song.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

ELEMENT. *n. s.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should loose the qualities which now they have. *Hosker.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle.*

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me. *Shakspeare.*

My dearest sister fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shakspeare.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here he four of you, able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon.*

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know the works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakspeare.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton.*

They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great spout together, as you guess?
—One sure that promises no *element*
In such a business. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other science; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. *Hosker.*

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters. *Spenser.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal.*

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master. *Dryden.*

To **ELEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemental* bodies, I now question. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull sublunary, lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*

ELEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And slip with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fall upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARITY. *n. f.* [from *elementary.*]

The simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large-class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity.* *Brown.*

ELEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *element.*]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation. *Libbushnot.*

2. Initial; rude.

EL'EM. *n. f.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Ethiopia in dattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilians wound, and collect the resin. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

EL'ENCH. *n. f.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole temptation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

EL'EOTS. *n. f.* Some name the apples in request in the cider countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ELEPHANT. *n. f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and is said to be extremely long lived. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes. *Shakespeare.*

The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. *n. f.* [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft.
This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyfs. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raise with great conceptions.

Others apart fat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vitious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker.*

ELEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated.*]

Exalted; raised aloft.
On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

ELEVATION. *n. f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul, and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His stile was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Watson.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hesker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no circular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown.*

ELEVATOR. *n. f.* [from *elevate.*] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chyrurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELEVEN. *adj.* [ændlepen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of a gion. *Shakespeare.*

ELEVENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's History.*

ELF. *n. f.* plural *elves.* [*elf*, Welsh. *Baxter's Gloss.*]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shakespeare*

Fairy *elves*,
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

The king of *elvs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on neaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Page.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was evil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

To ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair for matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks.* *Hannmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

ELFIN. *adj.* [from *elf.*] Relating to fairies; elfish; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept soundly. *Spenser.*

ELFLOCK. *n. f.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cokes the *elf-locks* in foul flutish hairs,
Which once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakespeare.*

To ELICITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer lapsed state of human nature. *Cheyne.*

ELICIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Hannm.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South.*

ELICITATION. *n. f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To ELIDE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces; to crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided.* *Hooker.*

ELIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose therein in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

ELIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible.* *Addison's Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*
Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Cliffia.*

ELIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION. n. f. [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dill.*

ELISION. n. f. [*eliso*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *can't* the *attempt*, there is an elision of a syllable. You will observe the abbreviations and *elision*, by which consonants of most obscure sounds are joined together, without any following vowel to intervene. *Swift*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

ELIXATION. n. f. [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution, of solid aliments, and its *elixation* in the stomach. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. n. f. [Arabic.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the show'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Haller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing. In the soul, when the supreme faculty moves regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *Smith.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance. What wonder then, if fields and regions here Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ELK. n. f. [*elc*, Saxon.] A large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyish, in summer it is paler. The horns of the male are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heavy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies slumbering silent in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

ELL. n. f. [*eln*, Saxon.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter. They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure. Acquit thee bravely, play the man; Look not on pleasures as they come, but go: Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span Makes not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLYPSIS. n. f. [*ἔλλειψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied

by the hearer: as, *the thing I love, for the thing which I love.*

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, *Rom. iv. 13.* *Hannond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Waller's Delectus.*

The planets do not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipses* very little eccentric. *Bentley.*

ELLIPTICAL. } adj. [from *ellipsis*.] Having the form of an *ellipsis*; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptical* orbits in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits *elliptical*. *Cheyne.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. n. f. [*ulmus*, Lat. *elm*, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

The species are, the common rough-leaved *elm*; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved *elm*, by some called the British *elm*; the smooth-leaved or witch *elm*. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows, upon the borders of the fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near fruit trees: because the roots of the *elm* will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. *Miller.*

The rural seat,
Whose lofty *elms* and venerable oaks,
Lush'd the rock, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds. *Thomson.*

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate. *Shakespeare.*

ELOCUTION. n. f. [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech. A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Power of speaking; speech. Whose taste, too long forbore, at first essay Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise. *Milton.*

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words. The third happiness of his poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.* As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

ELOGE. n. f. [*elogé*, French.] Praise; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *eloges*. *Watson.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject. *Hollis's Elements of Speech.*

TO ELOIGNE. v. a. [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused.

From worldly care himself he did *eloin*,
And greatly thimmed manly exercise. *F. Queen*
I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou hast do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she *eloin* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too. *Donne.*

TO ELONGATE. v. a. [from *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

2. To put further off. The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

TO ELONGATE. v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Elio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees into the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward. *Brown.*

ELONGATION. n. f. [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *Wishman's Surgery.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent or *elongation*. *Brown.*

TO ELOPE. v. a. [*loopen*, to run, Dut.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*
The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELOPEMENT. n. f. [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power; commonly used of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Aspliff's Paragon.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbutnot*

E'LOPS. *n. f.* [*ἔλος*.] A fish: reckoned however by *Milton* among the serpents. Scorpion and asp, and amphibia dire, Cerales horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear, And dipfas. *Milton's Par. Lof.*

E'LOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of the ignorant

More learned than the ears. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence* Flourish'd, since mute. *Milton.*

His infant fortrefs pleads a milder doom, And speaks with all the *eloquence* of tears. *Heigh.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say the be mute, and will not speak a word; Then I'll commend her volubility,

And say the uttered piecing *eloquence*. *Shaksp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense, And mild persuasion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator. *Isaiah.*

Oh death! all *eloquent*, you only prove What dull we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

'ELSE. *pronoun.* [eller, Saxon.] Other; one beside: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him; thinking of nothing *else*, putting all affairs *else* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *else* to be done but to see him. *Shaksp.*

Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom. *Hale.*

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you; He did it when he had nothing *else* to do. *Densham.*

ELSE. *adv.*

1. Otherwise.

Dare not, on thy life, Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due, But stand aloof, and think profane to view: This faulchion, *else*, not hitherto withstood, These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *else* by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause? *Tillotson.*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where *else* were to be found, And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dryden.*

3. It has sometimes or before it superfluously.

Be more abstemious, Or *else* good night your vow. *Shakspere.*

ELSEWHERE. *adv.* [*else* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elsewhere*. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them *elsewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's History.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elsewhere*, Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd, And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice Shall be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elsewhere*. *Milton.*

Although feasted bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elsewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not. *Graunt.*

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which *elsewhere* complain, that injury is offered to the meanest minister, when the magis-

trate appointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the minister to stand. *Hucker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame Each other, blam'd enough *elsewhere*. *Milton.*

Bestow, base man, thy idle threats *elsewhere*; My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

If it contradict what he says *elsewhere*, it is no new or strange thing. *Tillotson.*

To ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.]

To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us consider it. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *elucidate*.]

Explanation; exposition.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *elucidate*.] Ex-

plainer; expositor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Albot.*

To ELUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or *elude* the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain, Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager train; But feigns a laugh to see me search around, And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more insisted on than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See *ELF*.

Fairy *elves* Whose midnight revels by some forest side, Or fountain, some belated peasant sees, Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids to your chief give ear; Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

E'LVELOCK. *n. f.* [from *elves* and *lock*.]

Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

E'LVISH. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written more properly *elfish*.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

Thou *elvish* markt, abortive, rioting hog! The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shak.*

No muse hath been so bold, Or of the latter or the old, Those *elvish* secrets to unfold, Which lie from others reading. *Dryden.*

ELU'MBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION. *n. f.* [*elusio*, Lat.] An escape from inquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscade retreats and *elusory* tergiverfation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ELU'RE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be *elated* by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELY'SIAN. *adj.* [*elysius*, Latin.] Pertaining to elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven, Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream. *Milton.*

ELYSIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth, So should'st thou either torn my flying soul, Or I should breathe it so into thy body, And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*. *Shakspere.*

'EM. A contraction of *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit New words with little or no wit; And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em, The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras.*

To EMACIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men after long *emaciating* diets wax plump, fat, and almost new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt.*

To EMACIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not drawn therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *n. f.* [*emaciatius*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a pthisis, or from a hectic fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *n. f.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world, and his admittition thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most wise counsel and purpose of almighty God terminate in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale.*

To E'MANATE. *v. n.* [*emano*, Latin.] To issue or flow from something else.

EMANA'TION. *n. f.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural result and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light issues from the sun. *Scotch.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvia.

The experience of those profitable and excellent emanations from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenacious emanation, or continued effluvia, which, after some distance, retracteth unto itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which spun, at length, retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face; Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;

So faultless was the frame, as if the whole Had been an emanation of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but emanations of the heart. *Pope.*

Each emanation of his fires

That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires; Each art he prompts, each charm he can create; Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMANATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Issuing from another. *Dict.*

TO EMANCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become emancipated from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents power, excluded all emancipated children. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They emancipated themselves from dependence. *Arbutnot.*

EMANCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

TO EMARGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

TO EMASCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you emasculate but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain; Women emasculate a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*
Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, emasculate our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULATION. *n. f.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.
2. Effemacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

TO EMBALLER. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to enclose. Below her ham her weed did somewhat traie, And her straight legs most bravely were emball'd In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *F. Queen.*

TO EMBA'L.M. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamer*, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embal'm' tac,

Then lay me forth; although unquen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*

I would show future times

What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:

Verse *embalm* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,

Preferre frail transitory fame as much As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed; Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'L.MER. *n. f.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall, He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight; Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall, He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall. *Spenser.*

In form of airy members fair *embar'd* His spirits pure were subject to our sight. *Fairf.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embared* all further trade for the future. *Bacon.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not

Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot, She, for whose loss we have lamented thus, Would work more fully and pow'fully on us. *Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *embarc*.]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *n. f.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rhecz. *Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

TO EMBA'R.K. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late, All left, in one small bottom swam *embar'd*. *Milton.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand four to be *embarcked* on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships *Aeneas* took his way, *Embarck'd* his men, and skim'd along the sea. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

TO EMBA'R.K. *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embarck*, And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

TO EMBA'RRAS. *v. a.* [*embarasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarass'd*, and turned away. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *embarrafs*.] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts.*

TO EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [from *bale*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embal'd* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no service or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embale* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Horron.*

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embal'd* flexibility shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A pleasure high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embal'd* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to villify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd; But then the more your own mishap I rue, That are to me much by so mean love *embar'd*. *Spenser.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *n. f.* [See *AMBASSADOR*.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *ambassador* appear'd With the same message. *Denham.*

Myself, my king's *ambassador*, will go. *Dryden.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* A woman sent on a publick message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes, And to the bright *ambassadors* replies. *Garth.*

EMBASSAGE. } *n. f.* [It may be ob-

EMBASSY. } served, that though our authors write almost indiscriminately *ambassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *embassy*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fifth *embassy* and suits, Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter, Will I lend ear to. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon.*

The peace polluted thus, a chosen baod He first commissions to the Latian land, In threaten'ng *embassy*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot, Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me; And am I last that know it? *Shakespeare.*

TO EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled*; To horse! you gallant princes, frait to horse! *Shakespeare.*

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shakespeare.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return, And overwhelm the war! *Milton.*

Embattl'd nations strive in vain The hero's glory to restrain; Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,

In vain against his force conspire. *Prior.*

TO EMBA'TTLE. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night Is shiny, and they say we shall *embattle* By the second hour of the morn. *Shakespeare.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.
In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel spot;
For in her streaming blood he did *emba*
His little hands, and tender joints *embrew*.
Fairy Queen

Every sense the humour sweet *emba*'d,
And, slumbering lost my heart did steal away.
Fairy Queen.

2. [from *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not in shelter'd and *emba*'d, they're drown'd
Shakspeare

To EMBELLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.]

To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,

Embellish'd with her first created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden.*

The names of those that understood the art of speaking are not the art and skill of speaking well
Leete

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellish'd* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to thew but ruins.
Addison on Italy.

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *embellish*.]

Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adfcitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato*

Appartions, vifions, and intercuries of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury*

E'MBERING. *n. f.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For causes good for many ways,
Keep *emba*'rings well, and fasting days;
What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tuffin.*

E'MBERS. *n. f.* without a singular [*emypria*, Saxon, alhes; *emypria*, Hlandick, hot alhes or cinders.] Hot cinders; alhes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopp'd, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their efforts, he trac'd too well,
He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Crofton.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden's Virgil.

E'MBERWEEK. *n. f.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or alhes flrewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides in favour of *Marschal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a *course* or *circumvolution*.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first

Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer*

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks* *Ayliffe's Parergon*

To EMBEZZLE. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecile*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzl'd* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blafonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Th' unfoight diamonds
Would fo *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And fo bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with enfigs armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou that wear it as a herald's coat,
Th' *emblaze* the honour which thy matter got.
Shakspeare.

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial enfig, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luitre rich *emblaz'd*,
Scraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blafonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enfigs armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to show.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest,
emblazoned by the poets to the highest pitch.
Hakerwill on Providence.

EMBLA'ZONRY. *n. f.* [from *emblazon*.]

Pictures upon shields.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton*

EMBLEM. *n. f.* [*εμβλημα*.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, that a landscape of the country natural to the beast.
Peachment on Drawing.

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestic grace.
Denham.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison.*

To EMBLEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To represent in an occult or allusive manner. Not used.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

EMBLEMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *emblem*.]
EMBLEMATICK. }

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou thew'dst where tow'rs on battlements
Should rise,

Where gates should open, or where walls should
compafs. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematick*, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMATICALY. *adv.* [from *emblematick*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematickly* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematickly* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swifr.*

EMBLEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventor of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematicks*, and heralds. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM. *n. f.* [*εμβολισμός*.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years. to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manner in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *n. f.* [*εμβολος*.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels by an *embolus*, like the heart. *Abuthnot.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *basse*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood?
Which once a-day, with his *embossed* fieth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakspeare.*
Thou art a bile,

A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

All croud in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
Th' *emboss* their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*
Androgeo's death, and off'ings to his ghost.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. [from *emboiffer*, French, to enclose in a box.] To enclose; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrilant spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*. *Spenser.*
And in the way, as the did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*.
Fairy Queen.

4. [*emboscare*, Italian.] To enclose in a thicket.

Like that self-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *emboss*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be *emboss*: a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *emboss*, from *basse*, French, a tumour. *Hammer*

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Theclaly
Was never to *emboist*. *Shakspeare.*
We have almost *emboist* him: you shall see his
fall to-night *Shakspeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. n. f. [from *emboist*.]
1. Any thing standing out from the rest;
jut; eminence.
I with also in the very middle, a fair mount,
with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to
walk a-breast; which I would have to be per-
fect circles, without any bulwarks or *emboissments*.
Bacon.

2. Relief; rising work.
They are at a loss about the word pendentis;
some fancy it expresses only the great *emboissment*
of the figure, others believe it hung off the hel-
met in alto relievo. *Addison on Italy.*

To EMBO'TTLE. v. a. [*bouteille*, French.]
To include in bottles; to bottle.
Stirom, firmest fruit
Embottled long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures. *Phillips.*

To EMBO'WEL. v. a. [from *bovel*.] To
eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails;
to extenterate.
The schools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself. *Shakspeare.*
Embowelled will I see thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye,
Shakspeare's Henry iv.

The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Fossils and minerals that th' *embowell'd* earth
Displays. *Phillips.*

To EMBRA'CE. v. a. [*embrasser*, Fr.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze
in kindness.
Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore.
Dryden.

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay
hold on; to welcome; to accept wil-
lingly any thing offered.
I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart.
Shakspeare.

At first, her mother earth she holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things.
Davies.

They who are represented by the wise virgins,
embraced the profession of the christian religion,
as the foolish virgins also had done. *Tillotson*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, *natural philosophy embraces many sciences.*

4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain;
to encompass; to encircle.
Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*.
Denham.

5. To admit; to receive.
Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be achiev'd, must be *embraced*.
Shakspeare

If a man can be assured of any thing, without
having examined, what is there that he may not
embrace for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.
Fluence, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's, must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.
To EMBRA'CE. v. n. To join in an embrace.
Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.
Shakspeare.

EMBRA'CE. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's
fons
By his old fire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*

2. A hostile squeeze; crush.
EMBRA'CEMENT. n. f. [from *embrace*.]
1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall.
Sidney.

There cheis'ning one another with dear, though
chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold
kisses, it might seem that love was come to play
him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple.
These heats, fighting with any man, stand
upon their hinder feet; and so this did, being
ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*.
Sidney.

3. Comprehension.
Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be.
Davies.

4. State of being contained; enclosure.
The parts in man's body easily reparable, as
spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracements*
of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves,
and membranes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Conjugal endearment.
I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein
he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his
bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakspeare.*

EMBRA'CE. n. f. [from *embrace*.] The
person embracing.
Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure
of any other upon earth; and they esteem of
pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust,
in point of pleasure or revenge. *Howel.*

EMBRASURE. n. f. [*embrasure*, French.]
An aperture in the wall, through which
the cannon is pointed; battlement.
To EMBRA'VE. v. a. [from *brave*.] To
decorate; to embellish; to deck; to
grace; to adorn. Not now in use.
So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrace*.
Fairy Queen

To EMBROCCATE. v. a. [*embrocquer*, Fr.]
To rub any part diseased with medicinal
liquors.
I returned her a glass with oil of roses and
vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wifeman.*

EMBRICATION. n. f. [from *embrocate*.]
1. The act of rubbing any part diseased
with medicinal liquors or spirits.
2. The lotion with which any diseased part
is washed or embrocated.
We endeavoured to ease by discutient and
emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various
sorts. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To EMBRO'IDER. v. a. [*broder*, Fr.]
To border with ornament; to decorate
with figured work; to diversify with
needlework; to adorn a ground with
raised figures of needlework.
Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind
of *embroidering*, or lifting of one favour upon
another. *Wotton.*

Embroider'd so with flowers it had flood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover,
but in a suit of her own *embroidering*. *Speil.*
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.
Pope.

EMBRO'IDERER. n. f. [*embroider*.] One
that adorns clothes with needlework.
Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroider-
er*. *Eccles.*

EMBRO'IDERY. n. f. [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; vari-
egated needlework.
Write,
In em'rald tufts, flowers purpled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakspeare.

Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than
either warm or comely. *Bacon.*
Next thee a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery*
dress'd. *Pope.*

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.
If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were
help'd and improved by art, a man might make a
pretty landscape of his own possessions. *Speitator.*

To EMBRO'IL. v. a. [*brouiller*, French.]
1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract;
to throw into commotion; to involve in
troubles by dissension and discord.
I had no passion, design, or preparation to
embroil my kingdom in a civil war. *King Ch.*
Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,
And discord with a thousand various mouths.
Milton.

When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.
Dryden

2. To perplex; to entangle.
The christian antiquities at Rome, though of a
fresher date, are so *embroiled* with fable and
legend, that one receives but little satisfaction.
Addison on Italy.

3. In the following passage the word seems
improperly used for *broil* or *burn*.
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt
to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal
from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and con-
sume the sacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piet.*

To EMBRO'THEL. v. a. [*brothel, brodel*.]
To enclose in a brothel.
Men, which chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worse than *embrothel'd* trumpets prostitute.
Donne.

E'MBRYO. } n. f. [*εμβρυον*.]
E'MBRYON. } n. f. [*εμβρυον*.]
1. The offspring yet unfinished in the
womb.
The bringing forth of living creatures may be
accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth
sooner. *Fucen.*

An exclusion before conformation, before the
birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so
much as properly call'd an *embryo*. *Brown.*

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature inok'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In that dark womb are the signs and judgments
of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory.*
When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds.
Blackmore.

While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its cunimon folds. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for
production, or yet unfinished.
The company little suspected what a noble
work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

EME. n. f. [same, Saxon.] Uncle. Ob-
solete.

Whist they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people choic'd in their dead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Speusier.*

EMENDABLE. adj. [*emendo*, Latin.] Ca-
pable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. n. f. [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

The essence and the relation of any thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. *Grego.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

EMERALD. *n. f.* [*emeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The emerald is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness. *Hill on Gems.*

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the emerald? *Sidney.*

The emerald is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of spring, When first the gives it to the southern gale, Than the green emerald shows. *Thomson.*

TO EMERGE. *v. n.* [*emergeo*, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They emerged, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. *Boyle.*

The mountains emerged, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet.*

Thetis, not unkind of her son, Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon, Pursu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer.*

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more. *Newton.*

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, emerges into light; And shining suns descend to sable night. *Dryden's Fables.*

When, from dew shade emerging bright, Aurora streaks the sky with orient light, Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Then from ancient gloom emerge'd A rising world. *Thomson's Summer.*

EMERGENCE. } *n. f.* [from *emerge*.]

EMERGENT. } *n. f.* [from *emerge*.]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the emergence of murdered bodies. *Brown.*

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first emergence, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. Not proper.

In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison's Freeholder.*

EMERGENT. *adj.* [from *emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look

Above the main, which now shall hit the stars. *Ben Jonson.*

Immediately the mountains huge appear Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave Into the clouds. *Milton.*

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppres him; he is not easily emergent. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any emergent occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon.*

EMERODS. } *n. f.* [corrupted by igno-

EMERODS. } rant pronunciation from hemorrhoids, αιμορροϊδα.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with emerods. *1 Samuel.*

EMERSON. *n. f.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal emersion, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. *Brown.*

EMERY. *n. f.* [*smyris*, Lat. *esmeril*, Fr.]

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EMETICAL. } *adj.* [ἐμετικ.] Having

EMETICK. } the quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some emetick, and some sudorifick. *Hale.*

EMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work emetically, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

EMICATION. *n. f.* [*emicatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

Lion, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and emication, as also a crabs and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*

EMICTIO. *n. f.* [from *emidium*, Latin.]

Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. *Hurvey on Consumptions.*

TO EMIGRATE. *v. a.* [*emigro*, Latin.]

To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *emigrate*.]

Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by emigrations, or intestine commotions. *Hale.*

EMINENCY. } *n. f.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]

EMINENCY. } 1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part. Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or eminency affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either eminency or cavities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminency, and gives him a more conspicuous figure. *Addison.*

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet Affected eminency, wealth, sovereignty. *Shaksp.*

Alterations are attributed to the powerfulest under princes, where the eminency of one obscures the rest. *Wotton.*

He deserv'd no such return

From me, whom he created what I was, In that bright eminency; and with his good Uphraided none. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Where men cannot arrive to any eminency of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

These two were men of eminency, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st, And pure thou wert created, we enjoy In eminency. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo; Present him eminency both with eye and tongue. *Shakspere.*

8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty. Thou hast built unto thee an eminent place. *Ezekiel.*

Satan, in gesture proudly eminent, Stood like a tower. *Milton.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on, And bring new titles home from nations won, To dignify so eminent a son. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She is eminent for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison.*

Eminent he mov'd

In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*

EMINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

They love, which else so eminently never had been known. *Milton.*

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth, Wisely has thus'd the broad way and the green, And with those few art eminently seen, That labour up the hill of heavenly truth. *Milton.*

Such as thou hast solemnly elected, With gifts and graces eminently adorned, To some great work. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is eminently best. *Dryden.*

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more eminently useful than in this. *Swiss.*

EMISSARY. n. f. [*emissarius*, Latin.]

1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, an emissary and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privacy. *Bacon.*

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your emissary eye,

To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben Jonson.*

The jesuits send over emissaries, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.

Wherever there are emissaries, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMISSION. n. f. [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and emission of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign emissions of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral emissions of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

TO EMIT. v. a. [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.

These baths continually emit a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The soil, being fruitful and rich, emits steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthn.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god emit,
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and emitted by the judges authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

EMMENAGOGUES. n. f. [*εμμηναγγοι* and *αγω*.]

Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMMET. n. f. [*æmette*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an emmet,

Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

TO EMME'W. v. a. [from *meuw*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward fainted deputy,
Whose scull'd visage and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth emmew,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakspeare.*

TO EMMOVE. v. a. [*emmouvoir*, French.]

To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used.

One day, when him high courage did emmove,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen.*

EMOLLIENT. adj. [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot.*

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tied before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLIENTS. n. f. Such things as lyeath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLITION. n. f. [*emolliatio*, Latin.] The act of softening.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of confusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolliation. *Bacon.*

Powerful menstrua are made for this emolliation, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown.*

EMOLUMENT. n. f. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politick they were, for a temporal emolument to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick emolument. *Tutler.*

EMONGST. prep. [so written by *Spenser*.] Among.

The merry birds of evry sort,
Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony;
And made emongst themselves a sweet consort,
That quick'ned the dull spirit with musical comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

EMOTION. n. f. [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural emotion of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons? *Dryden.*

Those rocks and oaks that such emotion felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granville.*

TO EMPA'LE. v. a. [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy 's he, which hath due place assign'd
T' his hearts, and disforested his mind?
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been. *Donne.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies empale villages, to save themselves from surprize. *Raleigh.*
The English empaled themselves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Huyward.*

3. To enclose; to shut in.

Round about her work she did empale,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs. *Spenser.*

Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakspeare.*

They have empal'd within a zodiac
The fire-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I flow empale her in my arms. *Cleveland.*
Impenetrable, empal'd with circling fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolve to be empal'd?
His skin dead off, and roasted yet alive? *Southern.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, empal'd and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Mildison.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of empaling, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'NNEL. n. f. [from *panne*, Fr.]

The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowell.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent empannel? *Decay of Piety.*

TO EMPA'NNEL. v. a. [from the noun.]

To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to empannel a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own heart sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RANCE. n. f. [from *parler*, Fr.]

In common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowell.*

EMPA'SM. n. f. [*εμπασμο*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

TO EMPA'SSION. v. a. [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet those sights empassion me full near. *Spenser.*

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all empassion'd thus began. *Milton.*

TO EMPE'OPLE. v. a. [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building dust so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nations there empeopled were? *Spenser.*

EMPERESS. n. f. [from *emperour*, now written *empress*.]

f. A woman invested with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our emperess reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Darvies.*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my emperess
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Shakspeare.*

EMPEROUR. n. f. [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king: as, the emperour of Germany.

Charles the emperour,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

EMPERY. n. f. [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Lat.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. Out of use.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double. *Shakspeare.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own. *Shakspeare.*

EMPHASIS. n. f. [*εμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Cæsar!

—Be engag'd with such another emphasis. Shakspeare. Emphasis not to much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. Holder.

These questions have force and emphasis, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. Burnet.

EMPHATICALLY. } adj. [εμφατικῶς.] EMPHATIC. }

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how emphatical is his reasoning! Gault.

In proper and emphatick terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. Arbuthnot.

2. Striking the sight.

It is commonly granted, that emphatical colours are light itself, modified by refractions. Boyle.

EMPHATICALLY. adv. [from emphatical.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How emphatically and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of! South.

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurability of dolphins, must be taken emphatically, not really, but to appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. Brown.

EMPHYSEMA. n. f. [εμφυσήμα.]

Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the infant you take it off. Wiseman.

EMPHYSEMATOUS. adj. [from εμφυσήμα.]

Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the tenderness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or emphysematous; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. Sharp.

To EMPIERCE. v. a. [from pierce.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright, Taking advantage of his open jaw, Ran through his mouth with so importune might, That deep empiere'd his darksome hollow maw. Spenser.

EMPIGHT. preterit and part. from To pight, or pitch. [See PITCH.] Set; fixed; fastened.

But he was wary, and ere it empiere'd In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield between. Spenser.

EMPIRE. n. f. [empire, French; imperium, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Allst, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit, Your ancient empire o'er love and wit. Rowe.

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arises in time at the ancient name of Kingdom, or modern of empire. Temple.

3. Command over any thing.

Hath given the cure to Cæsar, and commands The empire of the sea. Shakspeare.

EMPIRICK. n. f. [εμπειρικῶς.] This word seems to have been pronounced empirick by Milton, and empirick by Dryden. Milton's pronunciation is to be preferred.] A trier; an experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, physical practice, but venture upon hearty and observation only. Quincy.

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly empirick. Hooker.

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply empiricks than herbals. Brown.

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for empiricks, or lawyers for pettifoggers. Swift.

The illiterate writer, empirick-like applies To each disease unsafe chance remedies; The learn'd in school, whence science first began, Studies with care th' anatomy of man. Dryden.

EMPIRICAL. } adj. [from the noun.] EMPIRICK. }

1. Vested in experiments.

By fire Of sooty coal, the empirick alchymist Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. Milton.

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empirick to this preservative. Shakspeare. In extemes, bold counsels are the best; Like empirick remedies, they last are try'd, And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. Dryden.

EMPIRICALLY. adv. [from empirick.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall empirically and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals by which we generally observe things denigrated. Brown.

2. Without rational ground; charlatanicallly; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIRICISM. n. f. [from empirick.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER. n. f. [εμπλαστήριον.] This word is now always pronounced, and generally written plaster. An application to a fore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See PLASTER. All emplasters, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. Wiseman's Surgery.

To EMPLASTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores emplastered with tar. Mortimer.

EMPLASTICK. adj. [εμπλαστικῶς.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Resin, by its emplastick quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. Wiseman. Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. Arbuthnot.

To EMPLAD. v. a. [from plead.] To endite; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often emplad, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. Hayward.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and empladed them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. Gane.

Since none the living villains dare emplad, Arraign them in the persons of the dead. Dryden.

To EMPLOY. v. a. [employer, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. It is used both as agent, as, the king employed the minister; or cause, as, the publick credit employed the minister.

For thirice, at least, in compass of the year, Thy vineyard must employ the sturdy steer To turn the glebe. Dryden's Virgil.

2. In the following quotations it is used with in, about, to, and upon, before, the object. To seems less proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was employed in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. Temple.

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is employed about. Locke.

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always employ it to. Locke. Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, whosoever any one was pleased to employ it upon what was common. Locke.

On the happy change the hoy Employ'd his wonder and his joy. Prior.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be employed on serious subjects. Addison's Freeholder.

3. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn; Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. Gay.

4. To use as means.

The money was employed to the making of galleys. Mac. Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise; And war more force, but not more pains employs. Dryden.

5. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber employed about the plough, must be charged on labour. Locke.

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were employed about this matter. Ezra. Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is employed in superior works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. Watts.

7. To fill up with business.

If you're idle you're destroy'd; All his force on you he tries, Be but watchful and employ'd, Soon the baffled tempter flies. Motteux. To study nature will thy time employ; Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. Dryden.

8. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath, With want and sorrow, with disease and death, Do they more blest'd perpetual life employ In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? Prior.

EMPLOY. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Business; object of industry.

Present to grasp, and future still to find, The whole employ of body and of mind. Pope.

2. Publick office.

Left animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this employ. Addison on Italy.

The honours and the burdens of great posts and employes were joined together. Atterbury.

EMPLOYABLE. adj. [from employ.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem employable against this hypothesis. Boyle.

EMPLOYER. n. f. [from employ.]

1. One that uses or causes to be used. That man drives a great trade, and is owner or employer of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. Child on Trade.

2. One that sets others to work.

EMPLOYMENT. n. f. [from employ.]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

2. Business; the state of being employed.

3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Atterbury.*
Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you. *Shaksp.*

To EMP'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or mare in the stomach, therefore the fuscit of them may suffocate and *empoison*. *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

This is the more usual sense.

EMP'ISONER. *n. f.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.]

One who destroys another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EMP'ISONMENT. *n. f.* [*empoisonnement*, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*.

Bacon.

EMP'ORETICK. *adj.* [*εμπορητικός*.] That is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMP'ORIUM. *n. f.* [*εμπορίον*.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast.

Dryden.

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity.

Atterbury.

To EMP'OVERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverish'd* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney.*

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you.

Waller.

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense.

South.

Fresh roses bring,

To strow my bed, 'till the *empoverish'd* spring
Confess her want.

Prior.

2. To lessen fertility; as tillage *empoverishes* land.

EMP'OVERISHER. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds and fit the land for aftercrops, being an improver, and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMP'OVERISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.] Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers. *Spenser.*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments*. *Swift.*

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To EMP'OWER. *v. a.* [from *power*.]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. *Dryd. Jew. Dedout.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all protestants whatsoever. *Swift.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Baker.*

EMP'RESS. *n. f.* [contracted from *emperess*, which is retained by *Jouison* in the following lines.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet

Tread subtle circles, that may always meet

In point to him; and figures, to express

The grace of him, and his great *emperess*.

Ben Jonson

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve!

Milton.

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime.

By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;

Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:

Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,

Does only with imagin'd power controul,

If restless passion, by rebellious sway,

Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRISE. *n. f.* [*emprise*, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were

In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*. *F. Queen.*

A double conquest must you make,

If you achieve renown by this *emprise*. *Fairfax.*

Fierce faces threaten'g wars;

Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise*. *Milton.*

Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the skies,

Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*.

Pope's Odyssey

EMPTIER. *n. f.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and married their vine-branches. *Nahum.*

EMPTINESS. *n. f.* [from *empty*.]

1. Absence of plentitude; inanity.

Where cities stood,

Well fence'd, and numerous, desolation reigns

And *emptiness*; dismay'd, unse'd, unhoust'd,

The widow and the orphan thrall. *Phillips.*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers found

With hollow poverty and *emptiness*. *Shakspere.*

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,

Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and respire,

is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand

one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions

are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining

one only, material and real substance. *Bentley.*

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves

to take up their habitations in the hardest marble

and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.

Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,

Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness*

of things here, according as they are or are

not of use, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

EM'PTION. *n. f.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of the Tyddide, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbushnot on Coins.*

EM'PTY. *adj.* [*αμετις*, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know to full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakspere.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Genesi.*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you *empty* one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel *empty*. *Barnet.*

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His shackles *empty* left, himself escaped clean. *Spenser.*

3. Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*? *Shaksp.*

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

Pleas'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise. *Pope.*

5. Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty*. *Matthew.*

When ye go, ye shall not go *empty*. *Evangel.*

He alleges that satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs?

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

Yet all the little that I got I spent;

And still return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden.*

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*,
And till the stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then the never looks upon her lure. *Shaksp.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty* headed fools!

Raleigh.

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe. *Fulton.*

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. *Genesi.*

Israel is an *empty* vine. *Hosea.*

9. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To EM'PTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,

In nature is a tyranny: it hath been

Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,

And fall of many kings. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and married their vine branches. *Nahum.*

Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood; cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with

Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers

that *empty* themselves into it. *Arbushnot.*

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To EMPURPLE. v. a. [from purple.] To make of a purple colour; to disco our with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone, Empurpled with celestial roses smil'd. Milton. The deep, Empurple'd ran, with gushing gore disdain'd. Philips.

To EMPURZZLE. v. a. [from puzzle.] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath empurzzled the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto strange conceptions to make out. Brown.

EMPYEMA. n. f. [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. Quincy.

An empyema, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. Harvey.

There is likewise a consumption from an empyema, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is found. Arbuthnot.

EMPYREAL. adj. [ἐμπύρειος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. Tichel.

Now went forth the morn, Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold Empyrean. Milton's Paradise Lost. Go, far with Plato to th' empyreal sphere, To the first good, first perfect, and first fair, Pope.

But empyreal forms, howe'er in sight Gash'd and dismember'd easily unite. Tichel.

EMPYREAN. n. f. [ἐμπύρειος.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Almighty Father from above, From the pure empyrean, where he sits High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. Milton.

Under his burning wheel The steadfast empyrean thook throughour, All but the throne itself of God. Milton. The empyrean rung With hallelujahs. Milton's Paradise Lost.

EMPYREUM. } n. f. [ἐμπύρειον.] The EMPYREUMA. } burning of any matter in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular offensive smell. Quincy.

It is so far from admitting an empyreum, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders or ash about it. Harvey.

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul empyreuma. Decay of Piety.

EMPYREUMATICAL. adj. [from empyreuma.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Empyreumatical oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in limblicks. Boyle.

EMPYRO'SIS. n. f. [ἐμπύρωσις.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held these cataclisms and conjures universal, was such as held that it put a total confirmation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. Hale.

To EMULATE. v. a. [emulor, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propote as one to be equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence.

I would have Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow The better precedent. Ben Jonson's Catiline. Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call, And emulate my great original. Dryden.

What though no weeping loves thy athes grace, Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face. Pope.

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

I see how thy eye would emulate the diamond. I see how thy eye would emulate the diamond. Shakspeare.

We see no new-built palaces aspire, No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. Pope.

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion. Arbuthnot.

EMULATION. n. f. [emulatio, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

Mine emulation Hath not that honour in't it had; for where I thought to crush him in an equal force, True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way, Or wrath or craft may get him. Shakspeare.

There was neither envy nor emulation amongst them. Aristotle allows that some emulation may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. Spratt.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. South.

A noble emulation heats your breast, And your own fame now robs you of your rest: Good actions still must be maintain'd with good, As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. Dryden.

2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

What madness rules in brainsick men, When for so slight and frivolous a cause, Such factious emulations shall arise! Shakspeare.

EMULATIVE. adj. [from emulate.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EMULATOR. n. f. [from emulate.] A rival; a competitor.

In superiours it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and emulators asleep. Bacon.

To EMULE. v. a. [emulor, Latin.] To emulate. Not in use.

He fitting me beside, in that same shade, Provok'd me to play some pleasant fit; Yet emuling my pipe, he took in hand My pipe, before that emul'd of many, And plaid thereon; for well that skill he could. Spenser.

To EMULGE. v. a. [emulgeo, Latin.] To milk out.

EMULGENT. adj. [emulgens, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. Emulgent vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carying blood with the serum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. Harris.

It doth furnish the left emulgent with one vein. Brown.

Through the emulgent branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum. Chyene.

EMULOUS. adj. [emulus, Latin.]

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaii or Moor could not effect, Nor emulous Carthage, with their length of spite, Shall be the work of one. Ben Jonson.

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with ner, but always emulous and suspectful of her. Howel's Focal Forest.

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another: with of before the object of emulation.

By strength They measure all, of other excellence Not emulous, nor care who them excels. Milton.

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise To emulous merit, and to thirst of praise. Prior.

Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. Prior.

3. Factious; contentious.

Whole glorious deeds, but in the fields of late, Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves, And drave great Mars to faction. Shakspeare.

EMULOUSLY. adv. [from emulous.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another.

So tempt thy him, and emulously vie To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. Granville.

EMULSION. n. f. [emulso, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. Quincy.

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an emulsion; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. Arbuthnot.

EMUNCTORIES. n. f. [emunctorium, Lat.]

Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejection. Quincy.

Superfluous matter descends from the body under their proper emunctories. Brown.

There are receptacles in the body of man, and emunctories to drain them of superfluous choler. More against Atheism.

Discourging of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand emunctory of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. Woodward's Nat. History.

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the emunctories to secure the humour. Arbuthnot.

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin in. Many words are uncertainly written with en or in.

In many words en is changed into em for more easy pronunciation.

To ENABLE. v. a. [from able.] To make able; to empower; to supply with strength or ability.

If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing, I should enable be thy acts to sing. Spenser.

His great friendship with God might enable him, and his compassion might incline him. Atterbury.

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and enables him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers.*

To ENACT. v. a. [from *aēt.*]

- To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in use.
In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted. *Spenser.*
Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. *Shakespeare.*
- To establish by law; to decree.
It is enacted in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakespeare.*
The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded. *Temple.*
- To represent by action.
I did enact Hector. *Shakespeare.*

ENACT. n. f. [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR. n. f. [from *aēt.*]

- One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.
The great author of our nature, and enacter of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. *Asterbury.*
- One that practises or performs any thing. Not used.
The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own enacters with themselves destroy. *Shakespeare.*

ENALLAGE. n. f. [*ἐναλλαγή.*] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made in the common-modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH. v. a. [from *ambush.*]

To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.
They went within a vale, close to a flood,
Whose stream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there
enambush'd them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To ENAMEL. v. a. [from *amel.* See **AMEL.**]

- To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.
Must I, alas!
Frame and enamel plate, and drink in glass? *Donne.*
See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona
crown'd;
Here blushing Flora paints th' enamell'd ground. *Pope.*
I bequeath to the Earl of Ortery the enamell'd
silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by. *Swift's Last Will.*
- To lay upon another body so as to vary it.
Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodliest trees, laden with the fairest fruit,
Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay enamel'd colours mix'd. *Milton.*

To ENAMEL. v. n. To practise the use of enamel.
Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object. *Boyle.*

ENAMEL. n. f. [from the verb.]

- Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the peales round,
Upon the bright enamel of her face;
Such honey drops on springing flowers are
found,
When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chase. *Fairfax.*

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, enamel, and facitious gems. *Woodward.*

- The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER. n. f. [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR. v. a. [*amour*, French.]

To inflame with love; to make fond: with of before the thing or person loved.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakespeare.*
My Oberon! what visions have I seen!
I thought I was enamour'd of an ass. *Shakespeare.*
You are very near my brother in his love: he is enamour'd on Hero. *Shakespeare.*

Or should she, confident,
As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt,
Th' enamour, as the zone of Venus once
Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell. *Milton.*
He, on his side,
Leaning half-raisd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Your uncle cardinal
Is not so far enamour'd of a cloyster,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.*
'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest error, he who is enamour'd of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please. *Dryden.*

ENARRATION. n. f. [*enarra*, Latin.] Explanation; exposition. *Diē.*

ENARTHROSIS. n. f. [*ἔναρθρσις*, and *αἰσθησις*.]

The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.
Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ENATA'TION. n. f. [*enata*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Diē.*

ENAUTER. adv. An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean *left that*.
Aoger would not let him speak to the tree,
Enauter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his sturdy stroke. *Spenser.*

To ENCA'GE. v. a. [from *cage.*] To shut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.
He suffer'd his kinsman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be engag'd in Wales,
There without ransom to lie forfeited. *Shakespeare.*
Like Rajazet engag'd, the shepherd's scot,
Or like slack-finew'd Sampson, his hair off. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. v. n. [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march; to settle a temporary habitation.
He encamp'd at the mount of God. *Æolus.*
The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified encampings. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.
The people were encamp'd against Gibbethon. *Kings.*

ENCA'MPMENT. n. f. [from *encamp.*]

- The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
- A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their encampment, weapons, or something else. *Grew.*

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their encampment o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gry.*

To ENCA'VE. v. a. [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.
Do but encave yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable feats,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shaksp.*

ENCEINTE. n. f. [French.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalized.

To ENCHA'FF. v. a. [*eschaffer*, French.]

To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.
The wind-thak'd furge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
I never did like molestation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. v. a. [*enchainer*, French.]

- To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.
What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*
- To link together; to concatenate.
The one contracts and enchains his words,
speaking pressingly and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

To ENCHANT. v. a. [*enchanter*, Fr.]

- To give efficacy to any thing by songs of foreery.
And now about the cauldron fire,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakespeare.*
These powerful drops tincture on the threshold
pour,
And bathe with this enchanted juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my soul is ever hov'ring round. *Granville.*
- To subdue by charms or spells.
Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his
spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney.*
John thinks them all enchanted: he enquires
if Nick had not given them some intoxicating
poison. *Arbutnot.*
- To delight in a high degree.
One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish like enchanting harmony. *Shaksp.*
Too dear I priz'd a fair enchanting face;
Beauty unchaste, is beauty in disgrace. *Pope.*

ENCHANTER. n. f. [*enchanter*, French.]

A magician; a forcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.
Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magick of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the enchanter stands. *Dancy of Piety.*
Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, enchanters, monsters, and knights. *Spelator.*
Ardan, that black enchanter, whose dire arts
Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granville.*

ENCHANTINGLY. adv. [from *enchant.*]

With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.
He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned;
full of noble device; of all sorts enchanting
belov'd. *Shakespeare.*

ENCHANTMENT. n. f. [*enchantement*, Fr.]

- Magical charms; spells; incantation; foreery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and enchantments of the Persian magicians. *Kneller.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest enchantment. *Pope.*

ENCHANTRESS. *n. f.* [*enchantresse, Fr.*]

1. A forceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come; You are not safe 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Oft with th' *enchantress* of his soul he talks, Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson.*

To ENCHASSE. *v. a.* [*enchaſſer, French*]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd ivory, heauteous to behold; Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden.*
Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchas'd* in gold, look, when transfused into notes, as if set in lead. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem, *Enchas'd* with all the honours of the world! *Shakespeare.*

They houses burn, and household gods deface, To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchaſe*. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn by raised or embossed work.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd, Or look'd the earth more green upon the world, Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and pur'd? *Ben Jonson.*

ENCHEAFSON. *n. f.* [*encheafson, old law French*] Cause; occasion.

Skinner. Cowell. Bailey.

Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell The fond *encheafson* that me hither led. *F. Queen.*

To ENCIRCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to encring.

That stranger guest the Paphian realm obeys, A realm defended with *encircling* seas. *Pope.*
Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits enthron'd; The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope.*

ENCIRCLET. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze, Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.*

ENCITICKS. *n. f.* [*ενκλιτικα*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLOSE. *v. a.* [*enclos, French*.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*
As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings*. *Exodus.*

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forx wide, T' enclose the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLOSER. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now God hath impal'd us, on the contrary, Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon.*

Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called fecundines. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base Hath great or glorious in mortal eye, Adorns the person of her majesty. *F. Queen.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure*, must make him rich. *South.*

ENCOMIAST. *n. f.* [*εγκωμιστης*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCOMIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*εγκωμιστικον*.]

ENCOMIASTICK. } Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM. *n. f.* [*εγκωμιον*.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them!

Government of the Tongue.

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules; There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCOMPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass*.]

1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger; Ev'n so thy breast *encloseth* my poor heart. *Shakespeare.*

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompass* me around, And still I seem to tread on claffick ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having scarce six thousand in his troop, By three and twenty thousand of the French Was round *encompass'd*, and set upon. *Shaksp.*

3. To go round any place: as, *Drake encompassed the world.*

ENCOMPASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *encompass*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding

By this *encompassment* and drift of question, That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakespeare.*

ENCOÛRE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fidler; or buffoon, is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore, And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad.*

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*encontre, French*.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out Twelve several times, and I have nightly since Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits, And fall something into a slower method. *Shaksp.*

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but ere he throws, To Tuscan Tiber thus address'd his vows: O sacred stream, direct my flying dart, And give to pass the proud *Haleus*' heart. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on Over the Caspian; then stand front to front, Hov'ring a space, 'till winds the signal blow To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakespeare.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care, Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air, To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. Acosting; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go along? —Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shakespeare.*

Three parts of Brutus Is ours already; and the man entire, Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shaksp.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*. *Pope.*

To ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

If I must die, I will *encounter* darkness as a bride, And hug it in mine arms. *Shakespeare.*

The fashion of the world is to avoid coit, and you *encounter* it. *Shakespeare.*

Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light; And, while in shades I hear my fainting fight, *Encounter* the descending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.

Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Kneller's History of Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks; Both sides are even. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Which way soever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillofsen.*

5. To oppose; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you: You have ended my business, and I will merily accompany you home. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

7. ENCOUNTERER. *v. n.*

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.

Encounter so,
As dath the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakspeare.*

Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:

And wouldst do so, I think, should we *encounter* as often as we eat. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight: it has *with* before the thing.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shakspeare.*
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the christians. *Knollys.*

Those who have the most dread of death, must be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no. *Waker.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER. *n. f.* [from *encounter*.]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers*. *Atterbury.*

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

Oh, these *encounterers*! so guilt of tongue,
They give a coaxing welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish leader. *Shakspeare.*

To ENCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter. *Psalms.*

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspirit; to embolden.

Kinds of music *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor discourage the protestants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raise confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say. *Locke.*

ENCOURAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *encourage*.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Increase of confidence.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wife and just. *Phillips.*

3. Favour; countenance; support.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Orway.*

The reproach of immortality will lie heaviest against an established religion, because those who have no religion will protect themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers.*

ENCOURAGER. *n. f.* [from *encourage*.]

One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome these arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addison.*

To ENCROACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with *on* before the subject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach* upon death's side. *Herbert.*

Tiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and a fright;
And every moment rises to the light,
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching* on the light. *Dryden.*

To ENCROACH. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itself with the rites, even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse; and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

2. To pass bounds.

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide

Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Next, fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

ENCROACHER. *n. f.* [from *encroach*.]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land;
'Till Neptune, with one general sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an *encroacher*. *Clairissa.*

ENCROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *encroach*.]1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers *encroached* to themselves royal power and authority. *Corwell.*

But this usurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjust *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison.*

The people, since the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift.*

To ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*
Encumber'd with his vest, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the silken string. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts; as, his estate is encumbered with mortgages.

ENCUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *encumber*.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, considering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being of use to it. *Addison.*

2. Excessiveness; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrick woods. *Thomson.*

3. Burden upon an estate.

In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family; and to maintain hospitality. *Asple.*

ENCYCLICAL. *adj.* [*εγκυκλιος*.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA. } *n. f.* [*εγκυκλοπαιδεια*.]

ENCYCLOPEDIA. } The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopedia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopedia*. *Glanville.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopedia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbutnot.*

ENCYSTED. *adj.* [*κυστις*.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp's Surgery.*

END. *n. f.* [end, Saxon.]1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*: the extremity of breadth is *side*.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. *1 Samuel.*

2. Extremity or last part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion; of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.

Behold the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges.*
At the *end* of two months she returned. *Judges.*

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear, that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end*. *Denne.*

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons.
Genes.

Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end.
Derham.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*.
Broome of Epic Poetry.

5. When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning*.
Better is the *end* than the *beginning* thereof.
Eccles.

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom.
Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace.
Psalms.

8. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*.
Psalms.

9. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.
My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*!
Shakspeare.

10. Death; fate; decease.
I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers.
Watton.

The soul receives intelligence, By her near genius, of the body's *end*, And so imparts a sadness to the sense.
Daniel.
'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath not death in his eye.
L'Estrange.

Remember Milo's *end*, Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend.
Roscommon.

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end*.
Roscommon.
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*.
Pope.

11. Cessation; period.
What is the sign of the *end* of the world?
Matthew.
Great houses shall have an *end*.
Amos.

12. Limit; termination.
There is no *end* of the store.
Nahum.

13. Abolition; total loss.
There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution.
Locke.

14. Cause of death; destroyer.
Take heed you dally not before your king, Lest he that is the supreme King of kings, Confound your hidden falsehood, and award Either of you to be the other's *end*.
Shakspeare.

15. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end.
Shakspeare.
The *end* of these things is death.
Romans.

16. Fragment; broken piece.
Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends*, stol'n from holy writ,
And seem a saint.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

17. Purpose; intention.
There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation.
Clarendon.

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Dryden.
Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends*.
Dryden.

Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention.
Addison's Spect.

18. Thing intended; final design; the termination of intellectual prospect.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased.
Hooker.

All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them.
Hooker.

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of *ends* and first of causes is;
And to do this, the most eternal be.
Davies.
The *end* of the commandment is charity.
Timothy.

Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wise men of this world have made them theirs.
Suckling.

Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms.
Clarendon.

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither.
Milton.
Life, with my Indamora, I would chuse;
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose.
Dryden.
For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*.
Pope.
The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make him propitious.
Smalbridge.

19. An *END*. [Probably corrupted from *end*.] Upright; erect: as, his hair stands an *end*.

20. An *END* has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *most an end*, commonly: perhaps it is properly on *end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.

Stay'tt though to vex me here?
I've, that, fill an *end*, turns me to shame!
Shakspeare.

70 *END*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.
They have *ended* all my harvest.
Ruth.
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire.
Knolles.
That expensive war under which we have so long groan'd, is not yet *ended*.
Smalbridge.

2. To destroy; to put to death.
The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him.
Shakspeare.

To *END*. v. n.

1. To come to an end; to be finished.
Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*.
Dryden's Aentid.

2. To die. [*τελευτάω*.]
Yet happy where my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, that breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spirit.
Fairfax.

3. To terminate; to conclude.
Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail.
Taylor.

4. To cease; to fail.
His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have defended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him.
Locke.

5. To conclude action or discourse.
The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice.
Milton.

To *ENDAMAGE*. v. a. [from *damage*.]
To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.
Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of sight.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear

convenient to be still held, even without use, left by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other.
Hooker.

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him.
Shakspeare.
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem.
Milton.

When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate.
South.

A great alteration doth seldom any wise *endamage* or disorder the globe.
Woodward.

ENDAMAGEMENT. n. f. [from *endamage*.]

Damage; loss.
These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endagement*.
Shakspeare.

To *ENDANGER*. v. a. [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.
Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness.
Tillotson.

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore.
Dryden.
My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence.
Dryden.

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal.
Arbuthnot.
The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven.
Rogers.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers.
Bacon.

To *ENDEAR*. v. a. [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love, must be expressed towards children.
Taylor.

And in the mixture of all these appears Variety, which all the rest *endears*.
Denham.
The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world.
Wake.

ENDEARMENT. n. f. [from *endear*.]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared.
Her first *endearments*, twining round the soul.
Thomson.

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.
Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind?
South.
When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and frustration.
South.

ENDEAVOUR. n. f. [*devoir*, French; *enkveoir*.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*.
Shakspeare.

Heav'n doth divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavours* in continual motion.
Shakspeare.
Here their appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavour*.
Shakspeare.

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject.
Dryden.

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ruy.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Edwifon.*

This is the linge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of, true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEAVOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour after* a handsome elocution. *Addifon's Spectator.*

Of old those met rewards who could excel; And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEAVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.

To pray's, repentance, and obedience due, Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent, Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. *Milton.*

ENDEAVOURER. *n. f.* [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. *Rymer.*

ENDECAGON. *n. f.* [from *ενδεκαγων*.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL. } *adj.* [from *ενδημιος*.] Peculiar
ENDEMICAL. } to a country; used of
ENDEMIK. } any disease proceeding

from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. *Harvey.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants were subject to. *Ray on the Creation.*

An *endemial* disease is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

To ENDEW. *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and *endew*ing strange words. *Camden.*

To ENDUCE. } *v. a.* [from *inducere*, French;]
To ENDUCE. } *dictum*, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was enduced for felony*. It is often written *induc*.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write. How shall Hilbert unto me *induce*, When neither I can read nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *induces*, When to repress, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

To ENDUCE. *v. n.* To compose.

Your battles they hereafter shall *induce*, And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Haller.*

ENDUCEMENT. } *n. f.* [from *inducere*.] A
ENDUCEMENT. } bill or declaration made

in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for

some offence exhibited unto jurors, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. *Corwell.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find In that one place the manners of mankind; Hear the *indictments*, then return again, Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain. *Dryden.*

ENDIVE. *n. f.* [*endive*, French; *inty-bum*, Latin.] A plant.

Endive, or fockory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer.*

ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *end*.]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay, Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Spenser.*

All our glory extinct, and happy state, Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! *Milton.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm, Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shakspeare.*
Each pleasing blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,
And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endless*.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *endless*.]

1. Extension without limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end.

The tropick circles have, Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all The *endlessness* of the equinoctial. *Donne.*

ENDLONG. *adv.* [*end* and *long*.] In a straight line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on, Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

ENDMOST. *adj.* [*end* and *most*.] Remotest; furthest; at the further end. *Dist.*

To ENDORSE. *v. a.* [*endorser*, Fr. *dorsum*, Latin.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salue, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of notes claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that glos? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salue, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this imperfection, to the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howel.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back. Not used.

Chariots, or elephants *endor'd* with towers of archers. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

ENDORSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *endorse*.]

1. Superfcription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

Thy *endorsement* of supreme delight, Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addifon's Spectator.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts Created him *endow'd*; with happiness And immortality; that fondly lost, This other serv'd but to cternize woe. *Milton.*

Among those who are the most richly *endow'd* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured? *Addifon.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleas'd to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think So fair an outward, and such stuff within, *Endow*s a man but him. *Shakespeare.*

ENDOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Corwell.*

3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. *Addifon.*

If providence shews itself even in the blessings of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are pos'd? *Addifon.*

To ENDUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise; wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal, Are men *endued* with worthy qualities. *Shakspeare.*
With what ease, *Endue'd* with royal virtues as thou art,

Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne?
Milton.

Whatever other knowledge a man may be endowed withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being.
Villorjon.

Every christian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations.
Tillotson.

2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*.

Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry.
Genesis.

ENDURANCE. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.
Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*.
Sparfer's Ireland.

2. Patience; sufferance.
Great things of small One can create; and in what place so'er Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*.
Milton.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, and of death.
Temple.

3. State of suffering.
I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more in-separable?
South.

4. Delay; procrastination. Obsolete.
I should have taken some pains to bring together Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you Without *endurance* further.
Shakspeare.

To ENDURE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken.
The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure.
Bacon.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*.
Dryden.

2. To bear with patience.
So dear I love him, that with him all death's I could *endure*; without him, live no life.
Milton.

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little.
Temple.

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must *Endure* our law.
Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest.
Knolles' History.

3. To undergo; to sustain.
I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

4. To continue in. Not used.
The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years.
Brown.

To ENDURE. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue.
Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life.
John.

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation?
Proverbs.

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine a nation, where nothing does really *ensure* or exist.
Locke.

A charm that shall to age *endure*
The mind benevolent and pure.
Aron.

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred?
Ezher.

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them.
Davis.

ENDURER. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sufferer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardships.
Spenser.

2. Continuer; laster.
ENDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with foolish and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles set *entwise*.
Ray on the Creation.

To ENECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to destroy.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.
Harvey on the Plague.

ENEMY. *n. f.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.
All these features speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law.
Davies on Ireland.

The *enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer.
Addison on the War.

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.
I say unto you, love your *enemies*.
Matt.

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.
Kent in disguise,
Followed his *enemy* king, and did him service
Unproper for a slave.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

4. One that dislikes.
He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge.
Locke.

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
These heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war.
Prior.

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.
Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*.
Common Prayer.

ENERGETICK. *adj.* [*ἐνεργητικός*.]

1. forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.
These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant.
Harvey.

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.
If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*.
Grew.

ENERGY. *n. f.* [*ἐνεργεια*.]

1. Power not exerted in action.
They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies.
Bacon.

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.
Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Or earth, but new divided from the sky,
And plant still, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*.
Dryden.

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*.
Grew.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession.
Smartidge.

What but God!

Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all,
And unremitting *energy*, pervades,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.
Thomson.

3. Faculty; operation.
Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*.
Ray.

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds?
Bentley.

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy*?
Roscommon.
Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, ravishing and captivating the hearers.
Holder.

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their *energy* and sound.
Swiss.

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emasculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, relying upon their own protecting forces.
Bacon.

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home.
Locke.

On each *enervate* string they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat.
Pope.

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lolling in their chariots.
Arbutnot and Pope.

ENERVATION. *n. f.* [from *enervate*.]

1. The act of weakening; emasculation.
2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force.
Digby.

Such object hath the pow'r to sust'n and tame

Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope dissolve.
Milton.

To ENFAMISH. *v. a.* [from *famis*.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger.
Diä.

To ENFEEBLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me.
Shakspeare's Cymbeline.
My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*.
Shakspeare.

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heav'n!
Milton.

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeebled* their understandings by sordid and brutish business.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mold,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.
Addison's Cato.

To ENFEOFF. *v. a.* [*seoffamentum*, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the feignory is extinct. *Hale.*

ENFEOFFMENT. *n. f.* [from *enfeoff*.]

1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list. *Shakespeare.*

ENFILADE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To ENFILADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon. *Expedition to Carthigena.*

To ENFIRE. *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. Obsolete.

So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,
As things divine, least passions do impress. *Spenser.*

To ENFORCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed fight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with pray'rs
Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Skar away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shaksp.*

4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakespeare.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakespeare.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill
consequence of his refusal to take the office,
which would be interpreted to his dislike of the court. *Clarendon.*

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have
taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible
argument. *Stu. ft.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shaksp.*
A just disdain conceived by that queen, that
so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did
move and almost *enforce* her to send over that
mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

7. To press with a charge. Little used.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r: If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoils got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

To ENFORCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to show beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessitate.

family *enforce* that the law of reason; or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hobbes.*

ENFORCE. *n. f.* [from *forcer*.] Power; strength. Not used.

He now declines thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton.*

ENFORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.

If thou did'st put this fow'r cold haire on,
To enflame thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*: thou'd'st countier be,
Went thou not beggar. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

ENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enforce*.]

1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.

Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shakespeare.*

He that contendeth against these *enforcements*,
may easily master or resist them. *Kaleigh.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punishments of another life,
which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements*
of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The personal descent of God himself, and his
assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an
enforcement beyond all the methods of wisdom
that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond.*

4. Pressing exigence.

Mure than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENFORCER. *n. f.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller
down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent
enforcer of the first motion of it. *Hammond.*

ENFOULDRED. *adj.* [from *foudre*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what courage and what
cries,
With soul *enfouldred* (smoak and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some parts of the
Irish, *enfranchised* by special charters, were
admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies.*
Romulus was the natural parent of all those
people that were the first inhabitants of Rome,
or of those that were afterwards incorporated and
enfranchised into that name, city, or government. *Hale.*

2. To set free from slavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking
healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to
discontinue altogether; but if a man have the
fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at
once, that is the best. *Bacon's Essays.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves,
and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised*
by their masters. *Temple.*

3. To free or release from custody.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks.
—Belike, that now she hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakespeare.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Water.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enfranchise*.]

1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any society, or
body politic. For example, he that is by charter
made denizen of England, is said to be *enfranchised*;
and so is he that is made a citizen of
London, or other city, or burghs of any town
corporate, because he is made partaker of those
liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowell.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. Release from prison or from slavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchisement*. *Shak.*

ENFROZEN. *particp.* [from *frozen*.]
Congealed with cold. Not used.

Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser on Love.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy
To feed my means. *Shakespeare.*

2. To impawn; to stake.

They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for a party. *Hudib.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party against religion:
some lust or interest *engaget* them against
it. *Tillotson.*

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate
souls, that we list'd not to complain, since our
complaints could not but carry the greatest ac-
culation to ourselves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to
this objection of inconsumptible lights, I would
see the effect certainly averred. *Digby.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Addison.*

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.

To every duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*

His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame *engage*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to *engage*;

So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without de-
clining any expence to which we had *engaged*
ourselves, and we have even exceeded our en-
gagement. *Addison.*

8. To seize by the attention: as, he was deeply engaged in conversation.

9. To employ; to hold in business.

For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryd.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *en-
gage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the
earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet
and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to engage
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise. *Dryden's Persius.*

ENGAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from engage; engagement, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.
We have, in expence, exceeded our engagements. *Atterbury.*

3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*

4. Employment of the attention.
Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.

Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble engagement, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond.*

To ENGAGE. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To imprison; to confine.

Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakspeare.*

To ENGARRISON. *v. a.* [from *garrison.*] To protect by a garrison.

Neptune with a guard doth engarrison her strongly. *Hewel.*

To ENGENDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer, Fr.*]

1. To beget between different sexes.

This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and idleness. *Sidney.*

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd;
Engender'st the black toad and adder blue. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themselves, what doth their working let,
But they might souls engender ev'ry hour? *Davies.*

3. To excite; to cause; to produce.

Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence engenders maladies. *Shakspeare.*
The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends. *Shakspeare.*

That engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him roar these accusations forth. *Shakspeare.*
It unloads the mind, engenders thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addison.*

4. To bring forth.

Vice engenders shame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*

To ENGENDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. *Dryden.*

ENGINE. *n. f.* [*engin, French; ingegno, Italian.*]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.
This is our engine, towers that overthrows;
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes. *Fairfax.*

3. Any instrument.
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible engines of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He takes the scissars, and extends
The little engine on his fingers ends. *Pope.*

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil, with all his engines so violently opposeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

6. An agent for another. In contempt.
They had th' especial engines been, to rear
His fortunes up 'nto the state they were. *Daniel.*

ENGINEER. *n. f.* [*ingenieur, French.*] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petard. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
Him thus enrag'd,
Descriing from afar, some engineer,
Dextrous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd,
By one nice shot, to terminate the war. *Philips.*
An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. *Addison.*

ENGINEERY. *n. f.* [from *engine.*]

1. The act of managing artillery.
They may defend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *engineery*, or navigation. *Milton on Education.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.
We saw the foe
Approaching, grofs and huge, in hollow cube
Training his devilish *engineery*. *Milton.*

To ENGIRD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with misery;
For what 's more miserable than discontent? *Shakspeare.*
That gold must round engirt these brows of mine. *Shakspeare.*

ENGLISH. *adj.* [*engler, Saxon.*] Belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and swear that I have a poor penny worth in the English. *Shakspeare.*
Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, spoad. *Woodward.*

To ENGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To translate into English.
The hollow instrument terebra, we may *english* piercer. *Bacon.*
We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *englished* dill. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ENGLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir, French.*]

1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general

Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts and swallows other torrows. *Shakspeare.*

Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be *engluttet*. *Shakspeare.*
How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night *engluttet*! *Shakspeare's Timon.*

2. To fill.
Whole griev'd minds, which choler did engiur,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spight. *Spenser.*

3. To glut; to pamper.
Being once *engluttet* with vanity, he will
straightway loath all learning. *Ascham.*

To ENGORE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. Not used.
As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenser.*

To ENGORGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge, Fr.* a throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge.
Then fraught with rancour and engorged ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all. *Spenser.*
That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep engorgeth all this world is prey. *Spenser.*

To ENGORGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot.
Greedily she engorg'd without restraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton.*

To ENGRAIL. *v. a.* [from *grele, French, hail.*] To variegate; to spot as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.
Æacides then shews
A long lance and a caldron, new engrail'd with
twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*
Polwheel beareth a faultier engrail'd. *Carew.*

To ENGRAIN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain.
See thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in lillie white and crimson red,
With leaves engrain'd in lully green. *Spenser.*

To ENGRAPPLE. *v. a.* [from *grapple.*] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.
There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

To ENGRASP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.
Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce engrasp'd he,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife
does see. *Spenser.*

To ENGRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven*. [*engraver, French.*]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.
Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispead,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*

O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;
On either gate were six engraven signs. *Addison.*
Names fresh engrav'd appear'd of wits renowned;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*

2. To mark wood or stone.
Engrave the two stones with the names. *Æschylus.*

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die

In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye

Lives long upon the mind: the faithful fight engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

4. [from grave.] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

The sea had charge of them, now being dead, In seemly sort their corpses to engrave, And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenser.*

ENGRAVER. *n. f.* [from engrave.] A cutter in stone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul. *Hale.*

To ENGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from grieve.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy, Which his sad speech infix'd in my breast, Rankled so sore, and fester'd inwardly, That my engriev'd mind could find no rest. *Fairy Queen.*

Aches, and hurts, and cords, do engrieve either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon.*

To ENGRASS. *v. a.* [grossir, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wife, Of that sea's nature did him not avise; The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Engrass'd with mud, which did them foul agrieve, That every weighty thing they did appear. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To increase in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly engrass'd to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not sleeping, to engrass his idle body; But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.

If thou engrass'st all the griefs as thine, Thou robb'st me of a moiety. *Shakspeare.*
Those two great things that so engrass the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape Or some worse brute in human shape, Engrass the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,

Which in a set hand fairly is engrass'd. *Shakspeare.*
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross, Who pens a stanza when he should engrass. *Pope.*

ENGRASSER. *n. f.* [from engrass.] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor handholder. *Locke.*

ENGRASSMENT. *n. f.* [from engrass.]

Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey:

We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees, Are murdered for our pains! This bitter taste Yield his engrossments to the dying father. *Shakspeare.*

Those held their immoderate engrossments of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*

To ENGUARD. *v. a.* [from guard.] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights I yes, that on ev'ry dream, He may enguard his dotage with their pow'rs, And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakspeare.*

To ENHAUNCE. *v. a.* [hauffer, enhauffer, French.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands enhance'd, And both at once their huge blows down did sway. *Spenser.*

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the servitude. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that enhances the value of plenty? *L'Esfrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleasure. *Atterbury.*

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, enhanced and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHANCEMENT. *n. f.* [from enhance.]

1. Increase; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by enhancement of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENIGMA. *n. f.* [enigma, Lat. *ἀνίγμα.*]

A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark enigma will allow A meaning; which, if well I understand, From sacrilege will free the god's command. *Dryden.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an enigma at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMATICAL. *adj.* [from enigma.]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is enigmatical. *Shakspeare.*
Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whilst they affect enigmatical obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged prophecies. *Boyle.*

Athenæus gives instances of the enigmatical propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or non-solution. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark enigmatical knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMATICALY. *adv.* [from enigma.]

In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptance imply.

Homer speaks enigmatically, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Brown.*

ENIGMATIST. *n. f.* [from enigma.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingeniously with my reader than the abovementioned enigmatist has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [enjoindre, French.]

To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than direct, and less imperious than command.

To satisfy the good old man, I would bend under any heavy weight That he'll enjoin me to. *Shakspeare.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually enjoin themselves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson.*

ENJOINER. *n. f.* [from enjoin.] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJOINMENT. *n. f.* [from enjoin.] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick enjoinment, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ENJOY. *v. a.* [jouir, enjouir, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could enjoy the pangs of death, And smile in agony. *Addison's Cate.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to enjoy. *Hooker.*

He, who, to enjoy Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea, Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from enjouir.

Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us. *Mare.*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and enjoy himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the insatiation of any appetite in nature? *South.*

To ENJOY. *v. n.* To live in happiness,

Then I shall be no more! And Adam, wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct. *Milton.*

ENJOYER. *n. f.* [from enjoy.] One that has fruition or possession. *Dict.*

ENJOYMENT. *n. f.* [from enjoy.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyments. *Tillotson.*

To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from kindle.]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, cuttindle all the sparks of nature To quit this horrid act. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand

Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.
Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the thane of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no less to them?
—That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakspeare.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glifs,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce,
and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will
not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you,
our heart is *enlarged*. *2 Cor.*

5. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other
places she *enlargeth* her mouth so far, that there is
shred construction made of her. *Shakspeare.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.
It hath grown from no other root than only a
desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of
God, which desire hath begotten an error, *en-*
larging it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandize.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge*
mens minds, were it studied. *Locke.*
Could the mind, as in number, come to so small
a part of extension or duration as excluded divisi-
bility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea;
by repetition of which it would make its more
enlarged ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shakspeare. Henry v.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject
with all the invidious insinuations they could
devise. *Clarendon.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.*

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.
They appointed the chancellor of the ex-
chequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to
enlarge on it; rather with the memory of it were
extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell
out among themselves. *Raleigh.*

ENLA'RAGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from enlarge*.]

1. Increase; augmentation; further ex-
tension.

The king afterwards *enlarged* the constant obe-
dience of the city with *enlargement* both of liber-
ties and of revenues. *Hayward.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster toil:
Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle. *Waller.*

There never were any islands, or other consider-
able parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor
any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to
the continent by the mud that is carried down
to the sea by rivers. *Woodward.*

The commons in Rome generally pushed the
enlargement of their power by more set quarrels o
one entire assembly against another. *Swift*

The Greek tongue *enlarged* many *enlargements*
between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch.
Swift.

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,

At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees?
Shakspeare's Henry vi.
If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then
shall their *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the
Jews from another place. *Ezher.*

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the
vices and corruptions which were got into the
army. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGER. *n. f.* [*from enlarge*.] Am-
plifier; one that increases or dilates any
thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer
what is in us unto his name and honour, ready
to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [*from light*.] To
illuminate; to supply with light; to
enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [*from light*.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

God will *enlighten* my darkness. *Psalms.*
As the sun shineth to the whole world, so
there is no faith but this one published, the
brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come
to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

His eyes were *enlightened*. *Sam.*
Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wife he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To instruct; to furnish with increase of
knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we
meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened*
heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, cor-
rects our wills, and enables us to subdue our af-
fections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Those who were once *enlightened*. *Hebrews.*

ENLI'GHTENER. *n. f.* [*from enlighten*.]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heav'n,
Enlight'ner of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Instructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [*from link*.] To chain
to; to connect.

Enlinkt to waste and desolation. *Shakspeare. Henry v.*

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [*from live, live*.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to
animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

In a glass-house the workmen often fling in a
small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to
disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appear-
ance.

ENLI'VENER. *n. f.* [*from enliven*.] That
which animates; that which puts in
motion; that which invigorates.

But fire th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled powers. *Dryden.*

To ENLU'MINE. *v. n.* [*enluminer*, Fr.]

To illumine; to illuminate; to en-
lighten. Not in use.

For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

EN'MITY. *n. f.* [*from enemy*; as if *enemity*,
inamity.]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence;
aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at
enmity with all restraint, has been the reason why
many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations;
mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a diffention of a doit break out
In bitterest *enmity*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her feed:
Her feed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*

How far those controversies, and appearing
enmities of those glorious creatures, may be car-
ried, is not my business to shew or determine.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world
is *enmity* with God? *James.*

You must firmly be convinced, that every su
you commit sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and
will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakspeare.*

He who performs his duty in a station of great
power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many,
and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*from marble*.] To

turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.

Their dying to delay,
Thou do'st *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [*from mesh*.] To net;
to entangle; to entrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

To ENPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [*from pierce*.] To
transfix.

I am too sore *enpierc'd* with his shaft
To soar with his light feathers. *Shakspeare.*

ENNE'AGON. *n. f.* [*εννεαγωνια*.] A
figure of nine angles.

ENNE'ATICAL. *adj.* [*εννεα*.] *Enneatical*
days, are every ninth day of a sickness;
and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of
one's life.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a
noble. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt;
to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person,
and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the
entire overthrow of this mighty host. *South.*

What can *ennoble* lots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.
None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *enoble* love. *Waller.*
4. To make famous or illustrious.
The Spaniards could not as invaders land in
Ireland, but only *enoble*l some of the coasts
thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNOBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enoble*.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.
He added, during parliament, to his former
creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in no-
bility of a few others. *Bacon.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.
The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoble-
ment*, suitable to the measures of an untraited
goodness. *Glarville.*

ENODATION. *n. f.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot. *Diſ.*
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; cor-
ruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and
enormities of the government. *Spenser.*

That this law will be always sufficient to hinder
or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant
Hooker.

There are many little *enormities* in the world,
which our preachers would be very glad to see
removed; but at the same time dare not meddle
with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of
the pulpit. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany;
crimes exceeding the common measure.
In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run
into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by
example. *Swift.*

ENORMOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated
by any stated measure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait.
Milton.

Nature here

Wanton'd, as in her prime; and plaid at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss! *Milton.*

2. Excessive; beyond the limits of a re-
gular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumfer-
ence of every lucid point, ought to be less dis-
cernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, be-
cause the shorter transmit less light to the eye.
Newton's Opticks.

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Loifes their remedies. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common measure.

5. Exceeding in bulk the common mea-
sures: always used with some degree of
dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant shepherd here his flock maintains.
Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
A form *enormous*! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope.*

ENORMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous*.]
Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enor-
mously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was
framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENORMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]
Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to ex-
amine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works,
but what should hinder them from measuring the
maker by the disciples? *Decay of Piety.*

ENOUGH. *adj.* [*zenoh*, Saxon; *ganab*,
Gothick; *genoe*, Dutch. It is not easy
to determine whether this word be an
adjective or adverb; perhaps when it is
joined with a substantive, it is an adjective,
of which *enow* is the plural. In
other situations it seems an adverb;
except that after the verb *To have*, or
To be, either expressed or understood,
it may be accounted a substantive. It
is pronounced as if it were written *enuf*.]
In a sufficient measure; so as may
satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why would'st thou go, with one consent they
cry,
When thou hast gold *enough*, and Emily? *Dryd.*
When there was not room *enough* for their herds,
they by consent separated, and enlarged their
pasture. *Locke.*

ENOUGH. *n. f.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or
excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the
union of my country, whilst I continued in pub-
lic employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing
for our present happiness, we desire not to ven-
ture the change, being content, and that is *enough*.
Locke.

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the sylvan strains.
Pope.

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has
done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you
two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or
facilities.

Some great defects and main errors in his na-
ture, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to
do to save and help, with a thousand little indus-
tries and watches. *Bacon.*

ENOUGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that
gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the
positive degree; as, *I am ready enough*
to quarrel; that is, *I am rather quar-
relsome than peaceable*.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same bina-
rium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto mas-
culine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies.
Bacon.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the
different notions which different persons have of
the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it
is said, treated hardly *enough*. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution: as, the
song is well *enough*; that is, not quite
well, though not much amiss.

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough*.
Shakspeare.

Henceforth, I'll bear
Affliction 'till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakspeare.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. In a suf-
ficient number.

The earth hath since born *enow* bleeding wit-
nesses, that it was no want of true courage,
Sidney.

The walls of the church there are *enow* con-
tented to build; the marbles are polished, the
roofs thine with gold, the altar hath precious
stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no
choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man had selfish foes *enow* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait.
Milton.

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*
There are at Rome *enow* modern works of
architecture to employ any reasonable man.
Addison on Medals.

EN PASSANT. *adv.* [French.] By the
way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.]

To irritate; to provoke; to make fu-
rious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much
encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the
dishonour done to their king, and to chastise
deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas
true. *Walsh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To
place regularly; to put in order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were.
Fairy Queen.

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood.
Fairy Queen.

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To
place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shaksp.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*: the par-
ticipial preterit seems to be *enrapt*.]

1. To throw into an ecstasy; to transport
with enthusiasm.

I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shaksp.*

2. In the following quotation it seems er-
roneously written for *enwrap*, involv'd;
wrap up.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as
to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry.
Arbutnot and Pope.

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.]

To transport with pleasure; to delight
highly.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To
throw into ecstasy; to transport with
delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to
see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be?
Spenser.

ENRA'VISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *enravish*.]
Ecstasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendor from the
seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the
enravishments of her transported admirers.
Glarville's Scylla.

To ENRHE'UM. *v. a.* [*enrumer*, French.]
To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party
hath taken cold or *enrhumed*. *Huxley.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches,
and will give him his daughter. *Samuel.*
Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.

Great and glorious Rome queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without
enriching themselves. *Denham.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mares creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Blackmore.

3. To store; to supply with augmentation
of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own undertaking with any certain truth, or ever edify others thereto. *Raleigh.*

ENRICHMENT. n. f. [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.
2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof.

Bacon's Holy War.

It is a vast hindrance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables.

Watts's Logick.

To ENRIDGE. v. a. [from *ridge*.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* sea:
It was some fiend.

Shakspeare King Lear.

To ENRING. v. a. [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy to

Enring; the barked fingers of the elm.

Shaksp.

To ENRIPEN. v. a. [from *ripe*.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And autumn, what our golden harvests were.

Donne.

To ENROBE. v. a. [from *robe*.] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,
That quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head.

Shakspeare.

To ENROLL. v. a. [*enroller*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, list, or register.

There be *enroll'd* amongst the king's forces
about thirty thousand men of the Jews. *I Mac.*
We find ourselves *enroll'd* in this heavenly
family as servants, and as sons.

Spratt.

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd*.

Dryden.

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd*.

Pope.

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella rise.

Swift.

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore consent to your succession;
His oath *enroll'd* in the parliament.

Shaksp.

Laws, which none shall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave.

Milton's Par. Lost.

ENROLLER. n. f. [from *enrol*.] He that enrolls; he that registers.

ENROLEMENT. n. f. [from *enrol*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrollments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.

Darvies on Ireland.

To ENROOT. v. a. [from *root*.] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion:
His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.

Shakspeare.

To ENROUND. v. a. [from *round*.] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.

Shakspeare's Henry v.

ENS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.
2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. n. f. [*essempio*, Italian.]

Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly difused.
Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death, the sad *ensample* of your night.

Spenser's Sonnets.

Ye have us for an *ensample*.

Phil.

Such as would be willing to make use of our *ensample* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse.

Sunderfon.

To ENSAMPLE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To exemplify; to show by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical; first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governor and a virtuous man.

Spenser.

To ENSANGUINE. v. a. [*sanguis*, Latin; *ensanglanter*, French.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join,
Where cattle pastur'd late; now scatter'd lies,
With carcases and arms, the *ensanguin'd* field
Deserted.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To ENSCHEDULE. v. a. [from *schedule*.]

To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Enschedul'd here.

Shakspeare.

To ENSCONCE. v. a. [from *sconce*.] To cover as with a fort; to secure.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter of your honour.

Shakspeare.

She shall not see me, I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

We make trifles of terrors, *ensconcing* ourselves in seeming knowledge.

Shakspeare.

A fort of error to *ensconce*

Absurdity and ignorance.

Hudibras.

This he courageously invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Ensconc'd himself as formidable
As could be underneath a table.

Hudibras.

To ENSEAM. v. a. [from *seam*.] To sew up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the vestivary of the temple, one stole away, and *enscamed* it in his thigh.

Cauden.

To ENSEAR. v. a. [from *fear*.] To cauterize; to itanch or stop with fire.

Ensear thy fertile and conception womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful maow.

Shakspeare.

To ENSHIELD. v. a. [from *shield*.] To shield; to cover; to protect.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display.

Shakspeare.

To ENSHRINE. v. a. [from *shrine*.] To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems

A phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole bird,
When to *enshrine* his reliques in the son's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies.

Milton.

The fots combine

With pious care a monkey to *enshrine*.

Tate.

Fain fortune next, with looks fierce and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshrin'd*.

Addison.

ENSIFORM. adj. [*ensiformis*, Latin.]

Having the shape of a sword, as the xiphoides or *ensiform* cartilage.

ENSIGN. n. f. [*enseigne*, French.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.
Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still.

Shakspeare.

The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence they had repulsed the defendants.

Krolles.

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into sorts, in order to their naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *ensigns*.

Locke.

2. Any signal to assemble.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far.

Isiah.

3. Badge; mark of distinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair.

Waller.

The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or sacrifices.

Dryden.

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [formerly written *ancient*.]

ENSIGNBEARER. n. f. [*ensign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag; the ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company.

Sidney.

To ENSLAVE. v. a. [from *slave*.]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose.

Milton.

I to do this! I, whom you once thought
brave,

To sell my country, and my king *enslave*.

Dryden.

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs
enslave;

He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave.

Dryden's Aeneid.

He is certainly the most subjected, the most *enslav'd*, who is so in his understanding.

Locke.

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country.

Swift.

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslav'd* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are freer than the Pathian king.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is *enslav'd* to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion.

Tillotson.

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases.

Locke.

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enslave.*] The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection.

Scot.

ENSLA'YER. *n. f.* [from *enslave.*] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind!

Swift.

TO ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*ensuivre*, French.] To follow; to pursue.

Flee evil, and do good; seek peace and *ensue* it.

Com. Prayer.

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;

And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receive opinions I *ensue.*

Davies.

TO ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is inerewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not.

Hooker.

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The man was noble;

But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destruction'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhor'd.

Shakspeare.

Bishops are placed by collation of the king,
without any precedent election or confirmation
ensuing.

Hayward.

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue.*

Milton.

With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall
ensue!

Dryden.

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life.

Rozic's Ambitious Stepmother.

Than grave Clarissa graceful wai'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began.

Pope.

ENSU'RANCE. *n. f.* [from *ensure.*]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

2. The sum paid for security.

ENSU'RANCER. *n. f.* [from *ensureance.*] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensurancers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd
less,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal
strife.

Dryden.

TO ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *sure*, *assurer*, French.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough.

Swift.

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that year.

L'Esrange.

ENSU'RER. *n. f.* [from *ensure.*] One who makes contracts of *ensureance*; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *n. f.* [from *table.*] The
ENTA'BLAMENT. } architrave, frieze, and
cornice of a pillar; being in effect the

extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns.

Harris.

ENTA'IL. *n. f.* [*seudam talliatum*, from the French *entaille*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obsolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery.

TO ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *entail*, French.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*

The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever.

Shakspeare.

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son.

Dryden.

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entail'd* to all he said.

Digby on Bodies.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates.

Tillotson.

3. To cut. Obsolete. In the following passage it is neuter.

The mortal steel, despiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gimboux
falls.

Fairy Queen.

TO ENTA'NE. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.

Shakspeare.

TO ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or insnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twilt, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all labour,

Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*

Itself with strength.

Shakspeare.

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in such.

Clarendon.

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale.

Hayward.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved.

Locke.

6. To insnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk.

Matthew.

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life.

2 Timothy.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *estangle.*]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination.

Glanville's Scylla.

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence.

More's Divine Dialogues.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the arts of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied.

Locke.

ENTA'GLER. *n. f.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

TO ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd,
Shall *enter* heav'n, long absent.

Milton.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him.

Atterbury.

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.

The eldest being thus *enter'd*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them.

Locke.

3. To introduce or admit into any council.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our councils,
And know how we proceed.

Shakspeare.

4. To set down in writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?
—It is *enter'd.*

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

TO ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land.

Judges.

Other creature here,
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none.

Milton.

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into eternal principles of action.

Addison's Spectator.

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action.

Watts.

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth.

Addison on the War.

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* into business 'till after their morning draught.

Tatler.

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well *Enter'd* to fair, should turn aside!

Milton.

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.

Addison on Italy.

ENTERDE'AL. *n. f.* [*entre and deal.*] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change
Of states.

Hubbert's Tale.

ENTERING. *n. f.* [from *enter.*] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in.

Vaish.

TO ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.]

To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till she might see her *enter* into a fine close arbor: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *entrelaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the fight.

Sydney.

ENTERO'CELL. *n. f.* [*enterocelle*, Latin.]

A rupture from the bowels pressing.

through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters.

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocæle*; if the omentum or epiploon, *epiploecæle*; and if both, *enteroepiploecæle*.

ENTEROLOGY. *n. f.* [*ἔντερος* and *λόγος*.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*ἔντερος* and *μφαλός*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *n. f.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field.

ENTERPLEADER. *n. f.* [*entre* and *plead*.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must enterplead; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir.

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [*entreprise*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies.

Whet on Warwick to this *enterprise*.
The day approach'd, when fortune should decide Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride.

ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest* Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterpris'd*.

An epick poem, or the heroic action of some great commander, *enterpris'd* for the common good and honour of the christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens.

2. To receive; to entertain.

The business must be *enterpris'd* this night; We must surprize the court in its delight.

3. To receive hospitably.

They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success.

ENTERTAIN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stor'd a magazine, that nothing could be propos'd which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in.

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding.

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares.

Heav'n, set open thy everlasting gates, To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise.

4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*?

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments.

I'll weep and sigh, And, leaving to his service, follow you, So please you *entertain* me.

5. To referre in the mind.

This purpose God can *entertain* towards us.

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden deceits or counsels.

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topics.

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms.

To gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with.

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty.

ENTERTAINER. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive of forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day.

2. He that treats others at his table.

He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake.

It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*.

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]

1. Conversation.

Arrived there, the little house they fill, No look for *entertainment* where none was;

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.

With British bounty in his ship he feasts Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests, To find that wat'ry wildemets exceed The *entertainment* of their great Madrid.

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admision.

It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated.

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Have you an army ready, say you? — A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence.

7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment*

of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you.

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat.

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces.

ENTERTISSUED. *adj.* [*entrè* and *tissue*.] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial, The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl.

To ENTHRON'E. *v. a.* [from *thronè*.]

1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this scepter'd sway; It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God himself.

On a tribunal silver'd, Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold, Were publickly *enthron'd*.

Beneath a sculptur'd arch we sit *enthron'd*, The peers, encircling, form an awful round.

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no founner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new papacies.

ENTHUSIA'SM. *n. f.* [*ἔνθουσιασμός*.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain.

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints.

ENTHUSIAST. *n. f.* [*ἔνθουσιαστής*.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry.

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came, Inventress of the vocal frame; The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store, Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds, And added length to solemn sounds, With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before.

ENTHUSIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ἔνθουσιαστικός*.]

ENTHUSIASTICK. } *adj.* [*ἔνθουσιαστικός*.]

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastick* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion.

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick Lyle, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse.

At last, sublim'd To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat, We feel the present Deity.

ENTHYMEME. *n. f.* [*ἐνθύμημα*.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or lastrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius? Why an *enthymeme*, replied Orambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To ENTICE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Exod.*

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound, *Enticing* all to listen, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *entice*.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *entice-ment* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer, By thy *entice-ment* gives his baneful cup, With many mormous mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allure-ment.

In all these instances we most separate intreaty and *entice-ments*, from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

ENTICER. *n. f.* [from *entice*.] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice*.] Charm-ingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lute well, and sings most *entic-ingly*. *Addison.*

ENTIERTY. *n. f.* [*entiertè*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or, else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be passed. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

ENTIRE. *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, still in general. *Bacon.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison on Italy.*

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles, and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spektator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love's not love, When it is mingled with regards that stand Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakspeare.*

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Aragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove, Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton.*

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many persons of whole *entire* affections they were well assured. *Glendon.*

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*. *Spenser.*

ENTIRELY. *adv.* [from *entire*.]

1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbuthnot.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far, Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay, As weening that the sad end of the war, And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray. *F. Queen.*

ENTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *entire*.]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness.

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

To ENTITULE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal. *Hooker.*

Next favourable thou, Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st Far other name deserving! *Milton.*

3. To superscribe, or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, descended from your sacred line, *Entitled* to your heav'n, and rites divine, Are banish'd earth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addison.*

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant anything as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please. *Locke.*

ENTITY. *n. f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being. Deaf hops, earth's dowry and heav'n's debt, The *entity* of things that are not yet:

Subt'led, but surell being. *Crofton.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification. *Bentley.*

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and dry leaves, cast into the fire. *Bacon.*

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and Reformed, affix to men's particu'r *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours. *Hammond.*

To ENTOTL. *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To in-
suaire; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entotled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To ENTOMB. *v. a.* [from *tomb*.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*. *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,

If thou wouldst not *entomb* thyself alive, And ease thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspeare.*

They within the bell's vast womb, The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb*. *Denham.*

ENTRAILS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, French; *intestec*.]

1. The intestines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart so parch'd thine *en-trails*, That not a tear can fall? *Shakspeare.*

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag. *Bacon.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast, Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry bounds a feast. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole, And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakspeare.*

He had brought to light but little of that trea-
sure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath lost Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now, Wounded no less for marble than for gold. *Ben Jonson.*

To ENTRAIL. *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Ital.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare With nature, did an arbor green dispreed, Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair, Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread, His pricking arms *entail'd* with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*

A little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs, *entailed* curiously, In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser.*

ENTRANCE. *n. f.* [*entrans*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakspeare.*

Whete diligence opens the door of the under-
standing, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

2. The act of entering.

The reason that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance.
Shakespeare.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our entrance several ways.
Shakespeare.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances. *Shakf.*

3. The passage by which a place is entered;
avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the
hilly country; for by them there was an entrance
into Judea.

Palladio did conclude, that the principal en-
trance was never to be regulated by any certain
dimensions, but by the dignity of the master.
Watson's Architecture.

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance than within.
Milton.

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' entrance of my threshold be forgot.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first entrance, baulks and
cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingreſs; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath
some entrance into the language, goeth to school,
and not to travel. *Bacon.*

6. The act of taking poſſeſſion of an office
or dignity.

From the first entrance of this king to his reign,
never was king either more loving or better be-
loved. *Hayward's Edward vi.*

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine in the entrance of one of his
sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to
mention before in the first entrance upon this
discourse. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRANCE. v. n. [from *trance*; *trance*,
French, from *transco*, Latin, to pass
over; to pass for a time from one region
to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the
soul wholly to other regions, while the
body appears to lie in dead sleep.

These two entreatance made they might be
heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Faisfax.*

2. To put into an ecstacy; to make in-
sensible of present objects.

With delight I was entranced, and carried so
far from myself, as that I am sorry that you
ended so soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.
Milton.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood entranc'd and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpow'r'd with ecstacy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To ENTRAP. v. a. [from *trap*.]

1. To insnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes entrapp'd are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entrap'd the noble-minded Talbot.
Shakespeare.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties
or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to entrap
The man most wary, in her whelming lap.
Fairy Queen.

He fought to entrap me by intelligence.
Shakespeare.

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to entrap thee
in thy words. *Eccles.*

To ENTRE'AT. v. a. [*traeter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac entreated the Lord for his wife. *Gen.*

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protest I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this curriſh Jew.
Shakespeare.

The Lord was entreated of him, and Rebecca
his wife conceived.
It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power,
whom no prayers could entreat, no repentance
reconcile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, entreat
him not evil.
Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

Well I entreated her, who well deserv'd;
I call'd her often; for the always serv'd;
Use made her person easy to my fight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must entreat the time alone.
—God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shaksp.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

The garden of Proserpino this bright,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overnight,
In which the often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.
Fairy Queen.

To ENTRE'AT. v. n.

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that entreated peace
with them. *Maccabees.*

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the
turning of iron, touch'd with the loadstone, to-
ward the north-pole, of which I shall have far-
ther occasion to entreat. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual dis-
pleasure, neither to speak of him, entreat for him,
or any way sustain him. *Shakespeare.*

The Janizaries entreated for them, as valiant
men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. n. f. [from *entreat*.]

Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not
used.

These two entreatance made they might be
heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Faisfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. n. f. [from *entreat*.] Peti-
tion; prayer; solicitation; supplication;
request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if the be
Obdurate to entreaties, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENTREMETS. n. f. [French.] Small
plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet trans-
planted, producing great tops, which, in the
midst, have a large white main shoot, which is
the true chard used in pottages and entremets.
Mortimer.

EN'TRY. n. f. [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.]

1. The passage by which any one enters
a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls
of business, that cannot sink into the main of it;
like a house that hath convenient stairs and en-
tries, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A strait long entry to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.
Dryden.

Is all this hurry made
On this account, because thou art afraid

A dirty hall or entry should offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend?
Dryden's Juvenal.

We proceeded through the entry, and were ne-
cessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingreſs.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or
emolition; and the mixture of oil and water is
better than either of them alone, because water
entereth better into the pores, and oil after entry
softeneth better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the entry
of the Rhine. *Addison.*

By the entry of the chyle and air into the blood,
by the lacteals, the animal may again revive.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. The act of taking possession of any
estate.

The day being come, he made his entry: he
was a man of middle stature and age, and
comely. *Bacon.*

4. The act of registering or setting down
in writing.

A notary made an entry of this act. *Bacon.*

5. The act of entering publicly into any
city.

The garden of Proserpino this bright,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overnight,
In which the often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.
Fairy Queen.

To ENU'BIlate. v. a. [*e* and *nubile*,
Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Diã.*

To ENU'CLEATE. v. a. [*enucleo*, Latin.]
To solve; to clear; to disentangle.
Diã.

To ENVE'LOP. v. a. [*enveloper*, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with
some integument.

The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night
envelop you, good provost. *Shakespeare.*

A cloud of smoke envelops either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unscen,
Courſers with courſers juſting, men with men.
Dryden.

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that
enveloped them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal shades
This world envelop, and th'inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts.
Phillips.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Darkned with filthy dust. *Fairy Queen.*

ENVELOPE. n. f. [French.] A wrap-
per; an outward case; an integument;
a cover.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an envelope
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. v. a. [from *venom*.]

1. To taint with poison; to poison; to
impregnate with venom. It is never
used of the person to whom poison is
given, but of the draught, meat, or
instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and envenom'd. *Shakespeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt th' envenom'd robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Theſſalian pines.
Milton.

Nor with envenom'd tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Phillips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakespeare.*

3. To enrage; to exasperate.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous
dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;

That thus *envion'd* the might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's
age. *Dryden.*

ENVIALE. adj. [from *envy*.] Deserving
envy; such as may excite envy.
They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune,
do happily possess themselves. *Carew.*

ENVIER. n. f. [from *envy*.] One that
envies another; a maligner; one that
desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect
in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them
that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues.
Bacon's Essays.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

All preferments in church and state were given
by him, all his kindred and friends promoted,
and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced.
Clarendon.

ENVIOUS. adj. [from *envy*.]
1. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence
or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that
ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes
could not look right upon any happy man, nor
ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *St. Ives.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with *against*.
Be not thou *envious against* evil men. *Prov.*

3. Sometimes with *at*.
Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. *Prov.*

4. Commonly with *of*.
Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his blessings be.
Dryden.

ENVIOUSLY. adv. [from *envious*.] With
envy; with malignity; with ill-will,
excited by another's good.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven,
endeavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may
lead us thither. *Dupper.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surpris'd me at my book!
And sure as they 're alive at night,
As soon as gone, will they show their spite. *Swift.*

To ENVIRON. v. a. [*environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.
I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Shakespeare.*
The country near unto the city of Sultania is
on every side *environed* with huge mountains.
Knolles' History.

The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers,
as so many chains, *environed* the same site
and temple. *Bacon.*
Within the *envirioning* rocks stood the city.
Sandys.

Thought following thought, and step by step
led on,
He enter'd now the hordeing desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure
and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect
us, and blended them together in almost all our
thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelop.
May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, 'till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare.*

Since the must go, and I must mourn, come
night,
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to
besiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears. *Shakspeare.*
In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer.
Shakspeare.

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise *envions* me.
Milton.

4. To enclose; to invest.
The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all *environ*. *Cleveland.*

ENVIRONS. n. f. [*environs*, Fr.] The
neighbourhood, or neighbouring places
round about the country.

To ENUMERATE. v. a. [*numero*, Lat.]
To reckon up singly; to count over
distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that
you are a sinner, but must particularly *enum-
erate* the kinds of sin whereof you know your-
self guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to
the queen, I shew how all things were managed
wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERATION. n. f. [*enumeratio*, Lat.]
The act of numbering or counting over;
number told out.

Whoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties,
must conclude, that well nigh the business of
Christianity is laid on charity. *Spratt.*

The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water,
and earth their five elements, though they are not
all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements.
Watts' Logick.

To ENUNCIATE. v. a. [*enuncio*, Lat.]
To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to
express.

ENUNCIATION. n. f. [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick attestation; open
proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ,
to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation*
is the declaration and confession of it by men in
Christ, declaring it to be done and owned, and
accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.
It remembers and retains such things as were
never at all in the sense; as the conceptions,
enunciations, and actions of the intellect and will.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Expression.
ENUNCIATIVE. adj. [from *enunciate*.]
Declarative; expressive.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of
the dispositive words, and not in regard of the
enunciative terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

ENUNCIATIVELY. adv. [from *enunciative*.]
Declaratively.

ENVOY. n. f. [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick minister sent from one power
to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Juve's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their
hated against the Romans. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below
an ambassador.

3. A messenger.
The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Blackmore.

To ENVY. v. a. [*envier*, French; *in-
videre*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence, hap-
piness, or success.
Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none
of his ways. *Provebi.*
A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting
courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty.
Collier of Envy.

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence
in another.
I have seen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakspeare.*
You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if
he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if
he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness,
if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to
withold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been
acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others
that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To ENVY. v. n. To feel envy; to feel
pain at the sight of excellence or felicity
with at.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy* at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakspeare.*

He that loves God is not displeas'd at acci-
dents which God chuses, nor *envies* at those gifts
he bestows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wic-
ked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor.*

ENVY. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at
the sight of excellence or happiness.
Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of
another, or anger and displeasure at any good of
another which we want, or any advantage ano-
ther hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*.
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they aid in *envy* of great Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sometimes with *to*.
Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their
virtuous and superior genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.
You may see the parliament of women, the
little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*

5. Malice; malignity.
Madam, this is a meer distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidious-
ness.
Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the
people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that
opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death
privily. *Bacon.*

To ENWHEEL. v. a. [from *wheel*.] To
encompass; to encircle. A word prob-
ably peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Othello.*

To ENWOMB. v. a. [from *womb*.]

1. To make pregnant.
Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.
Spenser.

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwomb'd* mine. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.
Or as the Africk niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May 't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Dante.*

EO'LIPILE. n. f. [from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *colipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarifies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet.*

ΕΡΑΪΤ. n. f. [ἑραστῆς.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 minutes 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 30 being an intire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirty reject: the prime makes epact then.

Harris.
As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holser on Time.*

ΕΡΑΪΛΜΕΝΤ. n. f. [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidewalk made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibalkon and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

ΕΡΕΝΤΗΣΙΣ. n. f. [ἐρενθεις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

ΕΡΡΗΑ. n. f. [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *erpha* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *erpha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel.*

ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΑ. n. f. [ἑρρημερα.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΑΛ. } adj. [ἑρρημεριος.] Diurnal.
ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΙΚ. } adj. Beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blast, and like an ephemeral fit of applause. *Wotton.*

ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΙΣ. n. f. [ἑρρημερις.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions. * 1

2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light, Both month, and day, and hour, he measur'd right;

And told more truly than the *ephemeris*; For art may err, but nature cannot mis. *Dryden.*

ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΙΣΤ. n. f. [from *ephemeris.*] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night before, he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiackal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of natiivities. *Howel.*

ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΟΝ-ΥΡΜ. n. f. [from ἑρρημερον and υρμος.] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Dorham.*

ΕΡΡΗΟΔ. n. f. [ἑρρηδος.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

The *erphod* worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton: and upon the part which came over his two shoulders were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the *erphod* crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraven on them, one on each stone. The *erphods* worn by the other priests were of plain linen. *Cabnet.*

He made the *erphod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exodus*

Array'd in *erphods*; nor so few As are those pearls of morning dew, Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sanctus.*

ΕΡΡΗΚ. adj. [epicus, Latin; ἑπος.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehear'd. It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epic* song, While music numbers, or while verse has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions. *Dryden*
From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*. *Broome.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΕΔΙΥΜ. n. f. [ἑπικηδειος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay; These, your own anthems, shall become Your lasting *epicedium*. *Sanctus' Paraphrase.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΕ. n. f. [epicureus, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes, And mingle with the English *epicures*. *Shaksp.*

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge. *Locke.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΕΑΝ. adj. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts, Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks, Sharpen with cloyless sauce bis appetite. *Shaksp.*
What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this! *Shakspere.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΙΣΜ. n. f. [from *epicure.*] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires; Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd, and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakspere.*

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Το ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΙΖΕ. v. a. [from *Epicurus.*] To devour like an epicure. A word not used.

Wang I could see thee full of eager pain My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine. *Flatman.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΚΛΕ. n. f. [ἑπικυκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicyclic*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the sphere With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er; Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΚΛΟΙΔ. n. f. [ἑπικυκλοειδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΜΙΚΑΛ. } adj. [ἑπικυμικος.]

1. That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As the proportion of *epidemic* diseases shews the aptness of the air to fadden and vehement impressions, the chronical diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place. *Grant.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemic* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who shine as exceptions. *South.*

He ought to have been busted in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemic* among persons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; universal. Not used, nor proper.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all; Scotland's a nation *epidemic*. *Cleveland.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΜΙΣ. n. f. [ἑπικυρμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΑΜ. n. f. [epigramma, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of witerackers cannot flout me out of my humour: dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*? *Shakspere.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands? *Peacham of Poetry.*

I writ An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΑΛ. } adj. [epigrammaticus.]

ΕΡΡΗΚΥΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚ. } adj. [epigrammaticus.] Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous fore-speaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatic* wit, and gross hyperboles; he maintains

majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glazes not; and is stately, without ambition.

Addison.

He has none of those little points and peculiarities that are so often to be met with in Ovid, none of the *epigrammatic* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embellishments of Tasso.

Addison.

EPIGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatist* for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector.

Pope.

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest street twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish.

Peachment.

EPIGRAPH. *n. f.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription on a statue.

Diſt.

EPILEPSY. *n. f.* [ἐπιληψία.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence that the mind cannot restrain them.

Quincy.

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:

This is the second fit.

Shakspeare's Othello.

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cachochymia; the phrenitis from choleric spirits, and the *epilepsy* from fumes.

Floyer on the Humours.

EPILEPTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepsy.*] Convulsed; diseased with an *epilepsy*.

A plague upon your *epileptick* visage!

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

Shakspeare.

Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant.

Arbutnot on Diet.

EPILOGUE. *n. f.* [epilogus, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do use good buthes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*.

Shakspeare.

Are you mad, you dog?

I am to rise and speak the *epilogue*.

Dryden.

EPIVYCTIS. *n. f.* [ἐπιυκτις.] A sore at the corner of the eye.

The *epivyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain.

Wiseman's Surgery.

EPIPHANY. *n. f.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

Diſt.

EPIPHONE'MA. *n. f.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the isles; who, if they be sincere, may probably groan at the sound.

Swift.

EPIPHORA. *n. f.* [ἐπιφορά.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes.

Harris.

EPHYLLOSPERMOUS. *adj.* [from ἐπι, φύλλοι, and σπέρμοι.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

Harris.

EPIPHYSIS. *n. f.* [ἐπιφύσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation.

Quincy.

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite.

Wiseman.

EPIPROCK. *n. f.* [ἐπιπροκλή.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another: as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPISCOPACY. *n. f.* [episcopatus, Latin.]

The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved.

Clarendon.

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever.

Ayliffe.

EPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The plot of discipline fought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction.

Hooker.

2. Vested in a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men.

Rogers.

EPISCOPATE. *n. f.* [episcopatus, Latin.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

EPISODE. *n. f.* [ἐπίσῳδον.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject.

Addison.

EPISODICAL. } *adj.* [from *episode.*] **CON-**
EPISODICK. } tained in an episode;
pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle.

Dryden.

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes.

Notes on the Odyssey.

EPISPASTICK. *n. f.* [ἐπισπάστικον.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

This matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blistering.

Arbutnot.

EPISTLE. *n. f.* [ἐπιστολή.] A letter.

This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes, She half consents, who silently denies.

Dryden.

EPISTOLARY. *adj.* [from *epistle.*]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads.

Addison.

EPISTLER. *n. f.* [from *epistle.*] A scribbler of letters.

EPIGRAPH. *n. f.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live fill, and write mine *epitaph*.

Some thy lov'd dust in Roman stones enshrine,

Others immortal *epitaphs* design:

With wit and strength, that only yields to time.

Smith.

EPITHALAMIUM. *n. f.* [ἐπιθάλμιον.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned maid.

Sandys.

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and his church, or to the lamb and his spouse.

Burton.

EPITHEM. *n. f.* [ἐπιθεμα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast.

Brown.

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals.

Wiseman's Surgery.

EPITHEM. *n. f.* [ἐπιθετον.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *wordart* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.

I assium with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous, and villainous, to the author.

Swift.

2. It is used by some writers improperly for title, name.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment.

Decay of Piety.

3. It is used improperly for phrase, expression.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me? —

Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will.

Shakspeare.

EPITOME. *n. f.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgment; abbreviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours, Which by th' interpretation of full time, May shew like all yourself.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for publick monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency.

Watson.

It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the most material heads.

Locke.

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places.

Watts.

TO EPITOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove

Into the glasses of your eyes; So made such mirrors and such spies,

That they did all to you *epitomise*.

Dennis.

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomized*, and the whole species in miniature.

Addison.

2. Less properly, to diminish by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue.

Addison's Spectator.

EPITOMISER. } *n. f.* [from *epitomise.*] An

EPITOMIST. } abridger; an abstracter; a writer of epitomes.

EPOCH. } *n. f.* [ἐποχή.] The time at
EPOCH. } which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable *æras* and *epochs*, or terms of time.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of falshood, as well as debauchery.

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease, No action leave to busy chronicles: Such whose supine felicity but makes In story chafms, in *epochs* mistakes.

Their several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages.

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it.

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go Through scenes of war, and *epochs* of woe.

ΕΡΟΨΕ. n. f. [*ἑρῶδης*.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

ΕΡΟΠΕ. n. f. [*ἑροποις*.] An epic or heroic poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopees*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own.

ΕΡΥΛΑΨΙΟΝ. n. f. [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese.

ΕΡΥΛΟΨΙΚΟΝ. n. f. [*ἑρυλωψικόν*.] A cicatrizing medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common farcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*.

EQUABILITY. n. f. [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom.

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiatics lazy.

EQUABLE. adj. [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as the clyfian fields.

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony.

EQUABLY. adj. [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common eentry, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.

EQUAL. adj. [*æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself equal with them.

May join us; equal joy, as equal love.

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles equal to two right angles.

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as equal to fight with the English.

3. Even; uniform. He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears, At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears; An *equal* temper in his mind he found, When fortune datter'd him, and when the frown'd.

Think not of me; perhaps may *equal* mind May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me.

4. In just proportion. It is not permitted me to make my commendation *equal* to your merit.

5. Impartial; neutral. Each to his proper fortune stand or fall; *Equal* and unconcern'd I look on all: Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me, And both shall draw the lots their fates decree.

6. Indifferent. They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me.

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. He submitted himself, and sware to all equal conditions.

8. Being upon the same terms. They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves.

EQUAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or superior to another. He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her; she is no *equal* for his birth.

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior; and those who were once his superiors, because they look upon him as their equal.

To my dear *equal* in my native land, My plighted vow I gave: I his received: Each swore with truth with pleasure each believ'd: The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd.

2. One of the same age. I profited in the Jews religion above many of my *equals* in mine own nation.

To **EQUAL. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

2. To rise to the same state with another person. I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself.

3. To be equal to. One whole all not *equals* Edward's moiety.

4. To recompense fully; to answer in full proportion. She fought Sicheus through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love.

Nor you, great queen, these offices repent, Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment.

To **EQUALISE. v. a.** [from *equal*.]

1. To make even. To *equalise* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture.

2. To be equal to: a sense not used. That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than it is.

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame, That if together ye fed all one flame, It could not *equalise* the hundredth part Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.

EQUALITY. n. f. [from *equal*] 1. Likeness with regard to any quantitie compared.

2. The same degree of dignity. One shall rise, Of proud ambition; who, not content With fair *equality*, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd, Over his brethren.

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability. Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover.

EQUALLY. adv. [from *equal*.]

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike. To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is *equally* intended by atheism and immorality.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly. If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does.

3. Impartially. We shall use them, As we shall find their merits and our safety May *equally* determine.

EQUALNESS. n. f. [from *equal*.] Equality. Let me lament That our stars unreconcilable should have divided Our *equalness* to this.

EQUANGULAR. adj. [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. n. f. [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS. adj. [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUATION. n. f. [*æquare*, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require.

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time.

EQUATION. [In algebra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as, $3x = 36.d.$

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *Diſt.*

EQUATOR. *n. f.* [*aequator*, Latin.] The equator on the earth or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the equator, cannot discover both the poles: neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the equator. *Brown.*

On the other side the equator, there is much land still remaining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridgy rise,
Whence many a burling stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATORIAL. *adj.* [from *aequator*.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of their equatorial to their celestial planes. *Cheyne.*

EQUERRY. *n. f.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Master of the horse.

EQUESTRIAN. *adj.* [*aequstris*, Latin.]

1. Being on horseback.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Speſtator.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUICRURAL. } *adj.* [*aequus* and *crus*,
EQUICRURE. } Latin.]

1. Having legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

An *equicrural* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*

We successively draw lines from angle to angle until seven *equicrural* triangles be described.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EQUIDISTANT. *adj.* [*aequus* and *distans*, Latin.] Being at the same distance.

The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be. *Ray.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *n. f.* [*aequus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL. *adj.* [*aequus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*

Trifling utility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

To EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affriction been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRATION. *n. f.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in *equilibrio*

If deities descend or no;

Then let th' affirmative prevail,

As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUINECESSARY. *adj.* [*aequus* and *necessarius*, Lat.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are *equinecessary*. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *n. f.* [*aequus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe: the same with *equator*.

EQUINOCTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line

He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colar. *Milton.*

Some say the sun

Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,
Like distant breadth. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they cover shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Phillips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inelatanely, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *n. f.* [*aequus* and *nox*, Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of

March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariseth not heliacally about the autumnal equinox. *Brown.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb, was about the vernal equinox. *Ray.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;

And since the vernal equinox, the sun

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just equinox,
The one as long as th' other. *Shakespeare.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual equinoxes blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT. *adj.* [*aequus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison's Spectator.*

EQUIPAGE. *n. f.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where itand of old,
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day, harness'd at hand,
Celestial equipage! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Attendance; retinue.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to sound,
The god of war, with his fierce equipage,
Thou dost awake, sleep never he so found. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not lend thee a penny.—
I will retort the sum in equipage. *Shakespeare.*

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

EQUIPAGED. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train
Of squires and ladies, *equipaged* well,
And entertained them: right fairly, as befell. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

EQUIPENDENCY. *n. f.* [*aequus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *South.*

EQUIPMENT. *n. f.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *n. f.* [*aequus*, Latin, and *pois*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours; but that the prevalency of some one indisposeth the spirits. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

EQUIPOLLENCE. *n. f.* [*aequus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. *adj.* [*aequipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Notary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Essays.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *n. f.* [*aequus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.]

Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*aequus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Kay on the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*aequus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins' Math. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*aequus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The scepticks affected an indifferent *equiponderant* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

EQUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice.
It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial: as, an *equitable judge*.

EQUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

EQUITY. *n. f.* [*equite*, French; *aequitas*, Latin.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.
Foul subornation is predominant, And *equity* exil'd your highness' land. *Shaksp.*
Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*. *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.
Liking their own somewhat better than other mens, even because they are their own, they mut in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

EQUIVALENCE. } *n. f.* [*aequus* and *valens*,
EQUIVALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formerly or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hanmond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *equivalency* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Aliff's Parergon.*

To EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUIVALENT. *adj.* [*aequus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n,
thy share,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee. *Milton.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of public utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least the *equivalent* to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker.*

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

EQUIVALENT. *n. f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden.*
Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

EQUIVOCAL. *adj.* [*aequivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

These sentences to fugar, or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*.
Shakspere's Othello.

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained. *Stillingfleet.*

The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harris.*

There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves. *Kay.*

Those half-learn'd wirlings, numerous in our
isle

As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation 's to *equivocal*. *Pope.*

EQUIVOCAL. *n. f.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have
the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by *equivocal* generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments. *Bentley.*

EQUIVOCALNESS. *n. f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning.

Distinguish the *equivocalness*, or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. *Norris.*

To EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*aequivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden.*
My soul disdain'd a promise;—
—But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:

But you are ripe in frauds, and lea'n'd in falsehoods. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCATION. *n. f.* [*aequivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested. *Hooker.*

I pull in resolution and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend
That lies like truth. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

EQUIVOCATOR. *n. f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here 's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not *equivocate* to heaven. *Shakspere.*

ER, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *era*, dwellers. *Gibson's Camd.*

ERA. *n. f.* [*era*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou do'st all above. *Prior.*

ERADIATION. *n. f.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty. *King Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.
He suffer'd the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. *Swift.*

ERADICATION. *n. f.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradicatation*, which is false below constitution. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate*.] That cures radically; that drives quite away.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raser*, French.]

1. To destroy; to excise.
The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off. *Placiam.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. f.* [from *eraze*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expunction; abolition.
ERE. *adv.* [*ær*, Saxon; *air*, Gothic; *er*, Dutch. This word is sometimes

viously written *er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written *or* before *ever*, on and æn in Saxon being indiscriminately written. *Lyce*.] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the musing a thousand. *Shakspeare*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces or *er* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel*

Just trial, *ere* I merit My exaltation without change or end. *Milton*

The mountain trees in distant prospect please, *Ere* yet the pine descended to the seas;

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden's Ovid*

The birds shall cease to tune their evening song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope*

ERE. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile

Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden*

ERE'LONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney*

The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who, mounted upon his back, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser on Ireland*

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben Jonson*

They swim in joy, *Ere*long to swim at large, and laugh, for which The world *erelong* a world of tears most weep. *Milton*

I saw two flock-doves billing, and *erelong* Will take the nest. *Dryden's Virgil*

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations. *Spectator*

ERENOW. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;

My bet'er has repented him *ereno*. *Dryden*

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *ereno*. *Chyane*

EREWHILE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and
EREWHILES. } *while*.] Some time ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*;
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me. *Shakspeare*

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles*, we know were wont to surprize us. *Decay of Piety*

To ERECT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. To ERECT a perpendicular. To cross one line by another at right angles.

3. To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*. *Dryden's Virgil*

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addison on Italy*

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed state. *Hooker*

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy under distinct governours. *Raleigh*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles*

All the little scrantblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity. *Locke*

6. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and illgrounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Locke*

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke*

7. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Denham*

To ERECT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The vesail against rain swelleth in the stalk, and to standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon*

ERECT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost *erect*; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation. *Brown*

Basil tells us, that the serpent went *erect* like man. *Brown*

2. Directed upward.

Vain were vows,
And plaints and suppliant hands, to Heav'n *erect*. *Philips*

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous adour tame;
But stand *erect*, and found as loud as fame. *Glanville*

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is watted or dilted. *Hooker*

ERECTION. *n. f.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brewsterwood*

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker*

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh's History*

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society. *South*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney*

5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*: so that when a man would listen suddenly he started; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*

ERECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *erect*.] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they, only sayth he, have an *erect* figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

EREMITE. *n. f.* [*eremita*, Latin;

ἐρημίτης.] One who lives in a wilderness; one who lives in solitude; a hermit; a solitary: we now say *hermit*.

Antonius, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh*

Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars, White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton*

EREMITICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite*.] Religiously solitary; leading the life of a hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Sillingfleet*

EREPATION. *n. f.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth.

Bailey

ERÉPTION. *n. f.* [*eréptio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force.

ER'GOT. *n. f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERISTICAL. *adj.* [*eris*.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERGE. *n. f.* [*earg*, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irksome*.

For men therein would hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft fishes haunt that werke. *Chaucer*

ERMELIN. *n. f.* [*diminutive* of *ermine*; *armelin*, French.] An ermine. See **ERMINE**.

Silver skins,
Passing the hate spot *ermelins*. *Sidney*

ERMINE. *n. f.* [*ermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. The fell-monger and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine. *Trevoux*

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called *Mus Armenius*; for they are found in Armenia. *Peuchan*

A lady's honour must be touch'd;
Which, nice as *ermine*s, will not bear a soil. *Dryden*

ERMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is their Pastora by a fountain side. *Pope*

ER'NE. } Do immediately flow from the

ER'ON. } Saxon *ern*, *ernn*, a cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden*

To ERODE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker, to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodes* them. *Bacon*

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel. *Wissman*

EROGATION. *n. f.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

EROSTON. *n. f.* [*erostio*, Latin.]

4 N

1. The act of eating away.
2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *errasions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbutnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden's Virgil.

The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense;
And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have *err'd* and strayed like lost sheep.
Common Prayer.

I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

3. To deviate from any purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend.
Pope.

4. To commit errors; to mistake.

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could *err*,
Against all rules of nature. *Shakspeare.*

Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Proverbs.*
Possibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muses' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly. *Cheyne.*

ERRABLE. *adj.* [*from err.*] Liable to *err*; liable to mistake.

ERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from errable.*] Liableness to *errour*; liableness to mistake.

We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the sinner. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRAND. *n. f.* [*arand*, Saxon; *arend*, Danish.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker.*

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?
—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakspeare.*

A quack! have I not forbid her my house?
She comes of *errands*, does she? *Shakspeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *Kings.*

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* sole. *Milton.*

His eyes,
That run through all the heav'n's, or down to th' earth.

Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Well thou do'st to hide from common fight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the silver footed dame,
Tripping from sea, on such an *errand* came.
Dryden's Homer.

ERRANT. *adj.* [*errans*, Lat. *errant*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

It was thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Chief of domestick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad.

See ARRANT.
Good impertinence:
Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Deviating from a certain course.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the found pine, and divert his grain,
Fortive and *errant*, from his course of growth.
Shakspeare.

ERRANTRY. *n. f.* [*from errant.*]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas,
he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRATICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compose but one extended vast machine. *Blackmore.*

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders
move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Olyfsey.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a stimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ERRATICALLY. *adv.* [*from erratical or erratic.*] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in specific and regular shapes. *Brown.*

ERRHINE. *adj.* [*εἴρῆνα*.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage, or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head. *Baron.*

ERRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*from erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Newton.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, so heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of

erroneus circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience. *South.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemn'd, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while. *Hooker.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phenomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition. *Newton's Opticks.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from erroneus.*]

By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy. *Hooker.*

I could not discover the lenity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from erroneus.*]

Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours. *Boyle.*

ERROUR. *n. f.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a mistake of our judgement giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakspeare.*

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *errour*, but some sober brow
Will bless it? *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece design'd,
But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state?
Div'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea,
Or did you Heav'n's superiour doom obey.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people. *Hebrews.*

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An error in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of *errour*, which lies to redress false judgment given in any court of record. *Corwell.*

ERS, or, *Bitter Vetch*. *n. f.* [*vicia valdè amara*.] A plant.

ERST. *adv.* [*erst*, German; *αἴρτα*, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spenser.*

2. At first; in the beginning.
Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd *erst* to lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.
As signal now in low dejected state
As *erst* in highed, behold him. *Milton.*
He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

4. Formerly; long ago.
The future few or more, how'er they be,
Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

5. Before; till then; till now.
Open'er mine eyes,
Dim *erst*; dilated spirits, ample heart. *Milton.*
The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at
great quiet, were lov' overtaken with a sudden
mischiefe. *Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. f.* [*erubescencia*, Lat.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing
red; redness.

ERUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*erubescens*, Latin.]
Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to
redness.

To ERUCT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To
belch; to break wind from the stom-
ach.

ERUCTATION. *n. f.* [*eructio*.]
1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the
stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach be-
ing depraved, are *eructations*, either with the
taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.
Therme, are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*;
such as burst forth of the earth during earth-
quakes. *Woodward.*

ERUDITION. *n. f.* [*eruditio*, Latin.]
Learning; knowledge obtained by study
and instruction.

Fam'd by thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shaksp.*
The earl was of good *erudition*, having been
placed at study in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

To your experience in state affairs you have
also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your
modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand
critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height
to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their univer-
sity *erudition*, fill their sermons with philosphical
terms. *Swift.*

ERUGINOUS. *adj.* [*eruginosus*, Latin.]
Partaking of the substance or nature of
copper.

Coppers is a rough and acrimoneous kind of
salt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths,
partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue
of copper, the green of iron. *Browne.*

Agus depend upon a corrupt incinerated me-
lancholy, or upon an adu't sibil or *eruginous*
sulphur. *Harvey.*

ERUPTION. *n. f.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking or bursting forth
from any confinement.

Fiuding themselves pent in by the exterior
earth, they pressed with violence against that
aun, to make it yield and give way to their
dilatation and *eruption*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Burst; emission; something forcing it-
self out suddenly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames
out of plains. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Upon a signal given the *eruption* began; fire
and smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies
and figures, made their appearance. *Addison.*

3. Sudden excursion of a hostile kind.
Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Lest he, incens'd at such *eruption* hold,
Destruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milton.*

4. Violent exclamation.
To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet
near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts,
he would, in the absence of all other ears and
eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *erup-
tions*. *Walton's Life of Buckingham.*

It did not run out in voice or indecent *erup-
tions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe,
silently and without noise. *South.*

5. Efflorescence; pustules.
Dilated nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange *eruptions*. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*
An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not
cured merely by outward applications, but by
alterative medicines. *Government of the Tongue.*
Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions*
on the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

ERUPTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Lat.] Burst-
ing forth.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*

ERYNGO. *n. f.* [*eryngion*.] A plant;
feaholly.

ERYSIPELAS. *n. f.* [*εἰρσιπelas*.] A dis-
order that is generated by a hot serum
in the blood, and affects the superficies
of the skin with a shining pale red, and
citron colour, without pulsation or cir-
cumscribed tumour, spreading from one
place to another. *Wiseman.*

ESCALADE. *n. f.* [French.] The act
of scaling the walls of a fortification.
In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard,
and other utensils, which were made use of in
in their famous *escalade*. *Addison.*

ESCALOP. *n. f.*
1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly in-
dentented.
The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and peri-
winkles, which have greater gravity, were en-
closed in stone. *Woodward.*

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.
The figure of the leaves is divided into jags
and *escalops*, curiously indentented round the edges. *Kay.*

ESCAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] Irregu-
lar motion of a horse.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Piecing, and seeming still to quit his ground. *Dryden.*

To ESCAPE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain
security from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions,
and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left
but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or
divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died sooner, how much trouble
had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in
the rebellion of his son? *Wake.*

2. To pass unobserved by one.
Men are blinded with ignorance and error:
many things may *escape* them, in many they
may be deceived. *Hooker.*
'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick sight *escape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out those beauties of pro-
priety in thought and writing, which *escape* him
in the tumult and hurry of representing. *Dryd.*
To ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out
of danger; to avoid punishment or
harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on horse.
Chronicles

They *escaped* all safe to land.
Escape for thy life; look not behind thee,
neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the
mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Genesis.*

Whoso pleaseth God shall *escape* from he,
but the sinner shall be taken by her. *Eccles.*
He might put on a hat, a muller, and a kerchief,
and to *escape*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
To convince us that there was no way to *escape*
by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us
that the highest were all covered. *Woodward.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are dis-
graced, and murderers *escape*. *Watts's Logick.*

ESCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of getting out of
danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy
storm and tempest. *Psalms.*
He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour
long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes*
out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and
which have seem'd inevitable. *Addison.*

2. Excursion; sally.
We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our
own,

As to be instruments of your safety. *Denham.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion
out of some lawful restraint. For ex-
ample, if the sheriff, upon a capias di-
rected unto him, takes a person, and
endeavours to carry him to gaol, and
he in the way, either by violence or by
flight, breaks from him, this is called
an *escape*. *Cowell.*

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.
St. Paul himself did not despise to remember
whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of
God among the heathen, that he might take
from them all *escape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.
Thousand *escapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakspere.*
Loose *escapes* of love. *Milton.*

6. Oversight; mistake.
In transcribing there would be less care taken,
as the language was less understood, and so the
escapes less subject to observation. *Brewster.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *n. f.* [French.] A
nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw *escargatoires*, which I
took the more notice of, because I do not re-
member to have met with any thing of the same
kind in other countries. It is a square place
boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of
large snails, that are esteem'd excellent food,
when they are well dressed. *Addison.*

ESCHALOT. *n. f.* [French.] Pronounced
shallot.

Eschalots are now from France become an
English plant, managed after the same manner
as garlick; only they are to be set earlier, and
taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither,
lest the winter kills them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ESCHAR. *n. f.* [*εσχαρα*.] A hard crust
or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the
eschar should be cut out immediately. *Sharp.*

ESCHAROTICK. *adj.* [from *eschar*.] Caus-
tick; having the power to scar or burn
the flesh.

ESCHA'ROTICK. n. f. A caustick application.

An eschar was made by the cathartick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaster. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. n. f. [from the French *escheoir*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Escheat* is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superiour lord, dies seized without heir general or especial. *Cowell.*

If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered. *Darvies on Ireland.*

To ESCHÉ'AT. v. a. [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *eschated* to her majesty. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eschated* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHÉ'ATOR. n. f. [from *escheat*.] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the exchequer. *Cowell.*

At a Birtholomew fair at London, an *eschéator* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To ESCHÉ'W. v. a. [*escheoir*, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschewed*. *Stiney.*

So let us, which this change of weather view, Change eke our minds, and former lives amend; The old year's sins forepast let us *eschew*, And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenser.*

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*; A wife man knows both when and what to do. *Sandys.*

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one, and *eschew* the other. *Atterbury.*

ESCO'RT. n. f. [*escort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. v. a. [*escorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. n. f. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T. v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted*? *Shakspeare.*

ESCO'UT. n. f. [*escouter*, French.] Lifteners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within. *Hayward.*

ESCRITTOIR. n. f. [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing. Pronounced *scrítore*.

ESCU'AGE. n. f. [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

Esvage, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Esvage* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *conventus equestris* is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *esvage* uncertain is called *Castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Esvage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowell.*

ES'CULENT. adj. [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great whisp of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

ES'CULENT. n. f. Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

ESCU'THEON. n. f. [A French word, from the Latin *scutum*, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon signifying leather and buck or buck of buck or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. *Peacham.*] The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *escutcheon*. *Bacon.*

We will pass over the *escutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESPA'LIER. n. f. Trees planted and cut so as to join.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *espalliers*. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
Behold Villario's ten years toil complete, His arbours darken, his *espalliers* meet. *Pope.*

ESPA'RCET. n. f. [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Latin.] A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. adj. [*specialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY. adv. [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especialy* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline. *Hooker.*

Would you proceed *especialy* against Caius Marcus? *Shakspeare.*

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especialy* the pleasure they take to put

any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especialy* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet.*

ESPER'ANCE. n. f. [French.] Hope. Not used.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Shaksfp.*
Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' aspect of eyes and ears. *Shakspeare.*

ESPI'AL. n. f. [French, from *espier*.] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not used.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As he march'd along,
By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakspeare.*

Spials have inform'd me,
The English in the suburbs close entrench'd,
Went through a secret grate. *Shakspeare.*

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bacon.*

ESPLANADE. n. f. [French.] Infortification, the same with the glacis of the counterescarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USAL. adj. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. *Bacon.*

ESPO'USALS. n. f. without a singular. [*sponsalia*, Latin; *espous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

To ESPO'USE. v. a. [*espouser*, French.] 1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to*.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me. *2 Samucl.*

2. Or *with*.
He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him *with* his kinswoman. *Bacon.*

3. To marry; to wed.
Lavinia will I make my emperess,
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*. *Shaksfp.*
With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryd.*

If her fire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer the loves. *Pope.*

4. To adopt; to take to himself.
In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. *Bacon.*

5. To maintain; to defend.
Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espous'd* the several parties in a visible corporal decent. *Dryden.*
The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause. *Dryden's Spanish Flyar.*

Men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. *Locke*

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that espouse it. *Smalridge*

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by deity, and we are doubly bound to espouse it. *Atherbury*

To ESPY'. v. a. [*espier*, French.]

1. To see things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily spy; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart. *Hooker*

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was espied was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney*

3. To see unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money. *Genesis*

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to spy out the land, and I brought him word again. *Joshua*

To ESPY'. v. n. To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and spy; ask him that fleeth what is done? *Jeremiah*

ESQUIRE. n. f. [*esquier*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight.

Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelor, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created esquires by the king with a collar of SS, of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise esquires by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of esquire during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for post-money, were ranked among esquires. *Blount*

What, are our English dead?
—Sir Richard Kettle, Davy Gam esquire. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

To ESSAY. v. a. [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore*
No conquest the, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts essay'd, but not to be admir'd. *Pope*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.
The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of assaying suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke*

ESSAY. n. f. [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our essays;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. *Smith*

2. A loose fally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My essays, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bacon*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an essay. *Poem to Roscommon*

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an essay, or imperfect attempt at a subject. *Glanville*

He wrote this but as an essay, or taste of my virtue. *Shakespeare*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeas'd us. *Locke*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an essay to the whole work. *Dryden*

ESSENCE. n. f. [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in winter has an essence; in summer it has existence also. *Watts*
One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another faith, the elements conspire,
And to her essence each doth give a part. *Davies*

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its essence. *Morley's Divine Dialogues*
He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.
The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular christian man. *Hooker*

3. Existence; the quality of being.
In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very essence. *Sidney*

4. Being; existent person.
As far as gods, and heav'nly essences
Can perish. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

5. Species of existent being.
Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth essence. *Bacon*

6. Constituent substance.
For spirits when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their essence pure;
Not ty'd or manac'd with joint or limb. *Milton*

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.
She is my essence; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.
Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To fave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope*

To ESSENCE. v. a. [from essence.] To perfume; to scent.
The husband rails, from morning to night, at
essenc'd fops and tawdry courtiers. *Aldison*

ESSENTIAL. adj. [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an essential part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Ecc. n.*

From that original of doing good, that is essential to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Spratt*

This power cannot be innate and essential to matter; and if it be not essential, it is consequently most manifest it could never superene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immortal and divine power. *Bentley*

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an essential circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike essential to th' amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope*

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more essential to a general
Than courage. *Denham's Sophy*

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an essential oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption. *Abuthnot*

ESSENTIAL. n. f.

1. Existence; being.
His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this essential. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature,
and eaten into his very essentials. *South*

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSENTIALLY. adv. [*essentialiter*, Lat.]

By the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.
He that loves himself,
H th not essentially, but by circumstance,
The name of valour. *Shakespeare's Henry vr.*
Body and spirit are essentially divided, though
not locally distant. *Glanville*
All sin essentially is, and must be mortal. *South*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly
and essentially raises one man above another. *Aldison's Guardian*

ESSENCE. n. f. [of the French *essence*, or *excence*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause: as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence. *Coswell*

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged essence,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotise. *Fairy Queen*

To ESTABLISH. v. a. [*etablis*, Fr.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.
He may establish thee to-day for a people unto himself. *Deuteronomy*
I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Genesis*

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.
Soon after the rebellion broke out, the presbyterian sect was established in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift*

3. To make firm; to ratify.
Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or settle in an opinion.
So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts.*
5. To form or model.
He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. A sense not in use.
For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods. *Psalms.*
7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.
We will *establish* our estate upon Our eldest Malcolin, whom we name hereafter The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macb.*
- ESTABLISHER. n. f.** [from *establish*.]
He who establishes.
I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *L. Digby.*
- ESTABLISHMENT. n. f.** [from *establish*; *etablissement*, French.]
1. Settlement; fixed state.
All happy peace, and goodly government, Is settled there in sure *establishment*. *F. Queen.*
 2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.
He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*. *Bacon.*
 3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.
Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*
 4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.
The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*
 5. Allowance; income; salary.
His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment*. *Swift.*
 6. Settled or final rest.
Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*
- ESTATE. n. f.** [*estate*, French.]
1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.
Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great position of people. *Bacon's Essays.*
 2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.
Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*
 3. Condition; circumstances in general.
Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertainty, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke.*
 4. Fortune; possession; generally meant of possessions in land, or realties.
She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate*. *Sidney.*
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and tudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden.*
 5. Rank; quality.

- Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney.*
6. A person of high rank. Difused.
She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer.*
Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mark.*
- To **ESTATE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.
Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the blest lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- To **ESTEEM. v. a.** [*estimer*, French; *estimo*, Latin.]
1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.
The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Spenser.*
A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *esteem* highly profound wisdom; howbeit this wisdom saveth not. *Hooker.*
I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisdom.*
 2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.
Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Dantes.*
 3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.
Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less? *Dryden.*
 4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.
One man *esteemeth* one day above another;
another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Romans.*
- To **ESTEEM. v. n.** To consider as to value: with *of*.
Many would little *esteem* of their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime. *Spenser.*
- ESTE'EM. n. f.** [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.
Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease t' admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire?
Dryden's Aeneid.
Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*
- ESTE'EMER. n. f.** [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing.
This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*
- ESTIMABLE. adj.** [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price.
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh, of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shaksp.*
 2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.
A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.
You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time,
every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*
- ESTIMABLENESS. n. f.** [from *estimable*.]
The quality of deserving regard.
- To **ESTIMATE. v. a.** [*estimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

- When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Leviticus.*
It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*
2. To calculate; to compute.
- ESTIMATE. n. f.** [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation.
Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*
 2. Value.
I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.
The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Esrange.*
Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator.*
- ESTIMATION. n. f.** [from *estimate*.]
1. The act of adjusting proportional value.
If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed. *Leviticus.*
 2. Calculation; computation.
 3. Opinion; judgment.
In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*
 4. Esteem; regard; honour.
Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*
Of your brace of unprizable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare.*
I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shaksp.*
I shall have *estimation* among the multitude,
and honour with the elders. *Wisdom.*
A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*
- ESTIMATIVE. adj.** [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.
We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or aversion, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale.*
The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*
- ESTIMATOR. n. f.** [from *estimate*.] A settler of rates; a computist.
- ESTIVAL. adj.** [*estivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the summer.
 2. Continuing for the summer.
- ESTIVATION. n. f.** [*estivatio*, Latin.]
The act of passing the summer.
A groto is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon's Essays.*
- ESTO'PEL. n. f.** [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal process.
- ESTO'VERS. n. f.** [law term.] Necessaries allowed by law.
- ESTRA'DE. n. f.** [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *DiD.*

To **ESTRANGE**. *v. a.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.
Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker*.
They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker*.

See, the weeps;

1. Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. *Dryden*.
2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.
They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jeremiah*.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or in difference.
How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shaksp.*
Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton*.
I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*;
But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryden*.

4. To withdraw or withhold.
I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pepe*.

We must *estrangle* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville's Scepis*.

ESTRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *estrangle*.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South*.

ESTRAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE. *n. f.* [*extraetum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing; for example, of amerciaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Corwell*.

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. f.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Corwell*.

ESTRICH. *n. f.* [commonly written *of-trich*; *struthiocamelus*.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,

Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood, The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shakspere*.
The peacock, not at thy command, assumes His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys*.

ESTUANCE. *n. f.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalcescence, and regulated *estuanee* from wine. *Brown*.

ESTUARY. *n. f.* [*estuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To **ESTUATE**. *v. a.* [*estuo*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Diët*.

ESTUATION. *n. f.* [from *estuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Erston*.

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris*.

ESTURE. *n. f.* [*estus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain

Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman*.

ESURIENT. *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Diët*.

ESURINE. *adj.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which fort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wisenan*.

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cetera*, which signifies, *and so on*; and the rest; and others of the like kind.

To **ETCH**. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a stiff, impress the exact figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually cuts, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris*.
2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for *eke*.]
There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke*.

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forward toward one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray*.

ETCH. *n. f.* A country word of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer*.
Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.
The eternal God is thy refuge. *Deuter*.
2. Without beginning.
It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*? *Locke*.

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

—But in them nature's copy 's not *eternal*. *Shakspere*.

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.
About offerings morn and evening shall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple thine. *Dryden*.

5. Unchangeable.
Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryden*.

ETERNAL. *n. f.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker*.

The *Eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray;
Hung out of heaven his golden scales. *Milton*.

ETERNALIST. *n. f.* [*eternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalist* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burner*.

To **ETERNALIZE**. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Diët*.

ETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably.
That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South*.

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addis*.

ETERNÉ. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterné*. *Shakspere*.

ETERNITY. *n. f.* [*eternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.
In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time shall be
pou'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crashaw*.

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes up this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Corwley*.

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke*.

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach! *Milton*.
Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!

Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! *Addison*.

To **ETERNIZE**. *v. a.* [*eterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.
I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality: that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton*.

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney*.

And well befits all knights of noble name,
That cover in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Q.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but those elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton*.

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have eternized their fame, and thereby their own.

Temple.

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to eternize them.

Dryden's Dives into Pleasure.

3. Creech seems to have accented the first syllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove hath eterniz'd the glory of his love. *Creech.*

ETHER. *n. f.* [*ether*, Latin; *αιθηρ*.]

1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that ether, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this ether is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force by which those particles may recede from one another.

Newton.

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the ether, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union.

Locke.

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid ether flow, Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

Dryden.

ETHEREAL. *adj.* [from ether.]

1. Formed of ether.
Man feels me, when I press th' ethereal plains.

Dryden.

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, ethereal messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore.
Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n,

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Ethereal virtues. Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the ethereal happiness and employment.

Glanville.

Vail chain of being, which from God began,
Natures ethereal, human; angel, man.

Pope.

ETHEREOUS. *adj.* [from ether.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright surface

Of this ethereous mould, whereon we stand.

Milt.

ETHICAL. *adj.* [*ηθικος*.] Moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY. *adv.* [from ethical.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse ethically, but christianly of the faults of the tongue.

Government of the Tongue.

ETHICK. *adj.* [*ηθικος*.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence

Pope entitled part of his works *Ethick Epistles*.

ETHICKS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*ηθικα*.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

For of all moral virtues, she was all That ethicks speak of virtues cardinal.

Donne.

I will never set politics against ethicks; for true ethicks are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.

Bacon

Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of ethicks.

Dryden.

If the atheists would live up to the ethicks of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no profelytes from the christian religion.

Bentley.

ETHNICK. *adj.* [*εθνικος*.] Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not christian.

Such contumely as the ethnick world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated christians.

Government of the Tongue.

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or ethnick, with the sacred writings.

Grew.

ETHNICKS. *n. f.* Heathens; not Jews; not christians.

This first Jupiter of the ethnick was then the same Cain, the son of Adam.

Raleigh.

ETHOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*ηθολογος* and *λογος*.] Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY. *n. f.* [*αιτιολογια*.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the etiology of this distemper.

Arbut.

ETYMOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from etymology.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this etymological observation.

Locke.

ETYMOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from etymology.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMOLOGY. *n. f.* [etymologia, Latin; *ετυμος*; and *λογος*.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptance its etymology implies.

Harvey.

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to etymology, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous.

Collier's View of the Stage.

Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the etymology of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass.

Adriano's Spectator.

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymology, yet the original derivation of words is ofentimes very dark.

Watts.

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. *n. f.* [*ετυμος*.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its etymon from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue.

Peasam

TO EVACATE. *v. a.* [*vacuo*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to evacuate them.

Harvey on the Pleuræ.

TO EVACUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.]

1. To make empty; to clear.
There is no good way of prevention but by evacuating clean, and emptying the church.

Hooker.

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by evacuating it.

Boyle

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.
3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, evacuated a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses.

Arbutnot.

4. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not evacuate a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract.

Bacon's Henry VII.

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible

to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly evacuate the use of them.

South.

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never effectually evacuated Catalonia.

Swift.

EVA'CUANT. *n. f.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVA'CUATION. *n. f.* [from evacuate.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.

Consider the vast evacuations of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popey hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by other evacuation of all Romish ceremonies.

Hooker.

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon evacuation, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation.

Temple.

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

TO EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannick power: if he evade us there, Inforce him with his envy to the people.

Shaksp.

If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery, so thinking to evade

The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so To be forestall'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

He might evade the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth.

Brown.

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.
Our question thou evade'st; how did'st thou dare To break hell bounds?

Dryden.

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.
My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers.

Stillingfleet.

4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent even baffles man's knowledge and evades his power.

South.

TO EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. It is not now used with from.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Unarm'd they might Have easily, as spirits, evaded swift By quick contraction, or remove

Milton.

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.
The ministers of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways.

South.

EVAGATION. *n. f.* [*evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.

Ray.

EVANESCENT. *adj.* [*evanesceus*, Latin.]

Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ.

Arbutnot.

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*.
Wollaston.

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed
Of *evanescent* insects.
Thomson's Spring

EVANGELICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the christian law revealed in the holy gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed.
Abbotnot.

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world.
Atterbury

2. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our liturgy.
Hooker.

EVA'NGELISM. *n. f.* [from *evangelio*.]
The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

This was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

EVA'NGELIST. *n. f.* [*ευγγελιστης*.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories.
Addison.

2. A promulgator of the christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority.
Decay of Piety.

To EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; *ευαγγελίζω*.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

The spirit
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, shall them with wond'rous gifts endue.
Milton.

EVANGELY. *n. f.* [*ευαγγελιον*, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus.

Good Lucius
That first receiv'd christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely*.
Fairy Queen.

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; *evanescent*.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves.
Bacon.

The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like.
Brown.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor.
Glanville

To EVA'NISH. *v. a.* [*evanesco*, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate*.]
Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable*.
Cicero.

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*.
Denham.

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more.

Being weary with attending the slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly.
Boyle.

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*.
Temple.

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish.
Swift.

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams.
Bentley

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles.
Swift.

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water.
Watts's Logick.

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen.
Watson.

EVAPORATION. *n. f.* [from *evaporate*.]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit.
Howel.

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons.
Woodward.

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away.

Those waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascended.
Raleigh.

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before.
Quincy

EVA'SION. *n. f.* [*evasum*, Latin.] Evasion; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers; but his *evasions*, wing'd thus swift with scorn, cannot outfly our apprehensions.
Shakespeare.

Him, after all disputes,
Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain,
And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still

But to my own conviction.
Milton.

In vain thou strive'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more.
Milton.

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade*.]

1. Praising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' ethereal guest,
Answer'd *evasive* of the fly request.
Pope.

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *evasive*.] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EUCHARIST. *n. f.* [*ευχαριστια*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*.
Hooker.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist*

christ and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received.
Taylor.

EUCHARISTICAL. *adj.* [from *eucharistia*.]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.
The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions; we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses.
Ray.

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ευχολογια*.] A formula of prayers.

EUCRASY. *n. f.* [*ευκρασια*.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health.
Quincy.

EVE. } *n. f.* [*æfen*, Saxon; *avend*, or *EVEN.* } *avond*, Dutch.]

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn 'till *even* fought,
And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument.
Shakespeare.

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,

Then let no fear of storm: thy mind affright.
Mary's Virg.

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On former *eves* by haunted stream.
Milton.

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Wailest at *eve*, when all the woods are still.
Milton.

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares.
Dryden's Virgil.

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn.
Thomson's Spring.

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before a holyday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast.
Dupper.

E'VEN. *adj.* [*æfen*, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow.
Dryden.

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly.
Addison on Italy.

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, now shallow so ever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate.
Newton's Opticks.

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *ev'n*,
And open in each heart, a little heav'n.
Prior.

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar.
Exodus.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground.
Luke.

4. Not having inclination any way; nor leaning to any side.

He was
A noble servant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even*.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*.
Davies.

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good
or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be eais. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakspeare*
I do confess

The Blind Lad's pow'r, while he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling*
In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his
enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.

Bacon's Essays.

Even reckoning makes lasting friends: and the
way to make reckonings *even* is to make them
often. *South*

The publick is always *even* with an author who
has not a just deference for them: the contempt
is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was
to be *even* with the magistrate, who was against
them; and they resolved at any rate to be against
him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or de-
pression; not uncertain.

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that wast to heav'n.
Pope.

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts;
not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the
stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit in
the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, at-
tributing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto
the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *EVEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state
in which either good or ill is fully repaid.
Nothing can, or shall content my soul,
'Till I am *evened* with him wife for wife. *Shakspeare.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which
Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh.*
Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammo-
mille; for now the ground is supple, and it will
even all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To *EVEN*. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now dis-
used.

A like strange observation taketh place here as
at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never
eveneth with the first. *Ca. w.*

EVEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even so did those Gauls possess the coasts.
Spenser's Ireland.

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rock,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakspeare.*

It is not much that the good man ventures;
after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as
the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better,
even as much as unspeakable and eternal hap-
piness is better than extreme and endless misery.

Tillotson.

He might *even* as well have employed his time,
as some princes have done, in catching moles.
Atterbury.

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew
they were bad enough to leave *even* when I wrote
them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might
afford measures of time, if we could number
them; but most of those motions are not evident,

and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to
measure *even* the motions of those others. *Helder.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs
cease,

And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace.
Pope.

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts
that company does to our conversation, without
loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible
of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a
secret comparison is implied: as, *even*
the great, that is, *the great like the mean*.

Not death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted silt *ev'n* in the soul remains.
Dryden.

I have made several discoveries which appear
new, *even* to those who are versed in critical
learning. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the
malignity, I shall *ev'n* let it pass. *Collier.*

EVENH'ANDED. *adj.* [*even* and *hand*.]
Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

EVENING. *n. f.* [*æpen*, Saxon; *avend*,
Dutch.] The close of the day; the
beginning of night.

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man see me more. *Shakspeare.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the
long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*,
and the world's tragedy and time near at an end.

At an time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright *evening* star began to rise.
Dryden's Æneid.

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans,
that they should every *evening* thrice run over
the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts.*

EVENLY. *adv.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed;
no particles could convene by mutual attraction;
for every one there must have infinite matter
around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being
evenly balanced between infinite attractions.
Bentley.

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A path clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread;
not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid
consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in
a posture parallel to the horizon; hori-
zontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level
by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and
waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth
from the shore. *Brewster.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and
there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves
you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between
them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

EVENNESS. *n. f.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolu-
tions of the celestial bodies, and the making
them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in
them all. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side;
horizontal position.

A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be
bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it
may settle itself at the length in a middle state
of *evenness* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation;
equanimity.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as
much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them,
when it happened, with great composure and
evenness of mind. *Atterbury.*

EVENSONG. *n. f.* [*even* and *song*.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, 'chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evensong*. *Milton.*
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well
if he last 'till *evensong*, and then says his compline
an hour before the time. *Taylor.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn.
Dryden.

EVENTIDE. *n. f.* [*even* and *tide*.] The
time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide.
Fairy Queen.

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*.
Genesis.

EVENING. *n. f.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens
good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the
wicked. *Eccles.*
Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*!
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

2. The consequence of an action; the
conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force but various in th' *event*;
The first was fix'd in earth, the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank
his blood. *Dryden.*

To *EVENTERATE*. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.]

To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or
opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their
parts distinct. *Brown.*

EVENTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full*.] Full
of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

To *EVENTILATE*. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss. *Di. c.*

EVENTUAL. *adj.* [from *event*.] Hap-
pening in consequence of any thing;
consequential.

EVENTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual*.] In
the event; in the last result; in the
consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*,
disobliged you; and hath made your flame a
better return, by restoring you your own heart.
Boyle's Seraphick Love.

EVER. *adv.* [*æppe*, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know,
whether it be good or evil which hath been so
long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason
to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this
might shew it. *Shakspeare.*

You serve a master who is as free from the
envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon.*
So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce
ever saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the
world never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear
conscience. *Tillotson.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time,
as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as
we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to
one another, without *ever* coming to the end of
such addition, we come by the idea of eternity.

Locke.

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Numbers.*

The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships. *Bacon.*

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly attayed. *Baymond's Fundamentals.*

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud, And broken lightnings flash from *every* cloud. *Pope's Statius.*

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* to in fashion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERYOUNG. *adj.* [ever and young.]

Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joys *everyyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear, Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope.*

EVESDROPPER. *n. f.* [eves and dropper.]

Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evessdropper*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *evessdropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryden.*

TO EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [eve'stigo, Latin.]

To search out. *DiD.*

EUGH. *n. f.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original is, Saxon, or Welsh *yeuon*, more favours the easier orthography of *yeuw*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew, And almost joined the horns of the tough *eugh*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TO EVICT. *v. a.* [evincto, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law. *Darvies on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *King James' Declaration.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.

This nervous fluid has never been discovered in five animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any eugen experiment. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

EVICTION. *n. f.* [from *evict*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Estrange.*

EVIDENCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable; certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jeremiah.*

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace christianity. *Addison.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence.

In this sense it is sometimes plural: as, the *evidence were sworn*: but sometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To swear he saw three inches through a door, As *Asiatick evidences* swore. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as *proper evidence*; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Bentley.*

TO EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotson.*

These things the christian religion require, as might be *evidences* from texts. *Tillotson.*

2. To show; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth had'st prosper'd, which thy looks Now also *evidence*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their constitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was said, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was sufficient. *Locke.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it *evidently* has the most extensive ill consequences. *Pope.*

EVIL. *adj.* [ypel, Saxon; euvel, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deuteronomy.*

An *evil* disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth, he shall rise up no more. *Psalms.*

The good fig's very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are so *evil*. *Jeremiah.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* spirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil*, because I am good? *Matt.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Genesis.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in *evil* case. *Exodus.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Proverbs.*

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous.

It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him. *Genesis.*

E'VIL. *n. f.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedness; a crime.

Not in the legions Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd In evils to top *Macbeth*! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Who's rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs.*

Let thine enemies, and they that seek *evil* to my lord, be as Nabal. *Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccles.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive *evil*? *Job.*

A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. *Proverbs.*

If we will stand hoggling at imaginary evils, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; disease: as the king's evil.

What's the disease he means? — 'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever respect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it becoms thee, To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother! *Shakspeare.*

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.

If I have spoken *evil*, bear witness of the *evil*; but if well, why smitest thou me? *John.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected*.]

Not kind; not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* against the brethren. *Acts.*

EVILDO'ER. *n. f.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak *evil* against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.]

Ill countenanced; having no good aspect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* instance, there is no truing to the force of nature, except it be corroborated by custom. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts Of all his people, and treeze up their zeal. *Shak.*

EVILM'NDED. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malignant; mischievous; malignant; wicked; infidious.

But most the sea'd, that travelling so late, Some *evilminded* beasts might lie in wait, And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *n. f.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unreasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVILSPE'AKING. *n. f.* [*evil* and *speaking*.]

Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrites and envies, and all evil speakings.

Peter.

EVILWISHING. *adj.* [evil and wish.]

Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a county full of evilwishing minds to aid him.

Silvey.

EVILWORKER. *n. f.* [evil and work.]

One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of evilworkers. *Phil.*

TO EVINCE. *v. a.* [evinco, Latin.] To

prove; to show; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin

Will reign among them as of thee begot;

And therefore was law given them, to evince

Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have evinced. *South.*

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Atterbury.*

EVINCIBLE. *adj.* [from evince.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and evincible by true reason to be such. *Hale.*

EVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from evincible.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

TO EVIRATE. *v. a.* [eviratus, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

TO EVISCERATE. *v. a.* [eviscero, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

EVITABLE. *adj.* [evitabilis, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not evitable, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken. *Hooker.*

TO EVITATE. *v. a.* [evito, Latin.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein she doth evitate and shun

A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shakespeare.*

EVITATION. *n. f.* [from evitate.] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitatio, of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

EVITERNAL. *adj.* [eviternus, Latin.]

Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY. *n. f.* [eviternitas, low Latin.] Duration; not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *n. f.* [eu and logos.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have ostentimes, through hearing the praises and famous eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If some men's appetites find more melody in discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even these seldom miss to be affected with eulogies given themselves. *Decay of Priety.*

EUNUCH. *n. f.* [εὐνοχος.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the common wealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimighted. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat

On nonsense garg'd in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*

TO EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to eunuchate or castrate themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EVOCATION. *n. f.* [evocatio, Latin.]

The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential evocation. *Brown.*

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up, or an evocation of the dead from hell. *Notes to Olyfsey.*

EVOLATION. *n. f.* [evolo, Latin.] The act of flying away.

TO EVOLVE. *v. a.* [evolvere, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and evolves itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, evolves, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his energy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO EVOLVE. *v. a.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours

Does round the air evolving scents diffuse;

The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

EVOLUTION. *n. f.* [evolutus, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable evolutions, which were so various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole evolution of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present. *Moorc.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at last they turn into a straight line. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. And these evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. EVOLUTION of Powers. [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMITION. *n. f.* [evomo, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Diã.*

EU'PATORY. *n. f.* [eupatorium.] A plant.

EUPHO'NICAL. *adj.* [from euphony.] Sounding agreeably. *Diã.*

EUPHONY. *n. f.* [εὐφωμία.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *n. f.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cecus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *n. f.* [euphrasia, Lat.] The herb eyebright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with euphrasy, and rue,
The vital nerve; for he had much to see;
And from the well of life three drops inbill'd. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *n. f.* [εὐρο κλυδων.] A wind which blows between the east and north, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them rack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called euroclydon. *AAs.*

EURUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The east wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peucham.*

EURYTHMY. *n. f.* [εὐρυθμία.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA. *n. f.* [εὐθανασία.]

An easy death.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is euthanasia. *Arbutnot.*

EVULSION. *n. f.* [evulsio, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the evulsion, or biting off any parts. *Brown.*

EVULGATION. *n. f.* [evulgo, Latin.] The act of divulging; publication. *Diã.*

EWE. *n. f.* [eope, Saxon.] The shee sheep; the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than ewes. *Bacon.*

Haste the sacrifice;

Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse;
And for Diana seven unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

E'WER. *n. f.* [from eau, perhaps anciently eu, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and ewer to-night. *Shakespeare.*

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rosewater, and besrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer; a third a diaper;
And say, wil't please your lordship cool your hands. *Shakespeare.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings;
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs;
With copious water the bright vase supple is
A silver liver, of capacious size:
They wash. *Pope's Odyssey.*

E'WRY. *n. f.* [from ewer.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers, after dinner. *Diã.*

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning out, as exhaust, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometime producing little alteration.

TO EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [exacerbo, Latin.] To embitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBATION. *n. f.* [from exacerbate.]

1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.

2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may thrive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. *Bacon.*

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EXACERVATION. *n. f.* [*acervus*, Latin.]

The act of heaping up. *Diſ.*

EXACT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about, Were but in a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Careful; not negligent; of persons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. *Spectator.*

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*. *Eccles.*

TO EXACT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty, Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. *Shakespeare.*

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deuteronomy.*

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exact's*. *Milton.*

The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven *Exact's* severity from all our thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past, From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exact'd*. *Smalridge.*

3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.

Let us descend now therefore from this top Of speculation; for the hour precise *Exact's* our parting hence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Duty, And justice to my father's soul, *exact* This cruel piety. *D'neham's S. piety.*

TO EXACT. *v. n.* To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Psalms.*

EXACTER. *n. f.* [*exactor*, Latin.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The poller and *exactor* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness. *Isaiah.*

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exactor* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exactors* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*

The grateful person being still the most severe *exactor* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *Saxth.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exactor* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

EXACTION. *n. f.* [*exactio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he should break his day, what should I gain By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakespeare.*

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches Most bitterly on you, for putter-on Of these *exactions*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezekiel.*

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions: so Gerald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. *Darvel's State of Ireland.*

3. A tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the river for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison on Italy.*

EXACTLY. *adv.* [*exactly*, Latin.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves. *Dryden.*

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is suited by pure unbiaſed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXACTNESS. *n. f.* [*exactio*, Latin.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope.*

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *K. Charles.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

TO EXAGGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain three hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

EXAGGERATION. *n. f.* [*exaggeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of heaping together; a heap; an accumulation.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

TO EXAGGATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.

This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITATION. *n. f.* [*exagitatione*, Latin.] The act of shaking or agitating. *Diſ.*

TO EXALT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr. *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. *Matt.*

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezekiel.*

As yet *exaltest* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Isaiah.*

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Psalms.*

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenants, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarendon.*

How much soever the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psalms.*

5. To raise up in opposition; a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? *2 Kings.*

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice; Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chymistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. *Arbuth.*

With chymick art *exalts* the mineral powers, And draws the aromatick souls of flowers. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its noxious qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Reseman.*

EXALTA'TION. *n. f.* [*exaltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith.*

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more devalued, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXAMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] Examination;

disquisition; inquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown.*

EXAMINATE. *n. f.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very faucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINATION. *n. f.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; a curate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Acts.*

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

EXAMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An examiner; an inquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*examine*, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.
Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Church Catechism.*
If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts.*
We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our soul, and provide for futurity. *Wake.*
2. To interrogate a witness.
Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.
4. To try by experiment, or observation; to narrowly sift; to scan.
To write what may securely stand the test Of being well read over thrice at least, Compare each phrase, *examine* ev'ry line, Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize.
When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXAMINER. *n. f.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.
A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of England.*
2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes.
So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newton's Opticks.*

EXAMPLARY. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXAMPLE. *n. f.* [*exemplum*, French; *exemplum*, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.
The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's History.*
2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd, Such temp'rate order in so fierce a course, Doth want *example*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.
Let us shew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith.*
Taught this by his *example*, whom I now Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milton.*

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.
Be thou an *example* of the believers. *1 Tim.*

5. One punished for the admonition of others.
Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude.*

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.
When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it. *Wisdom.*
Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.
Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden.*

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.
My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

TO EXAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an instance of.
The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars of Munster. *Spenser.*
2. To set an example.
Do, villainy do, since you profess to do Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery. *Shakespeare.*

EXANGUIOUS. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguious*. *Brown.*
The insects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXANIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead.
The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch, *Exanimate* by love. *Thomson's Spring.*
2. Spiritless; depressed.

EXANIMATION. *n. f.* [from *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life. *DiD.*

EXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATATA. *n. f.* [*ἐξανθηματά.*] Effluencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthematata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

TO EXANTLATE. *v. n.* [*exantlo*, Lat.]

1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust; to waste away.
By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle.*

EXANTLATION. *n. f.* [from *exantlate*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARATION. *n. f.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *DiD.*

EXARTICULATION. *n. f.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint. *DiD.*

TO EXASPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.
To take the widow, *Exasperates*, makes mad her sister Generil. *Shak.*
The people of Italy, who run into politicks, having something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.
Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Bacon.*
When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parrel.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.
The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and to *exasperate* it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EXASPERATER. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.] He that exasperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.
My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could. *King Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.
Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*

TO EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.
2. To deprive of a benefice.
Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUCTORATION. *n. f.* [from *exauctorate*.]

1. Dismissal from service.
2. Deprivation; degradation.
Deposition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*excandescio*, Latin.]

EXCANDESCENCY. } *n. f.* [*excandescency*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.
2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION. *n. f.* [*excantio*, Latin.] Disenchantment by a countercharm.

TO EXCARNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carne*, Latin.] To clear from flesh.
The spleen is most curiously *excarnated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Cruzo.*

EXCARNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.

TO EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful smallness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Origin.*
Though nitrous tempests, and clouds stink death, Fill'd the deep caves, and numerous vaults beneath, Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil, Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil, See the unweary'd Briton delves his way, And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackmore.*

Flat theex, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phy. Theo.*

EXCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.
 2. The hollow formed; the cavity.
- While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do substract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight
Watson's Architecture.

To EXCEED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.
Nur did any of the crusts much exceed half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Effluvs.*
2. To excel; to surpass.
Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth. *1 Kings.*

To EXCEED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.
Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.
Justice must punish the rebellious deed;
Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed. *Dryden.*

EXCEEDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*]

Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
He saith, that cities were built an exceeding space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh.*

EXCEEDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.
The county is supposed to be exceeding rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoese were exceeding powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. *1 Sam.*

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themselves exceeding short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of epifodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addison.*

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an exceeding limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding.*]

To a great degree; greatly; very much.
They cried out more exceedingly, Crucify him. *Mark.*

Isaac trembled exceedingly. *Genesis.*

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and exceedingly beloved of the king's subjects. *Davies.*

Precious stones look exceedingly well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden.*

Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtle than the air, and exceedingly more elastic and active? *Newton's Opticks.*

To EXCEL. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both excels, which you vouchsafe to praise. *Waller.*

How heroes rise, how patriots set,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, these were great;

Thou greater still, must these excel. *Prior.*

To EXCEL. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us sing,
That Silvia is excelling. *Shakspeare.*

Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not excel. *Genesis.*

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all,

honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be fought and frequented that excel in some quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they most excel;

Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryd.*

Let those teach others, who themselves excel;
And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EXCELLENCE. } *n. f.* [*excellence*, French;
EXCELLENCY. } *excellētia*, Latin.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.
Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so distinguish in men the sense of their own excellency, as to make them willing that their souls should be like the souls of beast, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. The state of excelling in any thing.
I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in music. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.
The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and excellencies than their faults and imperfections. *Addison.*

5. Purity; goodness.
She loves him with that excellence,
That angels love good men with. *Shakspeare.*

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governours.
They humbly shew unto your excellency,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakspeare.*

EXCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.
Arts and sciences are excellent, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.
He is excellent in power and in judgment. *Job.*

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent.*]

1. Well in a high degree.
He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he excellently declareth *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That was excellently observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.
Comedy is both excellently instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lathes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

To EXCEPT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.
But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is excepted which did put all things under him. *Corinthians.*

Adam, behold
Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' excepted tree. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To EXCEPT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not except against. *Locke.*

EXCEPT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two termi-

nations, except or excepted. All except one, is all, one excepted. Except may likewise be, according to the Teutonick idiom, the imperative mood: all, except one; that is, all but one, which you must except.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.
Richard except, those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shakspeare.*

God and his son except,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unless; if it be not so that.
It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, except we know it. *Villoison.*

EXCEPTING. *preposit.* [from *except.* See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without control and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden.*

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, excepting the royal family, they get but little by it. *Gallier.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.
When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no exception at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *South.*

Let the money be raised on land, with an exception to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addison.*

2. It should have from before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to*.

Pleas, in exception to all general rules,
Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted, or specified in exception.
Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for exceptions. *Swift.*

Who first taught souls enlav'd, and realms un-done,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud exception to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil; with *against* or *to*.

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just exceptions against the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker.*

He may have exceptions peremptory against the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause. *Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what exceptions they can have against our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with *to*.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,
Let he should take exceptions to my love. *Shak.*

6. Sometimes with *at*.

He first took exception at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. Sometimes with *against*.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Shakespeare.*

8. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb *take*.

He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception* to the place of their burial, being too bare for them that were king's children. *Bacon.*

EXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Adelphon.*

EXCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so suspicious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes of society. *South.*

EXCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms; as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts.*

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. Not in use.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness, Perpetual to be gods! I do proclaim One honest man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

EXCEPTOR. *n. f.* [from *except*.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *Burmet.*

TO EXCERN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and to maketh the parts assimilate. *Bacon.*

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *exceptions*. *Kiligh.*

EXCESS. *n. f.* [*excessus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *excess* but error: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess*, caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust dieted man, That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;

So distribution shall undo *excess*, And each man have enough. *Shakespeare.*

The several rays in that white light retain their colorick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him on, And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shaksp.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and forfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Dupr.*

4. Violence of passion.

5. Transgression of due limits.

A popular way, by forcing kings to give More than was fit for objects to receive, Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess* Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCESSIVE. *adj.* [*excessif*, French; from *excess*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If the panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not *excessive* toward any. *Eccles.*
The people's property it is, by *excessive* favour to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity. *Harward.*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *excessive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Adelphon.*

TO EXCHANGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first suits. *Ezekiel.*
Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me noble Hamlet; Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee, Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare.*

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness, So may the guilt of all my broken vows, My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Roscoe.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and effected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Camden.*

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange with* thine abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with *exchange* of harms; Much blood the munificers lost, and they their aims. *Haller.*

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another. *Adelphon.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange* From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakespeare.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilled in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If none appear to prove upon thy person Thy heinous, mantell'd and many treasons, There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart. —There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Spend all I have, only give me to much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakespeare.*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you seek, I will my own resign: O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you, was a wife *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the senosis, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is strange, While his fair business is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

EXCHANGER. *n. f.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises exchange.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHEAT. *n. f.* See **ESCHEAT.**

He by my ruins thinks to make them great: To make one great by others loss, is bad *excheat*. *Spenser.*

EXCHEATOR. *n. f.* See **ESCHEATOR.**

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheater*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew.*

EXCHEQUER. *n. f.* [*eschecquir*, Norman French; *schaccarium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakespeare.*

Your treasures Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer's* empty. *Denham's Sephy.*

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at least the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCISE. *n. f.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon

levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an excise for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleveland.*

Excise,
With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like cassawar the feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
By farm'd excise. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TO EXCISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In south-sea days, not happier when formis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now excis'd. *Pope.*

EXCISEMAN. *n. f.* [excise and man.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCISION. *n. f.* [exciso, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of excision. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for excision. *Atterbury.*

EXCITATION. *n. f.* [from excito, to excite, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and solicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh excitation of them to other occasions. *Watts' Logick.*

TO EXCITE. *v. a.* [excito, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more excited to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirteus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser's Ireland.*

That kind of poetry which excites to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from excite.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

EXCITER. *n. f.* [from excite.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their excitors. *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand exciter of industry. *Decay of Piety.*

TO EXCLAIM. *v. n.* [exclamo, Lat.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it preface the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to exclaim on you. *Shakf.*

Those who exclaim against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedication of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

The most insupportable of tyrants exclaim against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Esjra.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
That thus you do exclaim you'll go with him?
Shakespeare.

EXCLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your exclams,
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shaksp.*

EXCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from exclaim.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this exclaimers, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMATION. *n. f.* [exclamatio, Lat.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with exclamations against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shaksp.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathological sentence.

O Mufidorus! Mufidorus! but what serve exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAMATORY. *adj.* [from exclaim.]

1. Praetising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

TO EXCLUDE. *v. a.* [excludo, Lat.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude the incroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Sore I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms. *Dryden.*

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby exclude all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not exclude one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them exclude any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion such persons likelest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws

Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because the lives at ease. *Dryd.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not exclude. *Hooker.*

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith excluding but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prurpion, antides their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXCLUSION. *n. f.* [from exclude.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the exclusion of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire exclusion of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Addison.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Britagne, with an exception and exclusion that he should not marry her himself? *Bacon's Henry vii.*

5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclusion? *Ray on the Creation.*

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and lixiviated ferosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the exclusions of the belly. *Brown.*

EXCLUSIVE. *adj.* [from exclude.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstack find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, exclusive of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to inclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the dross, exclusive or inclusive, with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from exclusive.]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of*.

It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inexistient elementary ingredients; much less what primordial and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Boyle.*

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, exclusively: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Atlyffe's Paragon.*

TO EXCOEL. *v. a.* [excoelus, Lat.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, excoel'd by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO EXCOGITATE. *v. a.* [excogito, Lat.]

To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly excogitated more accurate? *More.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hall's Orig. of Mankind.*

We shall find them to be little else than exco-

gitated and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves.

Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

EXCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and cast for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*; And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt From his allegiance to an heretic. *Shaksp.*

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, bath the doctrine of meekness any false for me then. *Hammon's Pract. Gatech.*

The office is performed by the parish-priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCOMMUNICATIO. *n. f.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunicatio*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hooker.*

To EXCORIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hyperlaecosis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wifeman.*

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbutnot.*

EXCORIATIO. *n. f.* [from *excoriate*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

The pituite secreted in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Hewel.*

EXCORTICATION. *n. f.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT. *n. f.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useles, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Their fordid avarice rakes

In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.*

Faree, in itself, is of a nasty scent; But the gain smells not of the *excrement*. *Dryd.*

You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*. *Bentley.*

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible. *Arbutnot.*

EXCREMENTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; con-

sisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useles to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their talk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbutnot.*

EXCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [*excreresco*, Latin.]

EXCRESCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrecence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrecencies* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison on the War.*

They are the *excrecencies* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excrecencies* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by fœta insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRESCENT. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Latin.]

That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrecent* parts Of all, our vices have created arts:

Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRETION. *n. f.* [*excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal subtilance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called *excrement*. *Quincy.*

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard faeces, loss of appetite, and lividial urine. *Arbutnot.*

2. The thing excreted.

The moss from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRETIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.]

Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excrening and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY. *n. f.* The instrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate*.]

Liable to torment. *Ditt.*

To EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman's Olyfsey.*

Leave them as long as they keep their hardness and unrepentent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley.*

EXCUBATIO. *n. f.* [*excubatio*, Latin.]

The act of watching all night. *Ditt.*

To EXCULPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expence of the most revered characters. *Clarissa.*

To EXCUR. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. Not used.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopœcia; the cause, a transfluxion of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursion*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whose early voice you taught to sing, Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;

Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise, But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The crises of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbutnot on Air.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, 'till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Boyle.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Asterbury.*

EXCURSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.]

Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why to far *excursive*, when at hand Fair-handed Spring unboloms every grace. *Thomson.*

EXCUSABLE. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his ton far more *excusable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh.*

Not only that;

That were *excusable*, that and thousands more Of semblable import. *Shakspere.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are commanders. *Hewel.*

Before the gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

EXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *excusable*.]

Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSATION. *n. f.* [from *excuse*.] Ex-

cuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon.*

Goodness to be admired, that it refused not his argument in the punishment of his *excusatio*. *Brown.*

EXCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCUSSE. *v. a.* [*excusso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;

He acts the third crime that defends the first. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; to remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused. *Luke.*

Laod attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been excused from it. *Clarendon*

3. To remit; not to exact: as, to excuse a forfeiture.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, excuse their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, who'er thou art, excuse the force These men have us'd; and O befriend our cause! *Addison.*

Excuse some courtly frains;

No wittier page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we excuse ourselves unto you? *2 Corinthians.*

7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare.

Accusing or else excusing one another. *Rom.*

EXCUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *excuse*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my excuse to you. *Sidney.*

Begone, I will not hear thy vain excuse; But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakspeare.*

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no excuse, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some excuse or other for referring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

Heaven put it in my mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading so wisely in excuse of it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce; For rich ill poets are without excuse. *Resonance.* Nothing but love this patience could produce; And I allow your rage that kind excuse. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

EXCUSELESS. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

The voluntary enslaving myself is excuseless. *Drey of Putey.*

EXCUSER. *n. f.* [from *excuse*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his excusers endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

TO EXCUSSE. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first excus'd. *Aylly's.*

EXCUSSION. *n. f.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.

If upon an excussion there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Aylly's Paragon.*

EXECRABLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.]

Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it execrable pride and presumption. *Hooker.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the founder parts of the visible church most execrable. *Hooker.*

Give sentence on this execrable wretch, That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shakspeare.*

When execrable Troy in ashes lay, Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden.*

EXECRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable*.]

Curf'dly; abominably.

'Tis fustian all, 'tis execrably bad; But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryd.*

TO EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.]

To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested. *Temple.*

EXECRATION. *n. f.* [from *execrate*.]

Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you, And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps! — Cease, gentle queen, these execrations. *Shakf.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks Shall be the execration. *Milton.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. *Stillingfleet.*

TO EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.]

To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an execution, the liver might not only be excised, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXECUTION. *n. f.* [from *exec.*] The act of cutting out. See EXECUTE.

TO EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment. *Exodus.*

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should execute, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and execute those which God hath delivered. *Hooker.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost executes itself. *Swift.*

Abalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it executed too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Fitzoborn was executed under him, or descended into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Sponser.*

Sir William Breningham was executed for treason. *Davies.*

O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute, Could'st thou but judge as well as execute, How often wou'd'st thou change the felon's doom. And thus some stern chief justice in his room! *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Falstolf wounds my peace, Whom with my bare fists I would execute, If I now had him. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

TO EXECUTE. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Hayward.*

EXECUTER. *n. f.* [from *execute*.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress

Weeps when she sees me work, and says such balancs

Had ne'er like executor. *Shakspeare's Tempst.* Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial executors of poetick justice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's chuse executors and talk of wills; And yet not so; for what can we bequeath! *Shakspeare.*

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Difused.

The fid'cy'd justice with his fury hum, D. livers o'er to executors pale

The lazy yawning drone. *Shakspeare.*

EXECUTERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *executer*.]

The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For signing for testaments and executerships it is worte, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service. *Bacon.*

EXECUTION. *n. f.* [from *execute*.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the execution, there is no feecery comparable to celerity. *Bacon.*

I wish no better

Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it in execution. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it,

The execution of it shall make known. *Shaksp.*

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. *Dryden.*

2. The last act of the law in civil causes,

by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in execution for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarend.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.

—As wretches have o'er night,

That wait for execution in the morn. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen,

When, after execution, judgment hath

Repented o'er his doom. *Shakspeare.*

Laws support those crimes they check before,

And executions now affright no more. *Creech.*

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,

Which smok'd with bloody execution,

Car'd out his passage. *Shakspeare.*

The execution had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility. *Hayw.*

5. It is used with the verb *do*.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do execution both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

Ships of such height and strength, that vessels could do no execution upon them. *Arbuth.*

EXECUTIONER. *n. f.* [from *execution*.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes: in this sense *executer* is now more used.

It is a comfort to the executioners of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. *Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them executioners of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the executioner of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the executioner that should put to death Mufidous. *Sidney.*

The deluge was not sent only as an *execution* to mankind, but its prime end was to reform the earth. *Hutchinson.*

3. He that kills; he that murders.
Is not the cause of the time's deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*
I would not be thy executioner:
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.
All along
The walls, admirable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell executioners of foul intents. *Grayson.*

EXECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute*.]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agil, strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the souls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.
The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXECUTRIX. *n. f.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

EXEGESIS. *n. f.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικός.] Explanatory; expolitory.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read. *Halker.*

EXEMPLAR. *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a butleyeorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariseth, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take their fix, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them patiently kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand *exemplar* hypocrisy did before. *South.*

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

EXEMPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary*.]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.
She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Hewel.*

2. In such a manner as may warn others.
Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice. *Haberwill.*

If he had that the commons house, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within due limits. *Chamblon.*

EXEMPLARINESS. *n. f.* [from *exemplary*.]
State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. *Tillotson.*

EXEMPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.*

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.
Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and then gods abhain'd,
From this abyss of *exemplary* vice
Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general disguise and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is in imitation, or rather an *exemplification*, of the malice of the devil. *South.*

TO EXEMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar*.]
1. To illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greater part of the christian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Speelman.*

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To transcribe; to copy; in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.

TO EXEMPLUMPT. *v. a.* [exemptus, Latin.]
To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear:
Things done without example, in the issue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakespeare.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other soldiers. *Kneller.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXEMPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.
Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakespeare.*

An abbot cannot, without the consent of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was *exempted*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Not subject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit to resolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *Ben Jonson.*

No man, not even the most powerful among the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.*

The god contains the Greek to roam
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Clear; not included.
His dreadful impression bear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee's Ode.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.
Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st thou not attained,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shakespeare.*

EXEMPTION. *n. f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbutnot.*
EXEMPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that may be taken from another.

If the motions were loose or *exemptions* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *Mare.*

TO EXENTERATE. *v. a.* [exentero, Lat.]
To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that ferous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or distils them. *Brown.*

EXENTERATION. *n. f.* [exenteratio, Lat.]
The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

Belonus not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

EXEQUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequia*, Latin.]
Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

EXEQUIES. *n. f.* without a singular. [exequia, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakespeare.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden.*

EXERCENT. *adj.* [exercens, Lat.] Practising; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercens* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe.*

EXERCISE. *n. f.* [exercitium, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.
Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both; but it much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The wife for cure on *exercise* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The purest *exercise* of health,
The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson.*

2. Something done for amusement.

A watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all his labors rather as an *exercise* than as a labour. *Bacon.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and gentleness.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well-ditch lined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney.*

The Jews apply themselves more universally to their *exercise* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The receipt of spiritual regimen over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there

being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their matter to St. Germain's, the publick exercise of their religion. *Ashbon on Italy.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an exercise of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the exercise of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the exercise of saints; the trial of their fortitude Making them each his own deliverer, And victor over all That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton.*

9. Act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

Good fir John,
I'm in your debt for your last exercise;
Come the next sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakespeare.*

To EXERCISE. v. a. [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment. This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train to use by any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth; it was their own language they were instructed and exercised in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and exercised, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, exercis'd in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sins of man, to be exercised therewith. *Eccles.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise; Virtue to know, and know, to exercise. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. *Matthew.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governours had a right to exercise over them. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw Young soldiers at their exercisings grow. *Dryden.*

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square to exercise their arms. *Audif.*

To EXERCISE. v. n. To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the great frequently exercised at it. *Broomer.*

EXERCISER. n. f. [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise. *Dict.*

EXERCITATION. n. f. [*exercitatio*, Lat.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *fadore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporeal exertations. *Brown.*

2. Practice; use.

By frequent exertations we form them within us. *Felton.*

To EXERT. v. a. [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with arduous and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may exert them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my exerted soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
Till occasion but exerted that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds, before the gems exert
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight
Exert their heads from underneath the mists,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass,
And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly place. *Dryden.*

EXERTION. n. f. [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION. n. f. [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown.*

EXESTUATION. n. f. [*exestuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Salt-petre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exertations of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFOLIATE. v. n. [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone exfoliating from the edges. *Wise-man's Surgery.*

EXFOLIATION. n. f. [from *exfoliate*.]

The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incarnate it. *Wise-man.*

EXFOLIATIVE. adj. [from *exfoliate*.]

That has power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder exfoliatives, till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wise-man's Surg.*

EXHA'LE. adj. [from *exhale*.] That may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spiritous and exhalable parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaſter is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALATION. n. f. [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its natural cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, condensed, by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A sabrick huge
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of exhalations within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burnet.*

The growing tow'rs like exhalations rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHALE. v. a. [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

You light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun exhales,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shaksp.*

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been exhaled. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity?
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakespeare.

EXHA'LEMENT. n. f. [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal exhalement, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

To EXHAUST. v. a.

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less exhausted. *Bacon.*

Spermatick matter of a virtuous fort-abounds in the blood, exhausts it of its best spirits, and deprives the flower of it to the seminal vessels. *Wise-man's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures; they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cheerish'd with softer earth;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

EXHAUSTION. n. f. [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHAUSTLESS. adj. [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everdaring stores
Brought from the sun's exhaustless golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm.*

To EXHIBIT. v. a. [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street. *Shakspeare.*

He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHIBITER. n. f. [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' exhibitors against us. *Shakf.*

EXHIBITION. n. f. [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanic works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspeare.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me. *Shakf.*
All was assigned to the army and garrisons there,
and he received only a pension or exhibition out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition. *Shakf.*

EXHIBITIVE. adj. [from *exhibit.*] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously exhibitivè or representativè, according to various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

TO EXHILARATE. v. a. [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and exhilarate the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours bland
About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let them thank
Good nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds with
The golden mean confin'd. *Philips.*

EXHILARATION. n. f. [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gayety.

2. The state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*

TO EXHORT. v. a. [*exhortor*, Latin.]

To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. *Theff.*

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

Dehquing or exhorting glorious war. *Milton.*

EXHORTATION. n. f. [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are secure that no form shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for exhortations to charity. *Asterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll lend my exhortation after dinner. *Shakf.*

EXHORTATORY. adj. [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. n. f. [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

TO EXICCATE. v. a. [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCATION. n. f. [from *exsiccate.*] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and exiccation of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. adj. [from *exsiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE. } n. f. [This word is probably only a corruption of exigents, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and funn, according to the exigence of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of these several charities are. *Atterb.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the exigencies of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other exigencies address and dexterity. *Broome.*

Now in such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. n. f. [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an exigent I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this exigent. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. *Shakspeare* uses it for any extremity. *Hanner.*

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose waiting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent. *Shakf.*

EXIGUITY. n. f. [*exiguitas*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The exiguity and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIGUOUS. adj. [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not used.

Their subtle parts and exiguous dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. *Hartley.*

EXILE. n. f. [*exilium*, Latin.] It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would newray what life
We've led since thy exile. *Shakspeare.*

Welcome is exile, welcome were my death. *Shakspeare.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, slaying, pent to hunger,
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person banished.

O must the wretched exiles ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryd.*

Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope.*

EXILE. adj. [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the exile heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Baern.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO EXILE. v. a. [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though *Dryden* has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our exil'd friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakf.*

Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity exil'd your highness' land. *Shakf.*

For that offence,
Immediately we do exile him hence. *Shakspeare.*

They, fettered with the bonds of a long night,
lay there exiled from the eternal Providence. *Wisdom.*

His brutal manners from his breast exil'd,
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fill'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I sing, who fort'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and exil'd. *Dryden.*

EXILEMENT. n. f. [from *exile.*] Banishment.

Fitzoborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Wotton.*

EXILITION. n. f. [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt, will not take fire with noise or exilition; and powder which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXILITY. n. f. [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies called ephemera, live but a day: the cause is the exility of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bacon.*

For exility of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as leteeth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but exility; for all degrees of subtility are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

EXIMIOUS. adj. [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

EXINATION. n. f. [*exinatio*, Latin.] Privation; loss.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his examination. *Decay of Power.*

TO EXIST. v. n. [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist de novo*, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity.

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature.

One year is past, a different scene! No farther mention of the dean: Who now, alas, no more is mit Than it he never did *exist*.

EXISTENCE. } *n. f.* [*existentia*, low Lat.]
EXISTENCY. } State of being; actual possession of being.

Nor is only the *existence* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof.

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states or manner of *existence*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it.

The soul, flourish'd in her *existence*, foules At the dawn dagger, and denies its point.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also.

EXISTENT. *adj.* [from *exist*.] Having being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whatever sign the sun possid, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*.

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*.

EXISTIMATION. *n. f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]

- Opinion.
- Esteem.

EXIT. *n. f.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.

2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players: They have their *exits* and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts.

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life.

Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*.

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where.

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers.

EXITIAL. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] De-
EXITIOUS. } structive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not in use.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthracis, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential.

EXODUS. } *n. f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure;
EXODY. } journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody* at Katt.

EXOLETE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use.

To **EXOLVE.** *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay.

EXOLUTION. *n. f.* [*exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days.

EXOMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*ἔξ and ὄμφαλος*.] A navel rupture.

To **EXONERATE.** *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburden; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumsyrted, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the laceratory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus.

EXONERATION. *n. f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburdening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*.

EXOPTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Desirable; to be fought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXORBITANCE. } *n. f.* [from *exorbitant*.]
EXORBITANCY. }

1. The act of going out of the tracks prescribed.

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

I see some of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*.

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.

3. Boundless depravity.

They not still, Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill.

EXORBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track.

2. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions;

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe.

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for.

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.

To **EXORBITATE.** *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and some-

times have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.

To **EXORCISE.** *v. a.* [*ἔξορκίζω*.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.

2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fix's, that through the wealthy regions run, Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls, And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.

EXORCISER. *n. f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *n. f.* [*ἔξορκισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcism*?

Synptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcismus*.

EXORCIST. *n. f.* [*ἔξορκιστής*.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits.

2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly. Soul of Rome!

Thou, like an *exorcist*, had conjur'd up My mortified spirit.

Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes? Is't real that I see?

EXORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Nor will I thee detain With poets fictions, nor oppress thine ear With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here.

I have been distast'd at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*.

EXORNATION. *n. f.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease.

Hyperbolic *exornations* and elegancies many much affect.

EXOSSATED. *adj.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones.

EXOSTOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἔξ and ὄσσεια*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases.

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *ossu*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exossious* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion.

EXOTICK. *adj.* [*ἔξωτικὸς*.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestic.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, wherof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations.

Continue flesh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them.

EXOTICK. *n. f.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots,

plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison's Guard.*

To **EXPA'ND.** *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchuran to propagate and *expand* itself. *Howel.*

Bellerophon's horse named of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings *expand*'d, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbutnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time the name *Expanded* flies and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPA'NSE. *n. f.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound

Of waters issue from a cave, and spread into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd, Pure as th' *expans*e of heav'n. *Milton.*

Bright as th' ethereal glaws the green *expans*e. *Savage.*

On the smooth *expans*e of crystal lakes, The sinking stone at first a circle makes; The trembling surface, by the motion stir'd, Spreads in a second circle, then a third; Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance, Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *expandible*.]

Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expandibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

EXPANSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expansus*, Lat.]

Capable to be extended; capable to spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expandible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPANSION. *n. f.* [from *expand*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grev.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world; it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes incursions into that incomprehensible infinite. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight, Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

EXPANSIVE. *adj.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastic or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses. *Robinson on the Creation.*

Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

To **EXPA'TIATE.** *v. n.* [*expatio*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addison's Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes, Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies; Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam, Survey the region, and confests her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man; A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground, And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence; Daicier *expatiates* upon this custom. *Brome.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden.*

To **EXPECT.** *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We *expected*

Immediate dissolution. *Milton.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital braise *Expect* with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad *Expect* to hear, supernal grace contending With sinfulness of man. *Milton.*

Eve, now *expect* great tidings. *Milton.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards, By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect* Their motion. *Milton.*

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To **EXPECT.** *v. n.* To wait; to stay.

Elihu had *expected* till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPECTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect*.] To

be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown.*

EXPECTANCE. } *n. f.* [from *expect*.]

EXPECTANCY. } *n. f.* [from *expect*.]

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy* Of more arrival. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Satyrs leave your petulance, Or else rail upon the moon, Your *expectance* is too soon; For before the second cock

Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben Jonson.*

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But sy, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray! *Expectance* calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides, What further you will do. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

O! what a noble mind is here o'erthrown! The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shaksp.*

EXPECTANT. *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.

Her majesty has offered concessions in order to remove *expectants* raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPECTANT. *n. f.* [from *expect*.] One

who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour, My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation, except those who had employments, or were *expectants*. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTATION. *n. f.* [*expectatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees

Should have borne men, and *expectation* faint'd Longing for what it had not. *Shakspeare.*

The rest,

That are within the note of *expectation*, Already are i'th' court. *Shakspeare's Measure.*

'Tis *expectation* makes a blessing dear. *Congreve.*

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Psalms.*

4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,

What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain, Why our great *expectation* should be call'd The seed of woman. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, horn so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*

You first came home From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*; Pleased with your growing virtue I receiv'd you. *Orwell.*

EXPECTER. *n. f.* [from *expect*.]

1. One who has hopes of something.

These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shakspeare.*

To **EXPECTORATE.** *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorate*d by a cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorate*d by coughing. *Arbutnot.*

EXPECTORATION. *n. f.* [from *expectorate*.]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath.

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurisy and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration*. *Arbutnot.*

EXPECTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate*.]

Having the quality of promoting *expectoration*.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Expectations.*

EXPEDIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *expedient*.]

EXPEDENCY. } *n. f.* [from *expedient*.]

1. Fitness; propriety; suitability to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could never have been universally

practised, had not right reason dictated the high expediency and great use of such practices. *South.*
 2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.
 Let me hear
 What yesternight our council did decree,
 In forwarding this dear expedience. *Shakspeare.*
 3. It is also used by *Shakspeare* for expedition; haste; dispatch.

I shall break
 The cause of our expedience to the queen,
 And get her leave to part. *Shakspeare.*
 Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
 Are making hither with all due expedience. *Shakspeare's Rich. 11.*

EXPEDIENT. *adj.* [*expediti*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.
 All things are not expedient: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally expedient. *Hooker.*
 When men live as if there were no God, it becomes expedient for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, quick; expeditious.
 The adverse winds
 Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
 To land his legions all as soon as I:
 His marches are expedient to this town. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDIENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.
 God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.
 Th' expedient pleas'd, where neither lost his right;
 Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new expedient to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward*

EXPEDIENTLY. *adv.* [from expedient.]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.
 2. Hastily; quickly. Not used.
 Let my officers of such a nature
 Make an extent upon his house and lands:
 Do this expediently, and turn him going. *Shakspeare.*

TO EXPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.
 By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
 To expedite your glorious march. *Milton.*
 2. To hasten; to quicken.
 An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would expedite the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*
 3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.
 Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.
 Wholesome advice, and expedite execution in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sanctus.*
 2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and expedite enough, that many come to the knowledge of it, and to be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.
 The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for light armed in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with expedite forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXPEDITELY. *adv.* [from expedite.] With quickness; readily; hastily.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more expedite for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDITION. *n. f.* [from expedite.]

1. Haste; speed; activity.
 Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy expedition wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*
 Ev'n with the speediest expedition
 I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakspeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.
 Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
 Come down upon us with a mighty power,
 Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDITIOUS. *adj.* [from expedite.]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an expeditious march.
 2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an expeditious runner.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from expeditious.]

Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

TO EXPEL. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.
 The Lord your God shall expel them from before you, and drive them from out of your fight. *Jes.*
 I may know the let why gentle peace
 Should not expel these inconveniences. *Shakspeare.*
 Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to expel by consent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The virgin huntress was not slow
 T' expel the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryden.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
 And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
 Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryden.*

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not pour fellowship expel,
 Myself would offer you t' accompany,
 In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. *Hub. Ta.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.
 Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
 And threw her sun expelling mask away,
 The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
 And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakspeare.*
 Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe
 Would patch a wall, expel the winter's flaw! *Shakspeare*

EXPELLER. *n. f.* [from expel.] One that expels or drives away.

TO EXPEND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,
 I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakspeare.*
 The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to expend such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Huyward.*
 The publick burthens, though they may be a good reason for our not expending so much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPENSE. *n. f.* [*expensum*, Lat.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast expense,
 That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
 Which simple poverty first made. *Ben Jonson.*

A feast prepar'd with riotous expense,
 Much cost, more care, and most magnificence. *Dryden.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the the necessities and expenses of each climate. *Woodward.*

I can see no reason by which we are obliged to make those prodigious expenses. *Swift.*

EXPENSEFUL. *adj.* [expense and full.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more expensive than windows, or more ruinous. *Watson.*

EXPENSELESS. *adj.* [from expense.] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and expenseless means only. *Milton.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
 Is all expenseless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

EXPENSIVE. *adj.* [from expense.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.
 Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, expensive dress, an expensive journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.
 This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPENSIVELY. *adv.* [from expensive.]

With great expense; at great charge.
 I never knew him live so great and expensively as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from expensive.]

1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.
 2. Costliness.
 Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arb.*

EXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*experientia*, Lat.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.
 Hereof experience hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
 Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
 'Till warn'd, or by experience taught, she learn,
 That not to know at large of things remote
 From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
 That which before us lies in daily life,
 Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume
 Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
 And renders us in things that most concern
 Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.
 Boys immature in knowledge,
 Pawn their experience to their present pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
 Whom age and long experience render wise. *Pope.*

TO EXPERIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.
 2. To know by practice.
 He through the armed files
 Darts his experient' leve. *Milton.*

EXPERIENCED. *participial adj.* [from experience.]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are experienced in them. *Locke.*

2. Wife by long practice.

To him *experient'd* Nestor thus rejoin'd,
O friend! what sorrows do'st thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPERIENCER. *n. f.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious *experienter* did affirm, that the likenesses of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERIMENT. *n. f.* [experimentum, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wife, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hosker.*

It is good also not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad experiment I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find. *Milton.*

'Till his fall man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it reitid in the notion without the smart of the experiment. *South's Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called experiment. *Watts on the Mind.*

To EXPERIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to search out by trial.

Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrified flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

EXPERIMENTAL. *adj.* [from experiment.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant,
The tenor of my book. *Shakespeare.*

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

These are so far from being subservient to athletes in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from experimental.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations. *Evelyn.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers' Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTER. *n. f.* [from experiment.]

One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morfennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERT. *adj.* [expertus, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some expert officers. *Shakespeare.*
Again fair Alma fits herself,
Oh Florimel's expert breast;
When she the rising sigh constrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' *Æmilian* square,
Can imitate in brats the nail, and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' expels the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or expert in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by *Pope* with *of* before the object of skill, generally with *in*.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EXPERTLY. *adv.* [from expert.] In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPERTNESS. *n. f.* [from expert.] Skill; Readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war. *Shakespeare.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knelles' History.*

EXPIABLE. *adj.* [from expiate.] Capable to be expiated, or atoned.

To EXPIATE. *v. a.* [expio, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unprofitableness by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [from expiate.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove, Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement, as christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

EXPIATORY. *adj.* [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hosker.*

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [expilatio, Latin.]

Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRATION. *n. f.* [from expire.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transiency and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To EXPIRE. *v. a.* [expiro, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expire*d forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obsolete.

When as time flying with wings swift,
*Expire*d had the term that these two javels
Should tender up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubberd's Tale.*

To EXPIRE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stop'd, it suddenly dies. *Walton.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fail; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
As there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good mens
lives

Expire before the flowers in their eaps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*;
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryd.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shakspeare.

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may explain it away. *Lyly's Purgon.*

You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

Some explained the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'NABLE. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown.*

EXPLA'INER. *n. f.* [from *explain*.] Expounder; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *n. f.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ explanatory notes. *Swift.*

EXPLETIVE. *n. f.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Of the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future tenses may *explode* *and* and *does*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabric of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EXPLICATIO. *n. f.* [from *explicare*.]

1. The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon; many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

E'XPPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject; as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts' Logick.*

EXPLICATOR. *n. f.* [from *explicare*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of confuting by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

EXPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querculous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposal; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence,
Unseen amid' the throng. *Milton.*

This was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* his, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roscom.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *n. f.* [from *explode*.] A hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT. *n. f.* [*expletum*, Latin, *res expleta*.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'it thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a close *exploit* of death?

Shakspeare's Richard III.
Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no *exploit* have done.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.
How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insalting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and fully all your wars!
Addison's Cato.

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Not used.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explore* their way. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *explorate*.] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* seals should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verities. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles to many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *n. f.* [from *explorate*.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate*.] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Milt.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds *explore*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore*;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mexican star. *Pope.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *exploro*.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION. *n. f.* [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an aëolipile: the sulphur also being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton.*

With *explosion* vast,
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *explode*.] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woolston.*

EXPONENT. *n. f.* [from *expono*, Lat.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

TO EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.]

To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbutnot.*

EXPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPORTER. *n. f.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Latin; *exposer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take physick, Pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show Heaven just. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Who here

Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
For most to stand against the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To pass the ripper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryd.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of buy'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom *exposes*.
Dryden's Virgil.

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden.*

Tully has justly *expos'd* a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison's Spectator.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*,
Now one in verse makes many more in prose.

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *expos'd* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleas'd to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as for my pleasure,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison.*

EXPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *exposo*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbutnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbutnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation. [from *expono*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakespeare.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shakespeare.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mouth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his ties. *Shaksp.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consistent unto the authority of *expositors*.

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Scholastic, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*exposulo*, Latin.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakespeare.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Durst I *expostulate* with providence, I then might ask. *Corson.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULATION. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulation: end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face? *Waller.*

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerably in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXPOSTULATOR. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing *expostulation*.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *exposo*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakespeare.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts it th' way before thee. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets *Therites*
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard soever sounded in with danger. *Shak.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

TO EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to show the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech, concerning our Lord's ascension, may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shakespeare.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. *Luke.*

Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Rohault.*

2. To examine; to lay open; a latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Ulibrae.*

EXPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *expono*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was

And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws. *Tristram.*

TO EXPRESS. *v. a.* [*expresso*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.
So kids and whelps their fires and dams *express*,
And for the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden*.
Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,
The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm. *Dryden*.
 2. To represent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, sculpture, painting.
Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitus*.
 3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.
Let's than half we find *express*,
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton*.
Though they have learned those sounds, yet
there are no determined ideas laid up in their
minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by
them. *Locke*.
In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that
resemble them, whereby we can set them down:
we have nothing but words to *express* them by.
Locke.
True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *express'd*.
Pope.
Others for language all their care *express*,
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope*.
To shed tears, among the ancients, when they
should *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy,
was esteem'd a prophanation. *Broome*.
 4. To show or make known in any manner.
No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and shape of harmony *express*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately leis. *Prior*.
 5. To utter; to declare: with the reciprocal pronoun.
Mr. Philips did *express himself* with much in-
dignation against me one evening. *Pope*.
 6. To denote; to designate.
Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by
their names. *Numbers*.
 7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.
Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits
out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape, and
the apple. *Bacon*.
 8. To extort by violence, or elicit by art: a latinism.
Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits
thee. *Ben Jonson*.
Art did *express*
A quintessence even from nothingness
From dull privatives and lean emptiness. *Donne*.
- EXPRESS. ad.** [from the verb.]
1. Copied; resembling; exactly alike.
Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton*.
 2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.
There hath been some doubt whether containing
in scripture do import *express* setting down in plain
terms; or else comprehending in such sort, that
by reason we may from thence conclude all things
which are necessary. *Hooker*.
There is not any positive law of men, whether
general or particular, received by formal *express*
consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation;
but the same may be taken away, if occasion
serves. *Hooker*.
All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heav'n's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes.
Ben Jonson.
 3. Clear; not dubious. This seems to be
no proper use.
I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled
judgment and affection, in things of the greatest
moment. *Mare's Divine Dialogues*.

- As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be
never to *express* against all sorts of prayers and
invocations, they hold only of such a sort of
prayer. *Stillingfleet*.
- Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opi-
nion, or action, we may receive it as of divine
authority. *Locke*.
4. On purpose; for a particular end.
They who are not induced to believe and live
as they ought, by those discoveries which God
hath made in scripture, would stand out against
any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messen-
ger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury*.
- EXPRESS. n. f.** [from the adjective.]
1. A messenger sent on purpose.
The king sent an *express* immediately to the
marquis, with all the particular informations.
Clarendon.
As if *expresses* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome.
Dryden's Juvenal.
Upon the first moment I was discovered, the
emperor had early notice of it by an *express*.
Gulliver's Travels.
 2. A message sent.
I am content my heart should be discovered to
the world, without any of those popular captations
which some men use in their speeches and *ex-
presses*. *King Charles*.
 3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.
They do not only contradict the general design
and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass
against all logic and common sense. *Norris*.
- EXPRESSIBLE. adj.** [from *express*.]
1. That may be uttered or declared.
They had not only a memory and tradition of
it in general, but even of several particular acci-
dents of it likewise, which they handed down-
wards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the
greatest terror *expressible*. *Woodward*.
 2. That may be drawn by squeezing or
expression.
- EXPRESSIVE. n. f.** [from *express*.]
1. The act or power of representing any
thing.
There is nothing comparable to the variety of
instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man
alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable
to the excellency of his soul, for the communi-
cation of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech*.
 2. The form or mode of language in which
any thoughts are uttered.
But ill *expression* sometimes give allay
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.
Buckingham.
The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader,
brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own
infidelity in very strong *expressions*. *Broome*.
 3. A phrase; a mode of speech.
 4. The act of squeezing or forcing out
any thing by a press.
Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot
make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink
by mixture of water. *Bacon*.
The juices of the leaves are obtained by *ex-
pression*: from this juice proceeds the taste.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
- EXPRESSIVE. adj.** [from *express*.] Hav-
ing the power of utterance or represen-
tation. With *of* before the thing *ex-
pressed*.
Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to
live! *Tickel*.
And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a
flow'r,
Th' *expressive* emblem of their sister pow'r.
Pope.
A visible and exemplary obedience to God's
laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of

- the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes
others to glorify him by the same observances.
Rogers.
- EXPRESSIVELY. adv.** [from *expressive*.]
In a clear and representative way.
- EXPRESSIVENESS. n. f.** [from *expressive*.]
The power of expression, or rep-
resentation by words.
The murrain has all the *expressiveness* that
words can give: it was here that Virgil strain'd
hard to outdo Lucretius. *Addison*.
- EXPRESSLY. adv.** [from *express*.] In di-
rect terms; plainly; not by implica-
tion; not generally;
It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall
sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every par-
ticular. *Hooker*.
Articles of belief, and things which all men
must do, to the end they may be saved, are
either *expressly* set down in scripture, or else
plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker*.
Who dare cross 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expressly*.
Shakspeare.
The beginning of the worship of images in
these western parts, was by the folly and super-
stition of the people, *expressly* against the will of
their own bishop. *Stillingfleet*.
This account I *expressly* give of them, when I
enter on the argument. *Atterbury*.
All the duties that the best political laws en-
join, as conducive to the quiet and order of so-
cial life, are *expressly* commanded by our reli-
gion. *Rogers*.
- EXPRESSURE. n. f.** [from *express*. Now
disused.]
1. Expression; utterance.
There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Shaksf*.
 2. The form; the likeness represented.
I will drop some obscure epistles of love,
wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner
of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead,
and complexion, he shall find himself personated.
Shakspeare.
 3. The mark; the impression.
And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compass in a ring:
Th' *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.
Shakspeare.
- TO EXPROBRATE. v. a.** [*exprobro*,
Lat.] To charge upon with reproach;
to impute only with blame; to upbraid.
To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the
providence of storks: now, if the bird had been
unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and
the *exprobration* not so proper. *Brown*.
- EXPROBATION. n. f.** [from *exprobrare*.]
Scornful charge; reproachful accusa-
tion; act of upbraiding.
The goodness we glory in, is to find out
somewhat whereby we may judge others to be
ungodly: each other's fault we observe as mat-
ter of *exprobration*, not of grief. *Hooker*.
The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's
thirst after money, poured gold into his mouth
after he was dead. *Abbot*.
It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting
exprobration; and to be miserable without com-
miseration, is the height of misery. *South*.
No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice: the military mould
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips*.
- TO EXPROPRIATE. v. a.** [*ex* and *pro-
prius*, Latin.] To make no longer
our own; to hold no longer as a prop-
erty. Not in use.
When you have resigned, or rather consigned,
your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby en-

truded him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To EXPUGN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. *n. f.* [from *expugn.*] Conquest; the act of taking by assault. The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish. *Sandys.*

To EXPULSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France, And not have title of an earldom there. *Shaksp.*
Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys. *Brown.*
Distys relates, that *Pelus* was *expuls'd* from his kingdom by *Acausus*. *Broome.*

EXPULSION. *n. f.* [from *expulse.*]
1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer, More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is, Of thy dear husband. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes, Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton.*

Others think it possible for to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till after the *expulsion* of *Tarquim*. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise after *Adam's expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise. *Raleigh.*

EXPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wiseinan's Surgery.*

EXPUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPUNGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*
Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandys.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress, Or learning's luxury, or idleness, Or tricks to fiew the stretch of human brain Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain; *Expunge* the whole, or lop th' excrecent parts Of all, our vices have created arts: Then see now little the remaining sum, Which serve the past, and must the times to come! *Pope.*

EXPURGATION. *n. f.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and urters, serve for *expurgation*. *Wiseinan's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Wife men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*

EXPURGATOR. *n. f.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*. *Lord Digby.*

EXPURGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their removals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Far-sought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and *Eve*, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgment, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Adlif.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *K. Charles.*

3. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scalf-skin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite.*] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by *Epenius*, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd, Returning rich with plunder from the field, If cups of silver or of gold be brought, With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought, To glorious trappings straight the plate he turn'd, And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good. *Adlifon on Italy.*

EXQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *exquisite.*]

Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisite*ness. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wiseinan.*

To EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EXSICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exsiccate.*] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown.*

EXSICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION. *n. f.* [*expuo*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSUCTION. *n. f.* [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power of sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

A sweating out; an exillation; an emission.

They seem'd to be made by an *exsudation*, or exillation of some petrying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

EXSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

Of volatility, the most degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakspeare*.] To whisper; to buzz in the ear: from the Italian verb *suffolar*.

Exchange me for a goat, When I shall turn the business of my soul To such *exsuffolate* and blown furnises. *Othello.*

To EXSUCIPATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.]

To rouse up; to stir up. *Ditt.*

EXTANCY. *n. f.* [from *extant.*]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called *periosteum*, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Roy.*

If a body have part of it *extant*, and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1003. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*extantius*. See EC-

EXTA'TICK. } *STACY.*]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extant* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous; in a state in which the soul seems to leave the body.

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round.

EXTEMPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Aleimus the Sophister hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the satisfying of publick ministers.

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*.

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporalis*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of showing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject.

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility.

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives.

EXTEMPORÉ. *adv.* [*extempore*, Lat.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring.

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how foolish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity?

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?

O, like a boy, pursue the carrion-crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and live't *extempore*?

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat.

EXTEMPORINESS. *n. f.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer.

To EXTEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out in any direction.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old sire, his helpless hand extend.

Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, and extends his hands.

2. To amplify: opposed to *contract*.

It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office.

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can ex-

tend his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not.

4. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge.

5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain?

You grant, at least she is *extended*,
Ergo the whole dispute is ended.

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione's *extend* the regal line.

7. To increase in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion:
Feed and regard him not.

The eyes of Tobit carrying in themselves some action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can *extend* their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies.

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous?

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him

10. To seize by course of law.

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands.

To EXTEND. *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee.

The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can easily *extend*.

EXTENDER. *n. f.* [from *extend*.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently.

EXTENDIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend*.]

1. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*.

2. That may be seized by law.

EXTENDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *extend*.]

Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *molendinae feminales* must keep the world from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals.

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *extensibilis*.]

The quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say?

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [*extensio*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleous being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward.

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry.

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensibilis*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *n. f.* [from *extensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach.

All is satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the ante-Pluvian earth.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of un-solid, inseparable, and immoveable parts.

EXTENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extension*.]

Long drawn out; having great extent.

You see into these *extensional* phantasms which I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wriggings up and down of pismires.

EXTENSIVE. *adj.* [*extensivus*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them.

2. That may be extended. Not used.

Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer.

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive*.]

Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aight.

EXTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensive*.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit.

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service.

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger.

EXTENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part.

Civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck.

EXTENT. *participle* from *extend*. Extended. Not used.

Both his hands most filthy seculent,
Above the water were an high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves inefficiently.

EXTENT. *n. f.* [*extentus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons.

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge *extent* sometimes.

- Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd th' extent of Asia. *Clover.*
3. Communication; distribution.
An emperor of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' extent,
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shaksf.*
4. Execution; seizure.
Let my officers
Make an extent upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shaksf. As you Like it.*

TO EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [extenuo, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.
His body behind his head becomes broad,
from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the tail. *Grew's Museum.*
2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.
To persist
In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakspeare.*
But fortune there extenuates the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryd.*

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.
Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can extenuate thee? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
4. To lessen in representation; to palliate: opposite to aggravate.
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am; nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakspeare.*
Upon his examination he denied little of that
where-with he was charged, nor endeavoured
much to excuse or extenuate his fault; so that,
not very wisely thinking to make his offence less
by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bacon.*

5. To make lean.
Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or extenuate my offence. *Milton.*
6. To make rare: opposed to dense.

The race of all things here is to extenuate and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

EXTENUATION. *n. f.* [from extenuate.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.
When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can alledge in extenuation of our punishment. *Atterbury.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay of the muscular flesh of the whole body.
A third sort of morasmus is an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey.*

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TO EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [extermino, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the exterminating lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*
Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were exterminated by Sandrocottus. *Airbuthnot on Coins.*
This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and exterminate rank atheism out of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXTERMINATION. *n. f.* [from exterminate.] Destruction; excision.
The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and extermination of people? *Bacon.*

EXTERMINATOR. *n. f.* [exterminator, Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

TO EXTERMINE. *v. a.* [extermino, Lat.] To exterminate; to destroy. Not used.
If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermind. *As you Like it.*

EXTERN. *adj.* [externus, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible.
When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.
When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the extern violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

EXTERNAL. *adj.* [externus, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without: opposite to internal.
We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*
Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other external accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces. *Woodward.*
2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.
Adam was then no less glorious in his externals: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul. *South.*
He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the external act of theft. *Stillington.*

EXTERNALLY. *adv.* [from external.]

- Outwardly.
The exterior ministry, externally and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

TO EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [extermino, Latin.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *n. f.* [from ex and stillo, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.
They seemed made by an exudation or extillation of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

TO EXTIMULATE. *v. a.* [extimulo, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending into the

bowels, extimulates and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXTIMULATION. *n. f.* [from extimulatio, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as, hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any extimulation. *Bacon.*

EXTINCT. *adj.* [extinctus, Latin.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.
They are extinct, quenched as tow. *Israh.*
Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retues,
Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires. *Pope.*
2. At a stop; without progressive succession.
My days are extinct. *Job.*
The royal family is all extinct,
And the who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be extinct, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general. *Swift.*

3. Abolished; out of force.
A censure inflicted a jure continues, though such law be extinct, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

EXTINCTION. *n. f.* [extinctio, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.
Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and extinction. *Brown.*
2. The state of being quenched.
The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision.
The extinction of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this elective evil. *Rogers' Sermons.*

4. Suppression.
They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total extinction of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson.*

TO EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* [extinguo, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.
The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires. *Dryden.*
Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and extinguish light. *Pope.*
2. To suppress; to destroy.
They extinguish the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*
My fame of chastity, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee extinguish'd dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her natural grace that extinguish art. *Shakspeare.*

EXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from extinguish.] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. *n. f.* [from extinguish.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.
If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the conicum as an extinguisher to smother it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*
'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

EXTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from extinguish.]

4 R

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, she seareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent.

Davies

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for
The better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of
France.

Bacon

The immediate cause of death is the resolu-
tion or *extinguishment* of the spirits.

Bacon

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of christian church polity may not
be altered by *extinguishment*.

Hooker

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the
crown, wherein he perished himself, and made
a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour.

Davies on Ireland

To EXTIRP. v. a. [*extirpo*, Latin.] To
eradicate; to root out. Not used.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a dankome lowly place far in. *Fairy Q.*
Nor shall that nation boast it to us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces.

Shaksp.

To EXTIRPATE. v. a. [*extirpo*, Lat.]
To root out; to eradicate; to excise;
to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they
made account speedily to *extirpate* the British
nation in that kingdom.

Dryden

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from
our own to another's door; the breed ought to be
extirpated out of the island.

Locke

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the
afflictions, but to regulate them.

Addison

EXTIRPATION. n. f. [from *extirpate*.]
The act of rooting out; eradication;
excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*,
hath in some places taken root and
fourished again.

Hooker

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those
passions and vices which render men unsociable
and troublesome to one another.

Tillotson

EXTIRPATOR. n. f. [from *extirpate*.]
One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTIRPACIOUS. adj. [*extirpaticum*, Lat.]
Augural; relating to the inspection of
entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his
augural and *extirpacious* inventions, from casual
and uncontrived contingencies, divining events
succeeding

Brown's Vulgar Errors

To EXTOL. v. a. [*extollo*, Latin.] To
praise; to magnify; to laud; to cele-
brate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens.

Psalms

When a rich man speaketh, every man hold-
eth his tongue; and look, what he saith they
extol it to the clouds.

Ecclesiasticus

Heaven and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises with th' innumerable sound
Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy
thoue

Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest'd.

Milton

Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum loaf.

Dryd.

EXTOLLER. n. f. [from *extol*.] A praiser;
a magnifier; one that praises to the
skies.

EXTORSIVE. adj. [from *extort*.] Hav-
ing the quality of drawing by violent
means.

EXTORSIVELY. adv. [from *extorsive*.]
In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTORT. v. a. [*extorqueo*, *extor-
tus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to
wrest; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspere*
That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to how and sue for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r.

Milton's Paradise Lost

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth.

Rowe

My earnest desires, not any doubts of your
goodness, but my real concern for your wel-
fare, *extort* this from me.

Wake

2. To gain by violence or oppression.
His tail was stretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.

Spenser

Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold?

Shakspere's Henry vi.

To EXTORT. v. n. To practise oppres-
sion and violence. Difused.

To whom they never gave any penny of en-
tertainment, but let them feed upon the coun-
tries, and *extort* upon all men where they come.

S. enser on Ireland

Before they did *extort* and oppress the people
only by colour of a lewd custom, they did after-
wards use the same extortions by warrant.

Davies on Ireland

EXTORTER. n. f. [from *extort*.] One
who practises oppression or extortion.

Etric the *extorter* was deprived by king Can-
ute of the government of Mercia.

Camden

EXTORTION. n. f. [from *extort*.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by vio-
lence and rapacity.

That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*.

Shakspere's Henry viii.

Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the
greatness, and oppression and *extortion* did ex-
tinguish the greatness of that house.

Davies

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly
taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this
charge, the freeholders were glad to give a
great part of their lands to hold the rest free from
that *extortion*.

Davies on Ireland

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights
from unjust usurpations and *extortions*, shall never
be prejudiced by any act of mine.

King Charles

EXTORTIONER. n. f. [from *extortion*.]
One who practises extortion; one who
grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers,
extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other
rabblement.

Camden

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same
sentence.

Decay of Piety

To EXTRACT. v. a. [*extraho*, *extrac-
tum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of an-
other, we call *extracting*.

Bacon

Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract*
a salt which they use in medicines.

Bacon

The metallick or mineral matter is so diffused
amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be
possible to separate and *extract* it.

Woodward

2. To draw by chymical operation.

Whom funny Borneo bears, are stor'd with
streams

Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*.

Philips

3. To take from something of which the
thing taken was a part.

I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man

Extracted. *Milton*

4. To draw out of any containing body or
cavity.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the
surface of the ground.

Burnet

5. To select an abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *ex-
tracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious
fallhoods.

Swift

EXTRACT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The substance *extracted*; the chief
parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine
be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that
thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract*
of the vegetables.

Boyle

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing
in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of
our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality.

Government of the Tongue

2. The chief heads drawn from a book;
an abstract; an epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors.

Camden's Remains

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of
them by others, but only in the less important
arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled
books are like common distilled waters, stinky
things.

Bacon's Essays

Spend some hours every day in reading, and
making *extracts*, if your memory be weak.

Swift

3. Extraction; descent. Not used.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *ex-
tract*, branding it with the most ignominious im-
putation of foolishness.

South

EXTRACTION. n. f. [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a
compound; the act of drawing out the
principal substance by chymical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should ex-
ceed the worth, at least it will discover nature
and possibility.

Bacon

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils,
and such like experiments, are unknown to the
ancients.

Hakewill

It would not defray the charge and labour of
the *extraction*, and must needs be all irretrievably
lost.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

2. Derivation from an original; lineage;
descent.

One whose *extraction*'s from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood.

Waller

A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported
with the Conqueror out of Normandy.

Claren

EXTRACTOR. n. f. [Latin.] The person
or instrument by which any thing is ex-
tracted.

EXTRADITIONARY. adj. [*extra* and
ditio, Latin.] Not consisting in words
but realities.

Of *extraditionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle
and logicians make fix; but we observe men are
commonly deceived by four thereof.

Brown

EXTRAJUDICIAL. adj. [*extra* and *judicium*,
Latin.] Out of the regular course of
legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abolition is con-
ferred in *foro penitentiali*.

Addison's Parergon

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. adv. [from *extrajudi-
cial*.] In a manner different from the
ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done
by a previous citation of all persons concerned,
may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when op-
position ensues thereupon.

Ayliffe

EXTRAMISSION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of emitting outward: opposite to *intromission*.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that light is by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDANE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philology that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces. *Glanville*

EXTRANEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specific gravity, and all other respects. *Woodward on Effluvia.*

EXTRAORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they fought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins' Mach. Magick.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *n. f.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin.] This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaine and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sitney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stillington*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] *Extraordinarily.*

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary*, etc. *Aldison.*

EXTRAPAROCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas diotas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

EXTRAVAGANCE. } *n. f.* [*extravagans*,
EXTRAVAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excursion or fally beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

Some verses of my own, Maximus and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal sense, but not now in use.

At his warning

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:
But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may with more than I presume to tell. *Dryden.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantia extra corpus collectionum canonum.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton.*
There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Aldison.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Aldison.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Aldison.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *n. f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *L'Estrange.*

EXTRAVAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

To **EXTRAVAGATE.** *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *Did.*

EXTRAVASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleurectical people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Abban.*

EXTRAVASATION. *n. f.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels.

Ailment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRAVENATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetic medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

EXTRAVERSION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *verso*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRAVAGHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from *extraht*; as *disbraught* from *disbraht*.] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art
extravaght,

To let thy tongue detect thy basehorn heart?
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

EXTREME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Lat.] This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *D. ut.*

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and covetous people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool
 Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
 Augmenting it with tears. *Shakspeare.*
 Mitens's cape and Bauli last he view'd,
 That on the sea's *extremest* borders flood. *Allif.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.
 Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
 Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:
 I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
 To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryd.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.
 Cases of necessity being sometime but urgent,
 sometime *extreme*, the consideration of publick
 utility is urg'd equivalent to the easiest kind of
 necessity. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorous; strict.
 If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiss, O
 Lord, who shall abide it? *Psalms.*

EXTREME. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.
 Thither by harpy footed furies hal'd,
 At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
 Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
 Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
 From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
 Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
 Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
 Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milton.*
 Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
 Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*
 They cannot bear that human nature, which
 they know to be imperfect, should be raised in
 an *extreme*, without opposition. *Pope.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.
 The true protestant religion is situated in the
 golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes*
 on either hand. *Bacon.*
 The syllogistical form only shews, that if the
 intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both
 sides immediately applied to, then those two re-
 mote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do
 certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTREMELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmost degree.
 She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely*
 doleful voice; but so suppress'd with a kind of
 whispering note, that he could not conceive the
 words distinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar lan-
 guage.
 Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling
 home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* com-
 pofuted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTREMITY. *n. f.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.
 He that will take away extreme heat by setting
 the body in *extremity* of cold, will undoubtedly
 remove the disease; but together with it the
 diseas'd too. *Hooker.*
 Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that
extremity, yet this would not prove that propi-
 ety gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmost parts; the parts most re-
 mote from the middle.
 In its proper colour it is inclining to white,
 excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing
 feathers, which are black. *Brown.*
 The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom
 hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet
 never. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 The extremity of pain often creates a coldness
 in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very
 consistent with an inflammatory distemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmost degree of
 opposition, or at the utmost distance
 from each other.
 He's a man of that strange composition
 Made up of all the worst *extremities*
 Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest
 distance.
 They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the
extremities of Ethiopia, and imported quantities
 of precious goods. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Violence of passion.
 With equal measure she did moderate
 The strong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenser.*
 If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, let me
 be your table-sport. *Shakspeare.*

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or diltrefs.
 Why should not the same laws take good effect
 on that people, being prepared by the sword, and
 brought under by *extremity*? *Spenser.*
 Their hearts she gueffeth,
 And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Qu.*
 He promised, if they should be besieged,
 to relieve them before they should be reduced to
extremity. *Clarendon.*
 It should be never so exposed to the *extremity*
 of war as to fall into those barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*
 I wish peace, and any terms prefer,
 Before the last *extremities* of war. *Dryden.*

7. The most aggravated state.
 The world is running mad after farce, the
extremity of bad poetry; or rather the judgment
 that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryden.*

TO EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.]
 To difembarras; to set free any one in
 a state of perplexity; to disentangle.
 We run into great difficulties about free created
 agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself
 out of. *Locke.*
 These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an
 opportunity of *extricating* herself from her op-
 pressions, and recovering the several tones and
 springs of her vessels. *Allison.*

EXTRICATION. *n. f.* [from *extricate*.]
 The act of disentangling; disentangle-
 ment.
 Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but
 such as predominates in brine; and it does not
 appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist
 in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we
 may suppose it to have been made rather by tran-
 smutation than *extrication*. *Boyle.*

EXTRINSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.]
 External; outward; not intimately be-
 longing; not intrinsic. It is commonly
 written so, but analogy requires *extrin-
 secal*.
 A body cannot move, unless it be moved by
 some *extrinsic* agent: absurd it is to think that
 a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.
Digby on Bodies.
 Neither is the atom by any *extrinsic* impulse
 diverted from its natural course. *Ray.*
 Outward objects, that are *extrinsic* to the
 mind; and its own operations, proceeding from
 powers intrinsic, and proper to itself, which,
 when reflected on by itself, become also objects of
 its contemplation, are the original of all know-
 ledge. *Locke.*

EXTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinsiccal*.]
 From without.
 If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from
 the body, and *extrinsically* advenient, be an error,
 almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glauz.*

EXTRINSICK. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.]
 Outward; external.
 When they cannot shake the main fort, they
 try if they can possess themselves of the outworks,
 raise some prejudice against his most *extrinsic*
 adherents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Extrinsic modes are such as arise from some-
 thing that is not in the subject or substance itself;
 but it is a manner of being which some sub-
 stances attain by reason of something external or
 foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within
 two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or
 hated. *Watts' Logic.*

TO EXTRUCT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extruendum*,
 Latin.] To build; to raise; to form
 into a structure.

EXTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *extru*.] A
 builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

TO EXTRUDE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.]
 To thrust off; to drive off; to push out
 with violence.
 If in any part of the continent they found
 the shells, they concluded that the sea had been
extruded and driven off by the mud. *Woodward.*

EXTRUSION. *n. f.* [*extrusio*, Latin.] The
 act of thrusting or driving out.
 They suppose the channel of the sea formed,
 and mountains and caverns, by a violent depres-
 sion of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion*
 and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXTUBERANCE. *n. f.* [*ex tubero*, Lat.]
 Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts
 that rise from the rest of the body.
 The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extu-
 berances* that lie farthest from the axis of the
 work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

EXUBERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.]
 Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless
 abundance; luxuriance.
 Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exu-
 berance* of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful
 combatant they confidently appropriate. *Decay of Piety.*
 Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in
 different words, yet in his families that *exuberance*
 is avoided. *Garth.*

EXUBERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; over-
 abundant; superfluously plenteous; lux-
 uriant.
 Another Flora there of bolder hues,
 Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thomson's Spring.*
 His families have been thought too *exuberant*,
 and full of circumstances. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.
 Such immense power, such unsearchable wif-
 dom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly
 ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare
 admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
 A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which
 the whole assembly raised and animated one an-
 other, catches a leader at the greatest distance of
 time. *Addison's Freholder.*

EXUBERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.]
 Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.
 A considerable quantity of the vegetable mat-
 ter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth,
 and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

TO EXUBERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.]
 To abound in the highest degree.
 All the loveliness imparted to the creature is
 lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that
 vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in
 God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXUCCOUS. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] With-
 out juice; dry.
 This is to be effected not only in the plant yet
 growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous*
 and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDATION. *n. f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act
 of emitting moisture through the pores.
 The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exu-
 dation* out of the cutis. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from
 any body.
 The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a
 straining of the juice of the tree through the wood
 and bark; and Cornish diamonds, and rock rub-
 ies, which are yet more resplendent than gums,
 are the fine *exudations* of stone. *Bucan.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an exultation of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cuckowspittle, or woodfere, that spumous frothy dew, or exultation, or herb, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

To EXU'DATE. } v. n. [exulso, Lat.] To
To EXU'DE. } sweat out; to issue out
by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth exudate, may be observed in such as are fresh. *Brown.*

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expressed juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant presides; thirdly, honey, exuding from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'DATE. } v. a. To force out, or
To EXU'DE. } throw out, as by sweat.
To EXULCERATE. v. a. [exulcero, Latin.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it, if they stay on long. *Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes exulcerating the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ruy on the Creation.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, exulcerates and putrifies the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts, Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton.*

EXULCERATION. n. f. [from exulcerate.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corrosion. This exulceration of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hooker.*

EXULCERATORY. adj. [from exulcerate.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT. v. n. [exulto, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exultation of gladness.

The whole world did seem that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother, That you insult, exult, and rail, at once Over the wretched? *Shakespeare's As you like it*

EXULTANCE. n. f. [from exult.] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of exultance and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTATION. n. f. [exultatio, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultation, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and exultation. *Addison.*

To EXUNDATE. v. n. [exundo Lat.] To overflow. *Ditt.*

EXUNDA'TION. n. f. [from exundate.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the exultation and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ruy on the Creation.*

EXUPERABLE. adj. [exuperabilis, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE. n. f. [exuperantia, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the exuperance, and balance the vigour of the eastern parts. *Brown.*

To EXUSCITATE. v. a. [exuscito, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.

EXUSTION. n. f. [exustio, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ. n. f. [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or exuvie, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE, may either come from γ , an island, by melting the Saxon γ into y , which is usually done; or from the Saxon ea, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from τeaz , a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson.*

EY'AS. n. f. [niais, French.] A young hawk juft taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hammer.*

An airy of children, little *eyases*, that cry out. *Shakespeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. n. f. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyasmusket*; what news with you? *Shakespeare.*

EYE. n. f. obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [auga, Gothick; eaz, Saxon; oog, Dutch; ee, Scottish, plur. *ecne*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shak.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine, Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eye*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth the eye itself, That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself, Not going from itself; but eyes opposed, Salute each other with each other's form. *Shak.*

He kept him as the apple of his eye. *Deut.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the eye by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the eye by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize, Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes; Eyes that confess'd him I ore for kingly sway, So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But sure the eye of time beholds no name So bright as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge. Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal.*

3. Look; countenance. I'll say you grey is not the morning's eye, 'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

4. Front; face. To justify this worthy nobleman, Her shall you hear disprov'd to your eyes. *Shak.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another. Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack, Both strive to intercept and guide the wind; And in its eye more closely they come back, To smite all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an eye to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial eye. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his eyes shall not be evil towards his brother. *Deut.*

He that hath a bountiful eye shall be blessed. *Proverbs.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an eye of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his eye. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an eye as earthquakes. *Woodward.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an eye to this predominant humour of the town. *Adliff.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady eye on the end for which we were sent hither. *Speck.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an eye to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Tutler.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an eye to their own advantage. *Adliff.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an eye that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an eye to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker.*

His majesty hath call his eyes upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an eye and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies on Ireland.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ceiris in his eye. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Misdoubt my constancy; and do not try; But stay and ever keep me in your eye. *Dryden.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict eye upon him. *L'Esrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the eye and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's eye but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize, That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shakespeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the eye of the world, from having any preparations for one. *King Charles.*

Though he in all the people's eyes seem'd great, Yet great he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments, Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen; And he, in eye of every exercise, Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shak.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the eye of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helen's needle. *Shakespeare.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the straightness of a needle's eye? *South's Sermons.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings, entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny. *Shakespeare.*
—With an eye of green in't.
Red with an eye of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. Power of perception.

The eyes of your understanding being enlightened. *Ephesians.*

A gift doth blind the eyes of the wife. *Deut.*
To EYE. v. a. [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've eyed with best regard *Shakespeare.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when she coldly eyes
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakespeare.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, adventurous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to eye
That sacred fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf,
concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes
hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage
first to eye him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to eye
her pursuing enemy. *Moore.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how t' observe and eye her. *Hudib.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*

Have a box when cunuchs sing,
And foremost in the circle eye a king. *Pope.*

To EYE. v. n. To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,
Since my becoming kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakespeare.*

EYEBALL. n. f. [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no fight but mine: invisible
To every eyeball else. *Shakespeare.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyeballs roll;
This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dry.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from found philosophy aside,
Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

EYEBRIGHT. n. f. [euphrasia, Latin.] A plant, called by Milton euphrasy.

EYEBROW. n. f. [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a smol ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. *Shakespeare.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his eyebrows. *Lev.*

Above stand the eyebrows, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or duit. *Ray.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glad'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy flare,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

EYED. adj. [from eye.] Having eyes: used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Though disfigured, a well-eyed man
May happily discover. *Spenser.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

EYEDROP. n. f. [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quits but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his wife
With gentle eyedrops. *Shakespeare.*

EYEGLANCE. n. f. [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not
For Guyon's looks; but scornful eyeglance at him
shot. *Fairy Queen.*

EYEGLASS. n. f. [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glafs to assist the sight.

Ha' you not seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your eye's
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakespeare.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four
foot in length, made with a concave eyeglass, I
could read at a greater distance with my own in-
strument than with the glafs. *Newton.*

EYELASH. n. f. [eye and lash.] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELESS. adj. [from eye.] Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves. *Milton.*

Peatheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the eyeless guide. *Aldrif.*

Meonides,
Poor eyeless pilgrim. *Philips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that eyeless face. *Pope.*

EYELET. n. f. [aillet, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Sitting the back and fingers of a glove, I
made eyelet holes to draw it close. *Wife-man.*

EYELID. n. f. [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Mark when she smiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each eyelid sweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in shade to fit. *Spenser.*

On my eyelids is the shadow of death. *Job.*

Fetch me that flower; the herb I show'd thee
once;

The juice of it, on sleeping eyelids laid,
Will make or man or woman madly dote
Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shakf.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a
mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long
pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth
colour black, whereby the white of the eye is
set off more white. *Bacon.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze
Call'd up some waking lover to the fight;
And long it was ere he the rest could raise,
Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night. *Dryden.*

EYESERVANT. n. f. [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE. n. f. [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants obey in all things your masters; not with eyeservice as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart. *Col.*

EYESHOT. n. f. [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I
am free from danger, and out of eyeshot from the
other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preserved many a young man from her
eyeshot by this means. *Spectator.*

EYESIGHT. n. f. [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompens'd me according to
my cleanness in his eyesight. *2 Sam.*

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my eyesight fails, or thou look'st pale. *Shakespeare.*

Though fight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyesight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight,
being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jop-
pata, where these events happened. *Wilkins' Math. Magick.*

He blinds the wife, gives eyesight to the blind,
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryden.*

EYESORE. n. f. [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight.

Harb the church of Christ, from the first be-
ginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's
good spirit, always tied itself to end neither ser-
mon, nor almost any speech of moment, which
hath concern'd matters of God, without some
special words of honour and glory to the Trinity,
which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of
psalms become now, at length, an eyesore, or a
galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Eye, dost this habit; shame to your estate,
And eyesore to our solemn festival. *Shakespeare.*

As soon as the two lords came thither they cov-
ered, to the trouble of the other; but having
presently to speak, they were quickly freed from
that eyesore. *Clarendon.*

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman. *1 Esdr.*

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the mar-
ket; not an eyesore in his whole body. *Dryden.*

EYESPOTTED. adj. [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her eyespotted train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EYESTRING. n. f. [eye and string.] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine eyestrings; crackt
them, but
To look upon him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To know whether the sheep are sound or not,
see that their gums be red and the eyestrings ruddy. *Mortimer.*

EYETOOTH. n. f. [eye and tooth.] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and
deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini,
in English eyeteeth, to tear the more tough sort
of aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

EYEWINK. n. f. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart;
and, I warrant you, they could never get an eye-
wink of her. *Shakespeare.*

EYEWITNESS. n. f. [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and
coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were eye-
witnesses of his majesty. *2 Peter.*

To meet him all his faints, who silent stood
Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,
 With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 The curious, by laying together circumstances,
 attestations, and characters of those who are con-
 cerned in them, either receive or reject what at
 first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or
 disbelieve. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

EYRE. *n. f.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.]
 The court of justices itinerants; and justices in

eyre are those only, which *Bracton* in many places
 calls *justiciarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* also of the
 forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise
 called; which is, or should, by ancient custom,
 be held every three years by the justices of the for-
 est, journeying up and down to that purpose.
Cowell.

EY'RY. *n. f.* [from *ey* an egg.] The place
 where birds of prey build their nests and
 hatch.

But I was born so high,
 Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,
 And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

The eagle, and the stoik,
 On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*
 Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
 Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

F.

F A B

F, A consonant generally reckoned by
 authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*,
 among the semi-vowels, and according to
 that opinion distinguished in the enume-
 ration of the alphabet by a name be-
 ginning with a vowel, which yet has so
 far the nature of a mute, that it is easily
 pronounced before a liquid in the same
 syllable. It has in English an invariable
 sound, formed by compression of the
 whole lips and a forcible breath. Its
 kindred letter is V, which, in the
 Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished
 from it by a point in the body of the
 letter.

FABA'CEUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing the nature of a bean. *Diç.*

FABLE. *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*,
 Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce
 some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant,
 and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,
 Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
 But, spite of all those *fable*-makers,
 He never sow'd on Almainu acres. *Dryden.*

Palladius coming to die somewhere in the north
 part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of
 countenance to those *fables* that make him to have
 lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vitious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives *fables*.

Timothy.

4. The series or contexture of events
 which constitute a poem epick or
 dramatiquek.

The moral is the first business of the poet:
 this being formed, he contrives such a design or
fable as may be most suitable to the moral.

Dryden's Dovesney.

The first thing to be considered in an epick
 poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect,
 according as the action, which it relates, is more
 or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lie; a vitious falsehood. This sense
 is merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this
 gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret
 methods. *Addison.*

To FABLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
 Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
 Old poets mention *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
 That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!

In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.

Prior.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie: a familiar use.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shaksp.*

To FABLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

We mean to win,

Or turn this heaven itself into the hell

Thou *fabliest*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ladies of th' Hesperides, they seem'd

Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since

Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,

By knights. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FA'BLED. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated
 in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!

Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickel.*

FA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer
 in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FABRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense
 is retained among the Scottish lawyers;
 for when they suspect a paper to be
 forged, they say it is *fabricated*.

FABRIC'ATION. *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.]
 The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the im-
 mediate work of a vital principle, that formeth
 the first rudiments of the human nature.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

FA'BRICK. *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the
 columns, set in several stories, most precisely one
 over another, that so the solid may answer to the
 solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well
 for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter;
 any body formed by the conjunction of
 dissimilar parts.

F A B

F A C

Still will ye think it strange,
 That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
 Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life

The cheefe inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST. *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A
 writer of fables.

Quitting *Aëtop* and the *fabulists*, he copies
 Boccace. *Croval.*

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction.

Garrick.

FABULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.]
 Fulness of feigned stories; fabulous in-
 vention.

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had
 observations for twenty thousand yeas. *Abber.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.]
 Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of
 spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks
 the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless.
Addison's Spectator.

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In
 fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and
 are not to be accepted as truths. *Brewen.*

FACE. *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*,
 Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the face of Moses,
 that the skin of Moses's face shone. *Exod.*
 A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine
 them part by part, you shall never find good; but
 take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty still to beauty tanging,
 In every *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spect.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features;
 look; air of the face.

Kick'd out, we set the best *face* on't we could.

Dryden's Virg.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
 Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
 And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Epè.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground.

Seneca.

4. The front or forepart of any thing.
The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezekiel.*
5. Visible state of affairs.
He look'd, and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*
6. Appearance; resemblance; look.
Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;
For such are treasons. *Ben Jonson.*
At the first shock, with blood and powder flam'd,
Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects so strange,
They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*
His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*
7. Presence; sight; state of confrontation.
Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall stay her before his *face*. *Numbers.*
Love cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden.*
8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion.
They're thinking, by his *face*,
To fallen in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
How many things are there which a man cannot with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon.*
You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*
You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen. *L'Esrange.*
This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*
9. Distortion of the face.
Shame itself!
Why do you make such *faces*? *Shakespeare.*
- FACE to FACE. [An adverbial expression.]
1. When both parties are present.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers *face to face*. *AEs.*
2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.
Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*. *1 Cor.*
- To FACE. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.
Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To *face* to forge, to scoff, to company. *Hub. Tale.*
2. To turn the face; to come in front.
Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy? *Dryden.*
Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice amain,
Thrice *fac*ing to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dryden.*
- To FACE. v. a.
1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.
I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and call about for a sufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

- They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*
2. To oppose with impudence: commonly with *down*.
We *trepan'd* the state, and *fac'd* it *down*
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*
Because he walk'd aguin't his will,
He *fac'd* men *down* that he stood still. *Prior.*
3. To stand opposite to.
On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the Circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addison on Italy.*
The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, *fac*ing the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*
4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.
The fortification of Soleurre is *fac*ed with marble. *Addison.*
Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *face*.] Being without a face. *Bailey.*
- FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.
- FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits.
Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face*painting. *Dryden.*
- FA'CE'T. *n. f.* [*facette*, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.
Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*
- FACE'TIOUS. *adj.* [*facetieux*, French; *facetia*, Latin.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.
Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Government of the Tongue.*
- FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.
- FACE'TIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.
- FA'CI'LE. *adj.* [*facile*, Fr. *facilis*, Lat.]
1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.
Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and plentiful. *Milton on Education.*
To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Garrville.*
By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn's Kal.*
This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins.*
2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.
The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*
3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.
I meant the should be courteous, *facile*, sweet, Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride,
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that foster bosom to reside. *Ben Jonson.*
Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*
4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

- Too *facile* then, thou didst not much gain say;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*
- Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*
Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calvary.*
- To FACILITATE. v. a. [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.
Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon.*
They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted canon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*
Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*
- FACILITY. *n. f.* [*facilitè*, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]
1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
Yet reason faith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney.*
Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Raleigh.*
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*
2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.
They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*
3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.
Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if opportunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*
'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good-nature; tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Esrange.*
4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.
He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South.*
- FACINERIOUS. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakespeare* from *facinorous*; *facinus*, *facinoris*, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.
'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and tedious of it; and he's of a most *facinerosus* spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shalsp.*
- FA'CI'NG. *n. f.* [from *To face*.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.
These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. *Watson.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [*facinora*, Lat.]
Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *facinorous*.]
Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. s.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised all throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the perception of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause;
How'er the doubtful *fact* is underloud,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FACITION. *n. s.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If the hath time to breathe, he well assur'd
Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours. *Shakspeare.*
He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish *factious*. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *Macc.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factious*. *K. Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FACITIONARY. *n. s.* [*factioneire*, Fr.]
One of a faction; a party man. Not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factioneire* of the party of your general. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

FACIOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissentious; addicted to form parties and raise publick disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon
In *factious* opposition. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

FACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented. *King Charles.*

FACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *factious*.]
Inclination to publick dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACITIOUS. *adj.* [*factitius*, Latin.]
Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant, all other stones being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detecl'd by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FACTOR. *n. s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakspeare.*

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T'engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

You all three,

The senators alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakspeare.*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Raleigh.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *factors* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Huyward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief *factors* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects, and persuasions, into our commonwealth, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that, therefore, they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all monarchs where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FACTORY. *n. s.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *n. s.* [*fac totum*, Latin.] It is used likewise in burlesque French. A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACTURE. *n. s.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY. *n. s.* [*facultè*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability; whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides,
Rarer than heads, their *faculty* abounds. *Denham.*
Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Escur.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward *faculties*, which most exceed. *Milton.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. In physick.

A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty*; is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties* which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not show it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakspeare.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

In requital ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me temples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*. *Milton.*

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* to meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakspeare.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

FACUND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, insipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being

an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not fading or declining gradually.

Woodward.

3. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Isaiah.*

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. *Addison's Cato.*

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; to lose vigour or beauty easily.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower. *Isaiah.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin shows, Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose. *Gay's Fables.*

To FADE. v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered; And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shaksp.*

His palms, though under weights they did not stand, Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair, And all the *faded* family of care. *Garth.*

To FADGE. v. n. [*fæpæzan*, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly,

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him; And she, mistaken, seems to doat on me. *Shaksp.*

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*, But only by the ears engag'd;

That dogs that snarl about a bone, And play together when they've none. *Hudib.*

3. To succeed; to hit.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently. *L'Estrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FEACES. n. f. [Latin.] Excrements; settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*

To FAG. v. a. [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Creighton with-held his force 'till the Italian began to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*

FA'GEND. n. f. [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*

A nation lies.

When they use the worst of their way, and fixt in the *fagend* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Collier.*

FA'GOT. n. f. [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks, and hay, The bellows raised the newly-kindled flame.

Fairfax.

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow; Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shaksp.*
Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts.*

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our armies do it with fascines. *Addison.*

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell, But *fagot* his notions as they fell, And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. v. n. [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job.*

Wherefore should not strength and might There *fail* where virtue *fails*, or weakest prove Where boldest, though to fight unconquerable? *Milton.*

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Psalms.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now *fail'd* More angels to create. *Milton.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

By fate the strength of gods And this empyreal substance cannot *fail*. *Milton.*
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd, Among th' heavens th' immortal fact display'd, Left the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. *Addison.*

4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*, Their heads thou'd have gone off. *Shaksp.*
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Isaiah.*

5. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Isaiah.*

His works, which in our fall, For us created, needs with us must *fail*, Dependent made. *Milton.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause t'approve The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*. *Milton.*

I perceive

Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milton.*

7. To miss; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon.*

All these puissant legions, whose exile Hath emptied heav'n, shall *fail* to re-ascend. *Milton.*

This jest was first of th' other house's making, And, five times s'try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*. *Mortimer.*

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail* Of the right casket, never in my life To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shaksp.*
At least our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought

All like himself rebellious. *Milton.*
In difficulties of state, the true reason of *fail*-ing proceeds from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison.*

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or nature *fail'd* in me, and left some part Not proof enough such object to sustain. *Milton.*
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake.*

To FAIL. v. a.

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fail* them. *Sidney.*

So halt thou'ost with guile thine honour blent; But little may such guile thee now avail, If wanted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Spenser.*

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, mens hearts *fauling* them for fear. *Luke.*
Nor could the muse defend Her son, so *fail* not thou who thee implores. *Milton.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold And vent'rous, if that *fail* them, shrink and fear. *Milton.*

Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*
He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing, Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God who never *fails* his part, Inspies the wit when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings.*

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings.*

FAIL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail* Of any point in't shall not only be Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongu'd wife. *Shaksp.*

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Joshua.*

3. Deficiency; want.

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown Upon our *fail*? *Shaksp.*

FA'ILING. n. f. [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may be in a matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obsecurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert; The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FAI'LU'RE. *n. f.* [from *fail*.]

1. Deficiency; cessation.
There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the summer season. *Woodward.*
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.
He that being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surpris'd with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *adj.* [Frægen, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in *Scotland* in this sense.
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face the often viewed *fain*. *Fairy Q.*
My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee,
and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions: as, *I was fain to do this*, would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]
Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*. *Spenser.*
Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; who- soever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*
I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakspeare.*
When Hildebrand had accursed Henry iv. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*
The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers at Bastes to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

- Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakspeare.*
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato*
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*
The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*
The show'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes,
That views the wat'ry brede with thousand shews
Of painture vary'd; yet unkill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*. *Philips*
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.
Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst and fell down. *Judith.*

We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *1 Mar.*
Upon hearing the honour-intended her, the *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.
They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Ec. lvs.*
The imagination cannot be always alike, constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and loose strength. *Bacon.*
O pity and shame, that they who to live well, Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton.*
How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.

Let them *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakspeare.*

FAINT. *adj.* [*fauc*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by heat or compress by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish. *Temple.*
Words pronounced at length, sounded *faint* and languid. *Swift.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.
The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*
The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opticks.*
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherds *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady. *Camden.*
Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their fervile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*

6. Dejected; depressed.
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Heb.*

7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland*

FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*.]
Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. *1 Cor.*
They should resolve the next day, as victorious conquerors, to take the city, or else there, as *fainthearted* cowards, to end their days. *Knolls.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hulibras.*
Villain, stand off! base, cowering, worthless wretches, Mongrels in faction: poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addison's Cato.*

FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Cowardice; timoroufness; want of courage.

FAINTING. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintness* and debility in a hot day. *Arbuth.*

FAINTLING. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature. *Arbuthnot.*

FAINTLY. *adv.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.
.Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*

2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of representation.
I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
An obscure and confused idea represents the object *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without strength of body.
With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her fix up as the lies. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the samish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakf.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hub. Ta.*
He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denk.*

FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.
If the pince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker.*

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the counsels, or of *faintness* in following and executing the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of god. *Spenser.*

3. Timoroufness; dejection.
The paleness of this flower
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

FAINTY. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The fainty root can take no steady hold. *Dryd.*
The ladies grasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The fainty knights were scorcht'd, and knew not
where

To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryd.*
FAIR. *adv.* [*færgen*, Sax. *fair*, Dan.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. Fair seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.
He only fair, and what the fair hath made,
All other fair like flowers on timely tace. *Spenser.*
Thou art a fair woman to look upon. *Gen.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.
I never yet saw man,
But the would spell him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot. *Shakspeare*
Let us look upon men in several climates: the
Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and curl-haired;
the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and
fair complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.
That which made her fairness much the fairer
was that it was but an ambassador of a moist fair
mind. *Sibney.*
Carry him gently to my fairest chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakspeare.*
Thus was he fair in his greatness, and in the
length of his branches. *Ezek.*
For as by depredations wasps proclaim
The fairest fruit, so these the fairest fame. *Young*

4. Clear; pure.
A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on,
was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright
in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot
under the water. *Bacon.*
Even fair water, falling upon white paper or
linen, will immediately alter the colour of them,
and make it sadder than that of the unwetted
parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shaksp.*
Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Job.*
About three of the clock in the afternoon, the
weather was very fair and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a fair wind.
In vain you tell your pining lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.
Your self, renowned prince, stood as fair
As my comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakspeare's Merch of Venice.*
The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a fair way to have enlarged, until they fell
out. *Raleigh's Essays.*
O pity and shame! that they who to live well,
Enter'd to fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milton.*

8. Equal; just.
The king did so much desire a peace, that no
man need advise him to it, or could divert him
from it, if fair and honourable conditions of peace
were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not affected by any insidious or unla-
wful methods; not foul.
After all these conquests he passed the rest of
his age in his own native country, and died a fair
and natural death. *Tempe.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or in-
sidious arts: as, a fair rival, a fair dis-
putant.
Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wife,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.
For still, methought, the fang not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray:
Close by my side she sat, and fair in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.
All the lords came in, and, being by fair means
wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser on Ireland.*
For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by fair means, worse. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.
Not only do'th degrade them, or remit
To life obcur'd, which were a fair dismissal;
But throw'th them lower than thou didst exalt
them high. *Milton's Agonistes.*

14. Pleasing; civil.
Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do sound to fair? *Shakspeare.*
When fair words and good counsel will not
prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our
duty. *L'Estrange*

15. Equitable; not injurious.
His doom is fair,
That dust I am, and thall to dust return. *Milton*

16. Commodious; easy.
Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot. *Shakspeare.*
I looked for the jugular veins, opened the
fairest, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wifeman*

17. Liberal; not narrow.
He through his virtue was as free from greediness,
as through his fair livelihood, far from neediness. *Carew.*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.
He who fair and softly goes steadily forward,
in a course that points right, will sooner be at his
journey's end, than he that runs after every one,
though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.
Well, you must now speak sir John F. first
fair. *Shakspeare.*
One of the company spoke him fair, and would
have stop't his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange.*
In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn besides of flatterers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too fair. *Dryden.*

3. Happily; successfully.
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus fair they parted, 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*
Kalib ascend, my fair spoke servant rise,
And soothe my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryden.*
This promised fair at first. *Addison.*

4. On good terms.
There are other nice, though inferior cases, in
which a man must guard, if he intends to keep
fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Culter.*

FAIR. *n. f.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.
Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the fair. *Dryden.*
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet
pay their devoirs to one particular fair. *Spencer.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.
I am not much for that present; we'll settle
it between ourselves; fair and square, Nic,
keeps friends together. *Abraham.*

FAIR. *n. f.* [*foire*, French; *feria*, or *fö-
rum*, Latin.] An annual or stated
meeting of buyers and sellers; or a time of
traffic more frequented than a market.
The privilege of holding fairs in Eng-
land is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded
in thy fairs. *Ezekiel*
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country fair. *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundinæ, or fairs of Rome, were
kept every ninth day: afterwards the same pri-
vileges were granted to the country markets,
which were at first under the power of the con-
suls. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FAIRING. *n. f.* [from fair.] A present
given at a fair.
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings come thus plentifully in. *Shakspeare.*
Like children that esteem every title, and
prefer a fairing before their fathers. *Ben Jonson.*
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
'For still new fairs before his eyes arise:
How pedlars' trails with glittering toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gray.*

FAIRLY. *adv.* [from fair.]

1. Beautifully; as, a city fairly situate.
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably
to any purpose or design.
'Waiting 'till willing winds their sails sup-
ply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; with-
out fraud; not foully.
There is due from the judge to the advocate,
some commendation and gracing where causes
are fairly pleaded. *Bacon.*
To the first advantages we may fairly lay
claim; I wish we had as good a title to the lat-
ter. *Atterbury.*
It is a chunch of England-man's opinion, that
the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute
unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole
body of the people are fairly represented in a
executive daly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.
The stage how loosely does Aftrea tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinistrous interpre-
tations.
As I interpret fairly your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reason.
Where I have enlarged them, I desire the
false crickets would not always think that those
thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they
are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly de-
duced from him. *Dryden.*
This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor,
scarce oftainable by a human body, the serum
of the blood is fairly substituted in its place.
Abraham on Aliments.

7. Without blots.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hal-
ings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engros'd. *Shaksp.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency.
All this they fairly overcame, by reason of the
continual preference of their king. *Spenser.*
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be fairly
done, no matter. *Shakspeare.*
Our love is not so great, Hurtenho, but w^e
may blow our nails together, and fast it fairly
out. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FAIRNESS. *n. f.* [from fair.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.
That which made her fairness much the fairer,
was, that it was but a fair ambassador of a moist
fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted
more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sibney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or fairness in this conduct.
Zetribury's Sermons, Preface.

FA'IR-SPOKEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.]

Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted and a marvellous *fair-spoken* man, but discontented that we would be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction.
Hooker.

FA'IRY. *n. f.* [Ephr'd, Saxon; *fee*, Fr. *Ab*, terra, fit & *pe*. Macedonum dialecto; unde *die us*, *ap*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *series*, nostratim; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, κατ'εὐθερίαν ὄντων, five dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary*.]

1. A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son, And three or four more of their growth, we'll

Like urchins, ophies, and *fairies*, green and white.
Shakspeare.

Then let them all encircle him about, And *fairy* like too punch the unclean knight; And ask him, why, that hour, of *fairy* revel, In their to-faced paths he dares to tread In shape prophane.
Shakspeare.

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist.
Locke.

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear.
Pope.

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts, Make her thanks blest thee.
Shakspeare.

FA'IRY. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discrete; these *fairy* favours Are lost when not conceal'd.
Dryden.

Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use.
Locke.

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land: oh, spite of spirits, We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish spirits.
Shakspeare.

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. f.* [*fairy* and *stone*.] A stone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH. *n. f.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fidis*, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief.
Hooker.

Faith, if it have not works, is dead.
James.
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying.
Hawmond's Pract. Catech.

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die; One lost in certainty, and one in joy.
Priser.

2. The system of revealed truths held by the christian church; the *credenda*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*.
Acts.
This is the catholic *faith*.
Common Prayer.

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things.
Suiff.

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her, Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle, Should never plant in me.
Shakspeare.

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence. Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains, I should conceal.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

7. Honour; social confidence. For you alone I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity. Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity.
Shakspeare.
They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*.
Duteronomy.

9. Promise given. I have been forsworn, In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd.
Shakspeare.

FA'ITHBREACH. *n. f.* [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*; Those he commands, move only in command, Nothing in love.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

FA'ITHEd. *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bastard! would the refusal Of any fruit, virtue, or worth in thee, Make thy words *faith'd*?
Shakspeare.

FA'ITHEFUL. *adj.* [*faith* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faith'd* in Christ Jesus.
Ephesus.
B thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.
Rev.

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed. I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment, And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,

And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me, Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

So spake the seiph Abdiel, *faithful* found; Among the *faithless*, *faithful* only he.
Milton.

3. Honest; upright; without fraud. My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house.
Numbers.

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious. Well I know him; Of easy temper, naturally good, And *faithful* to his word.
Dryden.

FA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.

2. With full confidence in God. Have follow'd him my fortunes *faithfully*.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance. His noble gaze would have some pity Upon my wretched women, that to long

Have follow'd him my fortunes *faithfully*.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear, Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;

And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil, As I permit my cruel father's will.
Dryden.

5. Sincerely; with strong promises. For his own part he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power.
Beaumont's Henry VII.

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity. They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe.
South's Sermons.

7. In *Shakspeare*, according to *Warburton*, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.

If his occasions were not virtuous, I should not urge it half to *faithfully*.
Timor.

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *faithful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity. For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedness.
Psalter.

The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*.
South.

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign.
Dryden.

FA'ITHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *faithless*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion. FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faith*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truth of religion; unconverted. Whatever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great.
Hooker.

Never dare misfortune cross her front, Unless she doth it under this excuse, That she is due to a *faithless* Jew.
Shakspeare.

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance. Both

Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most; A most unnatural and *faithless* service.
Shakspeare.

Abdiel, *faithful* found; Among the *faithless*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

FA'ITOUR. *n. f.* [*faitard*, French.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, false *faitour*, Philemon, I cast to pay, that I so dearly bought. *F. Quere.*

Into new woos unweeting I was cast, By this false *faitour*.
Fairy Queen.

FAKE. *n. f.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCADE. *n. f.* [from *fals*, *falcis*, Lat.] A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop.
Farrer's Dict.

FA'LCATED. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or sickle. The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which as while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcate*.
Harris.

FALCATION. *n. f.* [*falcis*, Lat.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook. The locusts have antennae, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind.
Brown.

FA'ICHION. *n. f.* [*ensis falcatus*; in French, *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter. I've seen the day, with my good biting *fauchon*, I would have made them skip: I am o'd now.
Shakspeare.

Old *fauchons* are new temper'd in the fires; The sounding trumpet every soul inspires.
Dryden's Æneid.

What sighs and tears Hath Eugene caus'd! how many widows curse His cleaving *fauchon*!
Philips.

FALCON. *n. f.* [*falcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostro falcato five adunco, from the fal-cated or crooked bill.*]

1. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not far. *Sidney.*
Air stops not the high soaring of my noble
falcon. *Walton.*

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd.
Dryden's Juv.

Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,
Smite with her varying plumage, spare the dove?
Pope.

2. A fort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FALCONER. *n. f.* [*falconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hilt! Romeo, hilt! O for a *falconer's* voice,
To lure this tarfel gentle back again. *Shaksp.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebble-stones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learned of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. *Dryden.*

A *falconer* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarfels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FALCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A fort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen,
with certain *falconets* and other small pieces,
to take the freights. *Knolles.*

FALDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a *foldcourse* or *freehold*. *Harris.*

FALDFEE. *n. f.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of *faldage*. *Diil.*

FALDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Diil.*

FALDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *falln*. [*peallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof,
that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut*

I shall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakspere.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth. *1 Sam.*
That is a step,

On which I must *fall* down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts.*

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Isaiah.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleies on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Hebr.*

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shaksp.*

What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shakspere's J. Cæsar.*

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Psalms.*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. *Leviticus.*

They not obeying,
Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*. *Milton.*
Almon *falls*, old Tyrheus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick sight,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

11. To be degraded from a high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business
With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour! *Shakspere.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addis.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and that him out. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men *fall* under the severest pressures. *Wake.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the *as fell* to two ounces in the first Punic war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papiarian law, to half an ounce. *Arbutnot.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow: as, the river falls.

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakspere.*

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day lessen, 'till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness; from intemperance to remission.

He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choleric, ill and hasty;
But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shak.*
At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryd.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet music is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspere.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his galleies and best foldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into such a rage that he curst Barbarossa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, the *fell* distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

And you have known none in health who have pitied you: and behold, they are gone before you, even since you *fell* into this distemper. *Wake.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man *falling* asleep. *Asterbury.*

Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade. *Addis.*

- I fell in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus; I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*
22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.
If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*. *Falith.*
If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the answer ye shall receive. *Racon's New Atlantis.*
I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*, O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison's Cato.*
23. To sink below something in comparison.
Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest me hither brought,
Fading this fame *fall* thou of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*
24. To happen; to befall.
For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*. *Hooker.*
Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*
A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequences, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*
Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and seek no new. *Shakspeare.*
If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakspeare.*
O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *fall*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lost hour recall! *Donne.*
Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd my friend, the chance should *fall* on you. *Dryden.*
I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen* to my share. *Swift.*
25. To come by chance; to light on.
I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,
I will assay thee. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*
The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance,
but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*
26. To come to a stated method.
The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient to '44"; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder on Time.*
It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton on the Classics.*
27. To come unexpectedly.
I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*
It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison's Spectator.*
28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.
The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*
Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakspeare.*
And the next multitude *fell* a lusting. *Numbers.*
It is better to found a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon.*
When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale.*
They *fall* to blows, in somuch that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Deliones. *L'Estrange.*
29. To handle or treat directly.
We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison.*
30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.
There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. *Chron.*
31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.
The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should *fall* into their hands. *Kneller.*
32. To drop or pass by carelessness or impudence.
Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope.*
Some expressions *fall* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*
33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.
Fear *fell* on them all.
A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:
I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost
In pleasing dreams. *Addison.*
34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.
All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser.*
If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakspeare.*
Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Mabeth. *Shakspeare.*
After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denk.*
You shall see a great estate *fall* to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison.*
If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*
In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals. *Swift.*
35. To languish; to grow faint.
Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with your lordship's interest. *Addison.*
36. To be born; to be yeaned.
Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
37. To FALL away. To grow lean.
Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.
The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings.*
39. To FALL away. To apostatize; to sink into wickedness.
These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *Luke.*
Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Eccles.*
40. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.
Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent entire decay. *Dryden.*
How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison.*
41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.
In a curious breed of needlework one colour *falls away* by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*
42. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose.
We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions. *Taylor.*
43. To FALL back. To recede; to give way.
44. To FALL down. [down is sometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.
All kings shall *fall down* before him; all nations shall serve him. *Psalms.*
Shall I *fall down* to the flock of a tree? *Isaiah.*
45. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.
As she was speaking, she *fell down* for faintness. *Ephes.*
Down *fell* the beautiful youth; the yawning wound
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*
46. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.
They shall *fall down* unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Isaiah.*
47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.
Clarence
Is very likely to *fall from* him. *Shakspeare.*
The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*
48. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.
Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodrow.*
His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*
Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison.*
When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*
49. To FALL in. To comply; to yield to.
Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator.*
It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison.*
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*
That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*
50. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken.
Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakspeare.*
51. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.
Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse. *Felton.*
52. To FALL off. To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.
Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there!
Revolted Mortimer?
—He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakspeare.*
They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him. *Hayward.*
What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heav'n so highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and transgress his will?
Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worthy elves. *Milton.*
Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison.*
53. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.
Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;
Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

54. To FALL on. To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They fell on, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstick with me: I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not; But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden.* Draw all; and when I give the word, fall on. *Oedipus.*

He pretends, among the rest, to quarrel with me, to have fallen foul on priesthood. *Dryden.*

55. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And do'st thou now fall over to my foes? Thou wear a lion's hide! do'st it, for shame, And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare's King John.*

56. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have fallen out with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelman's speeches. *Sidney.*

How fell you out, say that? —No contraries hold more antipathy Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood, Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool, I did upbraid her, and fall out with her. *Shaksp.*

The cedar, by the mitigation of the loyalists, fell out with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A soul exasperated in ills, falls out With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us fall out, and that is the inheritance of lord Strat's estate. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

57. To FALL out. To happen; to befall. Who think you is my Dorus fallen out to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the most part, it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It so fell out, that certain players We o'er-rod on the way; of those we told him. *Shakespeare.*

Yet so it may fall out, because their end Is hate, not help to me. *Milton.*

There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

If it so fall out that you are miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

58. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to cat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould, The women fit for labour, big and bold; G gantick limbs, as soon as work was done, To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run; Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryd.*

59. To FALL to. To apply himself to.

They would needs fall to the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*

I knew thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers: How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after fall to labour, but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They fell to raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady falls to pay: so bad her chance, He must repair it. *Pope.*

60. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce fall under the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon.*

Those things which are wholy in the choice of another, fall under our deliberation. *Taylor.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of

the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented which fall under human sight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the georgicks, which fall under that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

62. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.

Aura falling upon these galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town first falls upon children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*

Man falls upon every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or mushroom can escape him. *Addison's Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in jailing upon these authors. *Pope.*

63. To FALL upon. To attempt.

I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Holder.*

64. To FALL upon. To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addison.*

65. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL. v. a.

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me, And fall thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears, Each drop, the falls, would prove a crocodile. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Draw together; And when I rear my hand, do you the like, To fall it on Gonzalo. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I am willing to fall this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*

2. To sink; to depress: the contrary to raise.

If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halts, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. To diminish; to let sink: opposed to raise.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*

4. To yeau; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeauing time Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakespeare.*

FALL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again,

and caught it again; or whether his fall enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakespeare.*

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My ion coming in to his marriage-chamber, happened to have a fall, and died. *Esdras.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first fall be broken, by means of a stop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon.*

A fever or fall may take away my reason. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the falls they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.

Whom I myself struck down. *Shakespeare.*

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great fall before our enemies. *Judith.*

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the falls of us that dwell in the land. *2 Esdras.*

5. Ruin; dissolution.

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose fight Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height; Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,

Or zeal more fierce than they, thy fall conspire. *Denham's*

6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness, or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the fall of man, and the fall of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her fall. *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire Of my restraint: why here I live alone; And pittiest this my miserable fall. *Daniel.*

He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate, Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great; Or deeming meanest what we greatest call, Beholds thee glorions only in thy fall. *Pope.*

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the fall of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decrease of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the fall of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the fall of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.

That strain again; it had a dying fall: O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odours. *Shakespeare.*

How sweetly did they float upon the wings Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night, At ev'ry fall (smoothing the raven down Of darkness 'till it smil'd! *Milton.*

10. Delivity; sleep descent.

Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the falls of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks, And see the shepherds feed their flocks By shallow rivers, to whose falls Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing fall of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear.

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murmur'ing falls.

The swain, in barren deserts, with surpris'd
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts, amidst the thirsty wilds, to hear
New falls of water murmur'ing in his ear.

Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost!

12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the fall of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel considerable rivers.

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town doctor kills,
Or how last fall he rais'd the weekly bills.

14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great fall of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples.

15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

FALLACIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacieux*, French.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies.

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and in inmost powers
Made err, was now exhal'd.

False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope.

FALLACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.]

Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unbound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall fallaciously refuse us.

We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of.

FALLACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallacious*.]

Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY. *n. f.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French.]

Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy.

It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body.

All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross fallacies.

FALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fallible*.]

Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of, as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred.

FALLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallis*, Latin.] Liableness to error; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you must die.

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fails his expectations.

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in the present state.

FALLING. } *n. f.* [from *fall*.] Indenting opposed to prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure.

FALLINGSICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *fall* and *sickness*.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Cæsar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the falling sickness.

The dogfisher is good against the falling-sickness.

FALLOW. *adj.* [*falepe*, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your fallow greyhound, sir? I heard say, he was out-run at Cotfale.

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court.

2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge.

3. Plowed, but not fowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and to leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds.

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon.

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shall saints in civil bloodshed walk
Of faints, and let the cause lie fallow? *Uuilibras.*

FALLOW, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land.

The best ploughs to plow up summer fallow with.

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Boilt for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd.

To FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: this first fallowing ought to be very shallow.

FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
S' affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.

FALSE. *adj.* [*falsus*, Latin; *faux*, *fausse*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make
False accusation blush, and tyranny
Tremble at patience.

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be false, which ev'ry tongue
O' ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew.

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind.

3. Succedaneous; supposititious.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of couric canvals: fill it with earth above the canvass.

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not found.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away,
With dreadful poise is from the main land left.

When that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slippery ground.

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is false under us.

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, sy upon my false French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate.

6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a false thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin
That has a name.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgrac'd, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto him.

So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wife,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,
So false thou art to him who set thee free.

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for being false to love in forsaking Dido.

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real; as, a false diamond.

False tears true pity moves: the king commands
To loose his fetters.

9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.

FALSE. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

What thou would'st highly,
That thou would'st holly; would'st not play
And yet would'st wrongly win.

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] This word is now out of use.

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou fals'dst bath thy faith with perjury?

2. To deceive.

Fair seemly pleasance each to other makes,
With goodly poposes there as they fit;
And in his *falsel* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *F. Queen.*

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.
But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wavy wife, and closely did await
Advantage, whil't his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And *falsel* oft his blows t' illude him with such
bait. *Fairy Queen.*

FALSEHEARTED. *adj.* [*falsel* and *heart.*]
Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful;
hollow
The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled
others, are severely punished; and the neutrals
and *falsel* friends and followers, who have
flatted aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

FALSEHOOD. *n. f.* [*from falsel.*]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.
Artificer of fraud; he was the first
That practis'd *falsel* under faintly shew. *Milton.*

All deception in the course of life is, indeed,
nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and
falsel passing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceit-
fulness; perfidy.
Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to win all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish *falsel*, snare them. *Milton.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.
In your answers there remains *falsel*. *Job.*

4. Counterfeit; imposture.
For no *falsel* can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likenes. *Milton.*

FALSELY. *adv.* [*from falsel.*]
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.
Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but in-
fidiouly, nay hypocritically, abusing proselytes
and religion. *Government of the Tongue.*
Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whose fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.
Dryden's Ann. Mir.

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least
He would have giv'n one day to my request.
Dryden's Aureng.

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*,
find out an intimate friend that will hear their
complaints, and endeavour to sooth their secret
resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.
He knows that to be inconvenient which we
falsely think convenient for us. *Smalbridge.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FALSENESS. *n. f.* [*from falsel.*]

1. Contrariety to truth.
2. Want of veracity; violation of pro-
mise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly
enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine,
and perjury and *falseness* to a man's word, and
all vice were established by a law, would that
which we now call vice gain the reputation of
virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow
odious to human nature? *Tilghson.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity,
and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions, especi-
ally to perlonated devotion. *Hammond.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.
King Richard might create a perfect guefs,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*.
Shakspeare's Henry 7. v.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by
the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a
servant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *n. f.* [*from falsel.*] A deceiver;
a hypocrite. Obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of such *falsel*'s friendship been fain.
Spenser's Past.

FALSIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [*from falsify.*] Liable
to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*falsification,*
French; *from falsify.*]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing fo
as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be
by miscontrudion of the sense, or by *falsification*
of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any
thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly
to abuse, and even to falsify divine evidence,
which injury, offered but unto men, is most wor-
thily counted heinous. *Hooker.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his
coins is an high offence; but to counterfeit the liv-
ing image of a king in his person, exceedeth all
falsifications; except it should be that of a Maho-
met, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent pottle-
rity from searching after this stile, and to preserve
his story from detection of *falsification*. *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER. *n. f.* [*from falsify.*]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes
any thing to seem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or
too few experiments, what happens to *falsifiers* of
coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one
proof, others another, but none of them all proofs.
Boyle.

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people,
of all others that put their shams the worst to-
gether. *L'Esrange.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falsifier, French.*]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce
something for that which in reality it is
not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through
corrupt translations of scripture, delivereth, instead
of divine speeches, any thing repugnant unto that
which God speaks; or, through *falsified* addi-
tions, propoeth that to the people of God as
scripture, which is in truth no scripture. *Hooker.*

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* every
thing as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser on Ireland.

Falsifying the balance by deceit. *Amos.*

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the de-
struction of the temple, and the dissolution of the
Jewish economy, when Jews and pagans united
all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate,
to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which
is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see
thy faith *falsified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He suddenly *falsified* his faith, and villainously
slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing him-
self, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of
the pirate. *Knolles' History.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pesti-
lent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falsifying*
the most important trust. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rafh'd away, his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lines fill'd. *Dryd.*
Of this word Mr. *Dryden* writes thus: My
friends quarrelled at the word *falsified*, as an in-
novation in our language. The fact is confessed;
for I remember not to have read it in any English

author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spen-
ser's Fairy Queen*. But suppose it be not there:
why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a
polished language, the word which is wanting in
my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule
for coining words, *si græco fonte cadant*, especially
when other words are joined with them which
explain the sense. I used the word *falsify*, in this
place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not
of proof against the spears and javelins of the
Trojans, which had pierced it through and through
in many places. The words which accompany
this new one, makes my meaning plain:

*Ma si l'Ulbergo d'Ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter falsarlo in nessun canto.*

Ariosto, cant. xxvi.
Falsar cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsified*:
for his shield was *falsel*, is not English. I might
indeed have contented myself with saying his
shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with
javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to nat-
uralize the new signification, which I have never
seen copied, except once by some obscure name-
less writer, and which indeed deserves not to be
received.

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate
truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely
and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*

FA'LSITY. *n. f.* [*falsitas, Latin.*]

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those
errors, wherein they are so determinately settled,
that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of what-
soever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*
Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?

And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either
in the truth or *falsity* of things; but only imports
a different degree of their clearness or appearance
to the understanding. *South.*

2. A lie; an errour; a false assertion or
position.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills,
that the earth is higher towards the north, are
opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer
of Epicurus, and all easily confutable *falsities*.
Glanville's Scepsis.

To FA'LTR. *v. n.* [*falsar, to be want-
ing, Spanish; vultur, a stammerer,
Islandick, which is probably a word
from the same radical.*]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry
vein,
Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;
The still-horn sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue.
Dryden.

He changes, gods! and *falters* at the question:
His fears, his words, his look, declare him guilty.
Smith.

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shaksp.*
He found his legs *falter*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far idiots are concerned in the want or
weakness of any or all faculties, an exact obser-
vation of their several ways of *faltering* would
discover. *Locke.*

To FA'LTR. *v. a.* To sift; to cleanse.

This word seems to be merely rustick
or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and
clean *faltered* from foulness, seeds, and oats.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

FA'LTRINGLY. *adv.* [*from falter.*] With
hesitation; with difficulty; with fee-
bleness.

To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*famler*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME. *n. f.* [*fama*, Latin; *φάμα*.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and of glory throughout all countries. *Chronicles*.

The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to lie useless. *Addison's Spectator*.

What is this fame, for which we thoughts employ,

The owner's wife which other men enjoy? *Pope*.

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joshua*.

I shall shew what are true fames. *Baron*.

FA'MED. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is fam'd for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shakspeare*.

He purposes to seek the Clarian god, Avoiding Delphos, his more fam'd abode, Since Phlegian robbers, made unsafe the road. *Dryden*

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, famed for his learning and wisdom; but converted to christianity. *Addison*.

FA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in use.

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods, The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *Mary's Virgil*.

FAMILIAR. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick: relating to a family.

They range familiar to the dome. *Pope*.

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. *Shakspeare*.

Be not too familiar with Poins; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shakspeare*.

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalendar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such familiar sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney*.

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the scripture could be possibly made familiar unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hecker*.

Let us chuse such noble counsel, That war, or peace, or both at once, may be As things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shakspeare*.
Our sweet

Recess and only consolation left Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost*

One idea which is familiar to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Watts on the Mind*.

5. Well acquainted with; accustom'd; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd

In temper and in nature, will receive Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton*

The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing familiar with some of them, they are lodg'd in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke*.

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation. *Culliver's Travels*.

Patient permit the lady-pleasing strain, Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope*.

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more familiar than this. *Locke*.

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He utters His muse, and sports in loose familiar strains. *Addison*.

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation. *Camden*

FAMILIAR. *n. f.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shakspeare*.

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his familiars, this affects him. *Rogers*.

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a familiar; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakspeare*.

FAMILIARITY. *n. f.* [*familiarité*, Fr. from *familiar*.]

1. easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

We contract at last such an intimacy and familiarity with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury*.

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familiarities with these gentle spirits. *Pope*.

To FAMILIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison's Spectator*.

FAMILIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I familiarly sometimes Do use you for my fool, and chat with you, Your sauciness will jest upon my love. *Shakspeare*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakspeare*.

The governor came to us, and, after salutations, said familiarly, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down. *Bacon*.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do familiarly present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's History*.

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us into sense; Will, like a friend, familiarly convey The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope*.

FAMILLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great Chuse for companions *tete-a-tete*; Who at their dinners, *en famille*, Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift*.

FAMILY. *n. f.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole family; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift*.

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gershon was the family of the Libnites. *Numbers*.

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood, Go and complain thy family is young, Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope*.

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great families of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. *Bacon*.

FA'MINE. *n. f.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie, 'Till famine and the ague eat them up. *Shakspeare*.

Famines have not been of late observed, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God. *Hale*.

This city never felt a siege before, But from the lake receiv'd its daily store; Which now shut up, and millions crowded here, Famine will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryden*.

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat. *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to famish me? *Shakspeare*.
The pains of famish'd Tantalus he'll feel, And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill

The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel *Dryden*.

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of anything necessary to life. *Milton* uses it with *of*.

Thin air Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross, And famish him of breath if not of bread. *Milton*.

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolv'd rather to die than to famish. *Shakspeare*.

FA'MISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent, Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou, Feeding to suffer thirst and famishment, In poison'd potion drank't. *Hunterwell*.

FAMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity.

She became famous among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ez. k.*

Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and swine tambling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Rupoglyphus. *Peacham on Drawing*.

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the fifth, too famous to live long; England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown. *Numbers*.

She became famous among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ez. k.*

Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and swine tambling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Rupoglyphus. *Peacham on Drawing*.

I shall be nam'd among the famousest Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton*.

Many, besides myself, have heard our famous Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into English by Fairfax. *Dryden*.

2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menebrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates, Make the sea serve them. *Shakspeare*

FAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched With politick grave counsel; then the king Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakspeare*

They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grewo's Cosmologia.*

FAMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. *n. f.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of brav'ry,

With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry. *Shakspeare.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy Can with restless art employ:

In other hands the fan would prove An engine of small force in love;

But she, with such an air and mien, Not to be told or safely seen,

Directs its wanton motions so, That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;

Gives coolness to the matchless dame, To every other breast a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modest fan was lifted up no more, And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a fan of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*vann*, French.]

Faile, strawfork, and rake, with a fan that is strong. *Tusser.*

Affe shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the fan. *Isaiah*

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown, Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,

Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare.*

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wicker-fan, or a fan with fails. *Mort.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'n'er, with a spring from prison broke; Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,

And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

TO FAN. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves. *Spektator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts; Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes, Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare's Coriol.*

The Norweyan banners flout the sky, And fan our people cold. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

The air Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes:

From branch to branch the smaller birds with song Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,

'Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fanning wind upon her bosom blows;

To meet the fanning wind the bosom rose:

The fanning wind and purling streams continue her repose. *Dryden's Cym. and Iphig.*

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves,

And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air, Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein fanning the old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Nor so the wicked; but as chaff, which fann'd, The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand In judgment. *Milton.*

FANATICISM. *n. f.* [from *fanatick*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANATIC. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train, With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd

Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton.*

FANATIC. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon snatch'd up by a fanatick. *Decay of Priety.*

FANCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some fanciful men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings? and how foolish and fanciful were they? *Hayward.*

It would shew as much singularity to deny this, as it does a fanciful facility to affirm it. *Garth.*

FANCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much fancifulness towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale.*

FANCY. *n. f.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασια*.] It should be *phantasy*.

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakspeare, fancy's sweetest child! Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

In the soul

Are many lesser faculties, that serve Reason as chief: among these fancy next

Her office holds; of all external things, Which the five watchful senses represent,

She forms imaginations, airy shapes,

Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames All what we affirm, or what deny, and call Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton.*

Though no evidence affects the fancy so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence which gives as full satisfaction, and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by fancy led about,

From hope to fear, from joy to doubt: Whom we now a goddess call,

Divinely grac'd in every feature, Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature:

Love and hate are fancy all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private fancies must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any fancies in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very near, and built with a pretty fancy. *Addison.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone; Of forest fancies your companions making,

Using those thoughts which should indeed have died

With them they think on? *Shakspeare.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His fancy lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself, To fit your fancies to your father's will;

Or else the law of Athens yields you up To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shakspeare.*

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a fancy for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection. *Collier.*

6. In *Shakspeare* it signifies love.

Tell me where is fancy bred, Or in the heart, or in the head?

How begot, how nourished? It is engender'd in the eyes,

With gazing fed, and fancy dies In the cradle where it lies. *Shakspeare.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said Desert, not fancy, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a fancy to turn the course of that river. *Arbuthnot.*

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a fancy of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but fancies: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders. *Mistomer.*

TO FANCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may fancy to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Strutt's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

TO FANCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the
crowd;

Who mighty thought can clothe with manly drefs,
He whom I fancy, but can ne'er exprefs.

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour,
together with her person and external beauty,
fancied her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely
respects, he took her from her husband.

Raleigh's History.

It is a little hard that the queen cannot dem-
olish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth
to fancy.

Swift.

FA'NCY-MONGER. *n. f.* [from *fancy*.] One
who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forests, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies
on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name
of Rosalind. If I could meet that fancy-monger,
I would give him some good counsel; for he
seems to have the quotidian of love upon him.

Shakspeare.

FA'NCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One
whose imagination is unfound; or whose
distemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men
miserable; and when we come to be fancy-sick,
there 's no cure.

L'Estrange.

FAND for found. It is retained in Scot-
land.

This when as true by tryal he out fand,
He bade to open wide his brazen gate.

Spenser.

FANE. *n. f.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Lat.]
A temple; a place consecrated to reli-
gion. A poetical word.

Nor fane nor capitol,

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege!

Shakspeare's Coriol.

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred fane
Of Juno, now the seem'd.

Dryden's Æneid.

Yet some to fanes repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their vor'ries in one ruin shar'd.

Philips.

A sacred fane in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Tueban mountain's rocky womb.

Tickel.

The fields are ravish'd from the industrious
swains,

From men their cities, and from gods their fanes.

Pope.

FANFARON. *n. f.* [French, from the
Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signi-
fies one who promises what he cannot
perform. *Ménage*.]

1. A bully; a hector.

Vuigil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own
virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is
the character of a fanfaron or hector.

Dryden.

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than
he can perform.

There are fanfarons in the trials of wit too, as
well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to
engage in argument or discourse as those that are
least able to go through with it.

L'Estrange.

FANFARONADE. *n. f.* [from *fanfaron*,
French.] A bluster; a tumour of fic-
titious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the
fanfaronade of monsieur Bouffieurs.

Swift.

To FANG. *v. a.* [*fanzan*, Saxon; *wan-
gen*, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to
clutch. To *wang* is yet used in Devon-
shire

Destruction *wang* mankind!

Shaksf. Timon.

FANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other ani-
mal by which the prey is seized and held;
any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy fang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say
This is no flattery.

Shakspeare's As you like it.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing
teeth, which we call fangs or tusks; as boars,
pikes, falmons, and dogs, though lefs.

Bacon.

Prepar'd to fly,

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And out the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk unprop'd, falls headlong on
the plain.

Dryden.

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, flooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground.

Addison.

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold
is taken.

The protuberant fangs of the yuca are to be
treated like the tuberoses.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished
with fangs or long teeth; furnished
with any instruments of destruction,
which can be exercised in imitation of
fangs.

My two schoolfellows,

Whom I will trust as I will address fang'd,
They bear the mandate.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, fang'd with scythes, they scour the
field,

Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain.

Philips's Briton.

FANGLE. *n. f.* [from *fengan*, Sax.
to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt;
trifling scheme. It is never used, or
rarely, but in contempt with the epithet
new: as, *new fangles*, *new fanglenefs*.

FA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This
word seems to signify gawdy; ridicu-
lously showy; vainly decorated: *new
fangled*, is therefore new-fashioned;
dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire new fangled, and in
purpose unconstant.

Ascham.

A book! oh, rare one!

Be not, as in this fangled world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers.

Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless;
without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a fangless lion,
May offer, but not hold.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

FA'NGOT. *n. f.* A quantity of wares: as
raw silk, &c. containing from one to
two hundred weight three quarters.

Diç.

FA'NNEL. *n. f.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort
of ornament like a scarf, worn about
the left arm of a mafs-priest when he
officiates.

Diç.

FA'NNER. *n. f.* [from *fan*.] One that
plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon fanners that shall fan
her.

Jeremiah.

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled
with fancies or imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely fantasied.

Shaksf.

FA'NTASM. *n. f.* [See PHANTASM.] A
thing not real, but appearing to the
imagination.

FANTA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*fantastique*, Fr.
FANTA'STICK. } from *fantasy*.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagina-
tion.

The delight that a man takes from another's
fun, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preter-
natural complacency, arising from that which he
really has no feeling of.

South.

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imagi-
nary.

Present feats

Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in remorse; and nothing is,
But what is not.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies,
that they take them for oracles; and are arrived
to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when
indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse
themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy im-
agination.

Decay of Piety.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the
nature of phantoms which only assume
visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye shew?

Shakspeare.

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel.

Prior.

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; hu-
morous; indulgent of one's own im-
agination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of
these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that chil-
dren and musicians call lovers.

Sidney.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots:
To be *fantastick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I.

Shakspeare.

Duomvir is provided with an imperious, expen-
sive, and *fantastick* mistress; to whom he retires
from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate
wife.

Tatler.

We are apt to think your medallists a little
fantastical in the different prices they set upon
their coins, without any regard to the metal of
which they are composed.

Addison.

FANTA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humorously; unstea-
dily.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That sea attends her not.

Shakspeare.

3. Whimsically; in compliance with im-
agination.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* chafe, even
or odd, he thinks not why.

Greaves's Cypriot.

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *n. f.* [from *fan-
FANTA'STICKNESS. } tastical*.]

1. Humorousness; mere compliance with
fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him
out of conceit with it, by having convinced him
of the *fantasticalness* of it.

Tobacco, Pref.

3. Caprice: unsteadiness

FANTASY. *n. f.* [*fantaisie*, French;
phantasia, Latin; *φανταζω*.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of
imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Heratio! you tremble and look
pale!

Is not this something more than *fantasy*?

Shak.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more inconsistent than the wind. *Shaksp.*
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*
Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep the as found of careless infancy. *Shaksp.*
These spirits of sense, in *fantasy*'s high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Davies.*

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea ; image of the mind.
And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure. *Hubb. To.*
3. Humour ; inclination.
I would wish that both you and others would
cease from drawing the scriptures to your *fantasies*
and affections. *Whitgift.*
PHANTOM. *n. f.* [See PHANTOM.] Some-
thing not real, but appearing to the
imagination.
FAP. *adj.* Fuddled ; drunk. It seems to
have been a cant word in the time of
Shaksp.
The gentleman had drunk himself out of his
five senses ; and being *sup*, sit, was, as they say,
cashiered. *Shaksp.*

FAR. *adv.* [Æon, Saxon ; *fatt*, Erfc.]

1. To great extent in length.
Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest wrathful the *far*-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*
2. To a great extent every way. This is
less proper.
Vast and great
Is what I love ; the *far* extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*
With costly eates Rome stain'd her frugal board ;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord ;
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far*-fam'd mistress of mankind. *Arbutnot.*
From the same lineage stern Æetes came,
The *far*-fam'd brother of th' enchauntress dame. *Pope.*

3. To a great distance progressively.
Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*
Is it *far* you ride ?
—As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shaksp. Macb.*
Far from that hated face the Trojans fly ;
All but the fool who fought his destiny. *Dryden.*

4. Remotely ; at a great distance.
He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his
friends affection either ceased or prevailed. *Sidn.*
In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is
once published, it presently takes effect *far* and
wide ; all states framing themselves thereunto. *Hooker.*
And after that long strayed here and there,
'Through every field and forest *far* and near.
Hubberd's Tale.
Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used
towards them, which had their reward soon after.
Bacon's Holy War.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with
a guide, because the country was unto him best
known ; following not *far* after himself with all
his army. *Krollles.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not molest us ; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions
vain. *Milton.*

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and
near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find
out a remedy. *L'Estrange.*

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And lead the flow'r of war by publick voice. *Dryden.*

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryden.*
But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry !
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden's Poësies.*

Far off you view them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch. *Dryden.*

These words are so *far* from establishing any
dominion, that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*
'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hur'l'd,
Far from his country in the western world. *Addison's Ovid.*

5. To a distance.
As *far* as the east is from the west, so *far*
hath he removed our transgressions from him. *Fulmin.*

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled
far off, undertake so difficult enterprises without
a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain ! which when he saw, he ceas'd
'Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off. *Milton.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the
sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far*
as I was able, the beginning and progress of a
rising world. *Burnet's Theory.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore ;
The well poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood ; the *far* destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

6. In a great part.
When they were by Jebus the day was *far*
spent. *Judges.*

7. In a great proportion ; by many de-
grees. It is commonly used with some
word noting the comparative, but *Dryden*
has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman ? for her price
is *far* above rubies. *Proverbs.*

Such a communication passeth *far* better through
the water than air. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Those countries have *far* greater rivers, and
far higher mountains to pour down waters, than
any part of the old world. *Bacon.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have *far* the least certainty,
and they are usually hardest, and many times
impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

Latin is a more succinct language than the
Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the Eng-
lish, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is
far the most compendious of them. *Dryden.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryd.*
Beside, he's lovely *far* above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah ! hope not yet to breathe thy native air ;
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope.*

8. To a great height ; magnificently.
This is perhaps only in *Shaksp.*

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
—You speak him *far*.
—I don't extend him, sir. *Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point ; to a certain de-
gree.
The substance of the service of God, so *far*
forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law

of reason doth teach, may not be invented of
men, as it is amongst the heathen ; but must be
received from God himself. *Hooker.*

Answer them

How *far* forth you do like their articles.
Shaksp. *Henry IV.*

Not to resolve, is to resolve ; and many times
it breeds as many necessities, and engageth as *far*
in some other fort, as to resolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how
far it is from being so much as any part of re-
pentance. *Hammond.*

My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent to
the position he mentions, that it is a perfect con-
tradiction to it. *Tillotson.*

The custom of these tongues sometimes so *far*
influences the expressions, that in these epistles one
may observe the force of the Hebrew conjuga-
tions. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

10. *Far* off. At a great distance.
Far though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far* off his steps adore. *Milton.*

11. *Far* off. To a great distance.
Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far* off to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

12. *Off* is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting
distance, is not followed by a propo-
sition : as, *I set the boat far off, I set the
boat far from me.*

13. *Far* is used often in composition : as,
far-shooting, *far*-seeing.

FAR-FETCH. *n. f.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A
deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politic *far*-fetches ;
And from their Coptick priest, Kitcherus,
Found out this mystick way to jeer us. *Hudib.*

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.
Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *far*-fetch'd spoil. *Milton.*

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where foreign stars arise ;
We trac'd the *far*-fetch'd gold into the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. *Dryden.*

2. Studiously fought ; elaborately strained ;
not easily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *far*-fetch'd policy. *Shaksp.*
For *far*-fetch'd rhymes make puzzled angels
stam,

And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank those words
which signify different ideas, by a sort of an un-
accountable *far*-fetch'd analogy, or distant resem-
blance, that fancy has introduced between one
thing and another ; as when we say, the meat is
green when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.]

Striking, or penetrating a great way.
Atlas, her fire, to whose *far*-piercing eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie ;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the stary vault and prop the spheres. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.]
Shooting to a great distance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name ;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came ;
Great Jove he said, and the *far*-shooting god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FAR. *adj.*

1. Distant ; remote.
A man taking a *far* journey. *Mark.*
But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching of the freezing zone ;
And fume to *far* Oaxis shall be sold,
To try the Lybian bear, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.

These things seem small and undistinguishable, Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shakf.*
If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. *Raleigh's History of the World*

3. From *FAR*. In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from *far*, from the end of the earth. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in huises The *far* side from the near. *Dryden.*

5. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb: as, The nations *far* and near center'd in choice. *Dryden.*

FAR. n. f. [contracted from *farroco.*]

The offspring of a sow; young pigs. Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year, Are for to be made of and counted full dear; For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow More great than the loss of two calves of the cow. *Tupper.*

To *FARCE. v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin; *farcir*, French.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived from Corineus, their first pretended founder, or at least it mingled some stuff to the *farcio* of that fable. *Corew.*

The first principles of christian religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderfon.*

2. To extend; to swell out.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball, The sword, the mace, the crown imperial, The enterpris'd robe of gold and pearl, The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shaksp.*

FARCE. n. f. [from the verb; or from *farcir*, French, to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind; grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What should be great, you turn to *farce*. Prior They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Guy.*

FAR'RICIAL. adj. [from *farce*.] Belonging to a *farce*; appropriated to a *farce*.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Guy.*

FARCY. n. f. [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

FARDEL. n. f. [*fardello*, Italian; *fardau*, French.] A bundle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him scratch his beard. *Shaksp.*

Who would *fardels* bear, To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shakf.*

To *FARE. v. n.* [*faran*, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]

1. To go; to pass; to travel.

At last, resolving forward still to *fare*, Until the blast'ring storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen.*

His spirits pure were subject to our sight, Like to a man in shew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore; Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any state good or bad.

So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Eccles.*

Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight Pretends that beauty. *Waller.*
So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*, Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard: As ships, though never so obsequious, fall Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

So *fares* the flag among th' enraged hounds: Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denham.*

But as a barque, that, in foul weather, Toss'd by two adverse winds together, Is bruis'd and beaten to and fro, And knows not which to turn him to; So *far'd* the knight between two foes, And knew not which of them t' oppose. *Hudib.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Esrange.*

Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows Amidst the crowd. *Dryden's Eneid.*
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animosities of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*

3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.

Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. *Hooker.*
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding in an impersonal form.

When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*

Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so harshly, as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakspere's Timon.*

Men think they have *fares* hardily, if, in times of extremity, they have descended to low as to eat dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FARE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.

He found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarshish. *Jonah.*
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r, And wants two tarshings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.

But come, so well reventh'd, now let us play, As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton.*
But when the western winds with vital pow'r Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r, Then, at the last, produce in open air Both flocks, and send them to their summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well suffice; He that would more is covetous, not wise.

But since among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophick *fare*, This much I will indulge thee for thy *case*, And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addison.*

FAREWELL. adv. [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *farewell*, or *fare you well*; *sis felix, abi in bonum rem*; or *bene sit tibi*; but in time, use familiarized it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell*, king: sit thou wilt appear, Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Whether we shall meet again, I know not, Therefore our everlasting *farewell* take; For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shaksp.*
Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakspere.*

An iron lumber shuts my swimming eyes; And now *farewell*, involc'd in shades of night, For ever I am ravish'd from thy fight. *Dryden.*
Farewell, says he; the parting found scarce fell From his faint lips, but the replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*

O queen, *farewell*! he still possess Of dear remembrance, blessing still and bless! *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

Farewell, the year, which threaten'd so The fairest light the world can show. *Waller.*
Treading the path to nobler ends, A long *farewell* to love I gave; Retolv'd my country and my friends All that remained of me should have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preserved when it is used plurally.

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you; *fare you well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

FAREWELL. n. f.

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opes her golden gates, And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*
If chance the radiant sun with *farewell* sweet, Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive, The huds their notes renew, and bleating herds Attend their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milton.*

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*, As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *SpeBator.*

FAVARICEOUS. adj. [from *farina*, Lat.]

Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, yre, maize, panick, and millet. *Abbatucci on Aliments.*

FARM. n. f. [*ferme*, French; *ferm*, provision, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not use to let out their land in farm, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer farms unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to farm our royal realm, The revenue whereof shall furnish us For our affairs in hand. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the banker scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall farmed of the king. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To cultivate land.

FARMER. *n. f.* [*fermier*, French; or from farm.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority: a dog's obeyed in office. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FARMOST. *adj.* [superlative of far.] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its farmost part, Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art, Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

FARNESSE. *n. f.* [from far.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their farness from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a farraginous concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown.*

FARRAGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER. *n. f.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferriarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to farriers, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a farrier, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer, to rub your horses. *Swift.*

To FARRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of farriering and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FARROW. *n. f.* [peaph, Saxon.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd Her nine farrow. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

To FARROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to farrow this time of the year. *Tisser.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifolucous, and only cloven-hoofed, is farrowed with open eyes, as other bifolucous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast, As fair and fruitful as the fow that carry'd, The thirty pigs at one large litter farrow'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

FART. *n. f.* [fært, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the fart Of every heart; It pains a man when 'tis kept close; And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge, Although the bore be ne'er so large, Before the flame from muzzle burst, Just at the breech it flashes first; So from my lud his passion broke, He farted first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FARTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of far; but by no analogy can fur make farther or fartherest: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write further and furtherest, from forth, forther, forthest, forðþor, forðþen, Saxon; the o and u, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterward in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is farther required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions, and things of their country, without looking any farther. *Locke.*

FARTHER. *adj.* [supposed from far, more probably from forth, and to be written further.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a farther truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our farther way the fates allow, Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FARTHERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly furtherance from further.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the fartherance that I have obtained. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly furthermore.] Besides; moreover; likewise.

Farthermore, the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*

To FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper To further.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had farthered or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly furthest. See FARTHER.] At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest. Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be furthest from perfection. *Hooker.*

FARTHING. *n. f.* [peorðling, Saxon, from peopen, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A farthing is the least deomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.* Else all those things we toil so hard in, Would not avail one single farthing. *Prior.* You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or farthings of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens Feed on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic: as, it is not worth a farthing; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content, 'Till the last farthing is in structure spent. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use. Thirty acres make a farthing-land; nine farthings a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FARTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of Skinner, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertugarde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With filken coats, and caps, and golden rings, With ruffs, and cuffs, and farthingales and things. *Shakspeare.*

Tell me, What compass will you wear your farthingale? *Shakspeare.*

Arthur wore in hall Round table, like a *ferthingal*. *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the farthingale appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages, With a huge farthingale to swell her fusian stuff, A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*

FARTHINGSWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a farthingworth of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain, That Carthage, which he rain'd, rise once more; And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main, To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FASCIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FASCATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Diſ.*

FASCIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fascination*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wileman.*

TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascination*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest houses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South.*

FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Adijon's Spectator.*

FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinus* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FA'SHION. *n. f.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; or state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand these poor people's friend. —I will, Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakspeare.*

2. The make or cut of clothes.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass, And entertain a score or two of tailors, To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakspeare.*
You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Manner; fort; way.

For that I love your daughter In such a righteous *fashion* as I do, Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners, I must advance. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Pluck Casca by the sleeve, And he will, after his four *fashion*, tell you What hath proceeded. *Shakspeare's Jul. Caesar.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Huyward.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here 's the note How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat, The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmanc again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises? *Sidney.*

Though the truth of this hath been univerally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it. *Tillotson.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into disesteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Walsh.*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears, That I will deeply put the *fashion* on, And wear it in my heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*

His panegyrics were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand, I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shaksp.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possess'd with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shaksp.*

TO FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons; Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh.*

The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands;

Under his forming hands a creature grew,

Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabric be design'd, And *fashion'd* by a maker brute and blind? Could it of art such miracles invent? And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackmore.*

A different toil another forge employs, Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys: — E ch trinket that adorns the modern dame, First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion* Yourself thereto, according to occasion. *Habberd's Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd's earth, Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

This cardinal, Though from an humble flock undoubtedly, Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Shakspeare.*

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to job love from any. *Shakspeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glaucon.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example hath now made it *fashionable*. *Entley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck; Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand; But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the tailor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.]

In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and gently have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

TO FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Goth. *fastan*, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hertenfio, But we may blow our nails together, And *fast* it fairly out. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Matthew.*

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision: I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakspeare.*

FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day, That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakspeare.*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've *fast*, Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food

Not tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast* To virtue I impute not, or count part

Of what I suffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryden.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence;
religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not
merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but
by assisting our souls as well as bodies for our
sins. *Atterbury.*

Nor pray'ts nor *fasts*, its stubborn pulse re-
strain;

Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST. *adj.* [FÆST, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Pf.*
Last, the fire and his three fons,
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the
door. *Milton.*

Be sure to find,

What I have foretold thee, many a hard essay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the Chronicles, was in-
fested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking
in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth
to rob and spoil. *Spenser.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius with the beaking in of the horse-
men, was driven into a marsh; where, after that
he, being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done
the uttermost, he yielded himself. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's
fast to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the
ship to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper,
fold it, seal it, and again return to her bed: yet
all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakespeare.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in pur-
pose, unconstant; light to promise any thing,
ready to forget every thing, both benefit and in-
jury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fear-
ful to foe. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

6. [from *ffest*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy;
quick; swift. It may be doubted
whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth. *Ezra.*
Skill comes to flow, and life to *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies.*

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is
of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be
a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer
him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. *FAST and loose.* Uncertain; variable;
inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now
hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast*
and *loose* each with other, giving and receiving
richness. *Sidney.*

If he perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewry,
Sometimes he heard him, sometimes stopt her
ear,

And play'd *fast and loose* the live-long day. *Fairfax.*

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to
play *fast and loose* with God Almighty? *L'Esfrange.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with
other atoms they might be separated again; and
so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*,
without ever associating into the huge condense
bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakespeare's King John.*

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shakespeare.*

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is
united with some other word, as *by* or
beside.

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but
the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had
laid up in the cattle *fast* by. *Knolles.*

Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midst of deathless groves
Soft sighing wishes lie,
And smiling hopes *fast* by,
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope.*
Well-known to me the palace you inquire;
For *fast* beside it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope.*
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *fast* beside him once fear'd Edward sleeps. *Pope.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as
fast as thou canst. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face. *Daniel.*

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope.*
You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out
of the world. *Swift.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of
his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

TO FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make *fast*; to make firm; to fix
immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and co-
vering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the
left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened*
his sockets. *Exodus.*
By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clusium king Oshius bore. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne.*
In the sea-coast of India there is no iron,
which flies not like a bird unto those mountains,
and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed
to the service of many successions of parties, with
very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and
combated the opinions in their true shape, upon
which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when
not suffered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedie.*

TO FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in
other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes;
and therefore an horse-leech will hardly *fasten*
upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and
makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies
in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke.*

FA'STENER. *n. s.* [from *fasten*.] One
that makes *fast* or firm.

FA'STER. *n. s.* [from *fast*.] He who ab-
stains from food. *Ainsworth.*

FA'STHANDED. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand*.]
Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted;
covetous.

The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part
with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to
be contracted with the Princess Catharine. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIOUSITY. *n. s.* [from *fastidious*.]
Disdainfulness; contemptuousness.

FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat.
fastidieux, *fastidieuse*, French.] Disdainful;
squeamish; delicate to a vice; in-
sensibly nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one
manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds,
enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon.*

Let their *fastidious* vain
Commission of the brain,
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, lest thou for them. *Ben Jonson.*

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and
drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Esfrange.*
All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed
kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great
ones of the world, shall fail. *South.*

FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.]
Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeam-
ishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look
fastidiously, and speak disdainfully, concluding,
if a man shall fall short of their garniture at their
knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in
the furniture of his head. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FASTIGIATED. *adj.* [*fastigiatus*, Lat.]
Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dicit.*

FA'STINGDAY. *n. s.* [*fast* and *day*.]
Day of mortification by religious ab-
stinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a
day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

FA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *fast*.]
1. State of being *fast*.

2. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king distaste, did con-
tend by their forwardness to shew it was but their
fastness to their former government, and that
those affections ended with the time. *Bacon.*

3. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fast-
ness* laid open, which are the proper walls and
castles of the Irish, as they were of the British
in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chase. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he
entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds
out the siege with a new artillery. *Watts.*

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion.

Not used.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such
firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

FA'STUOUS. *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Latin; *fastu-
eux*, *fastueuse*, French.] Proud;
haughty. *Dicit.*

FAT. *adj.* [FÆT, Saxon.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy: the contrary
to lean.

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor
men do? For me, I am here a Windor stag, and
the *fattest*, I think, i'th' forest. *Shakespeare.*

Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth. *L'Esfrange.*

F A T

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers, without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, French.]

We're hurry'd down
This lubrique and adult'rate age;
Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,
T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage. *Dryden.*

3. Dull.

O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grow'ling on the ground. *Dryden's Persius.*

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and howing fees. *Milton.*

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. *South.*

A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Byssie's Paragon.*

FAT. *n. f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood; deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat.

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

On how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it!
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Ere thus
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars,
that they may devour them. *Arbut.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children,
on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasture, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbuthnot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fating* for his pains. *Shaks.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fating* up for the slaughter. *L'Esrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young. *Mortimer.*

FAT. *n. f.* [*fæt*, Saxon; *vatte* Dutch.] This is generally written *vat*.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Jeel.*

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tannets *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

F A T

FATAL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Lat. *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Lætan, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras.*

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

O race divine;
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FATALIST *n. f.* [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology? *Watts.*

FATALITY. *n. f.* [*fatalité*, French; from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precautions could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Esrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Brown.*

FATALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively, even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamoured youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Denham.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley.*

FATALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

F A T

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

There is a necessity in *fate*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryd.*
You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ercreeps its rising years. *Dryden.*
Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end? *Shaksp.*

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*? *Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

FATED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]

1. Dece'd by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train,
Driv'n by the southern blasts, was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*

2. Modelled in any manner by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. The stricture used by *Dryden* is unusual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended thence on high. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare.*

FATHER. *n. f.* [*fæder*, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the self-same or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, where-by he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Benafalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milton.*

2. The first ancestor.

It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself shall be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Romans.*

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epson, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Genes.*

Father of verse. *Pope.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillington.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job.*

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Genes.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a jesuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Addison.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the lung glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden.*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

11. The compellation of God as creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *John.*
Almighty and most merciful *Father*. *Common Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *father*.]

The father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO FATHER. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.

Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakespeare.*
How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To adopt a composition.

Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on*.

And lest we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hoeber.*

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FATHERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *father*.]

The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and last age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under the pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Exodus.*

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*
The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Sandys.*

He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator.*

FATHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *father*.]

The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FATHERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*
The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dryden.*

FATHERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable sun! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FATHOM. *n. f.* [fæðm, Saxon.]

1. A measure of length containing six feet, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and crown. *Brown.*

The arms spread criss in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the *fathom*, is named a *fathom*. *Holler.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom* line.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TO FATHOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.

Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these:
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden.*

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights
and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton.*
Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as, I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare.*

FATIDICAL. *adj.* [fatidicus, Latin; fatidique, French.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Howell.*

FATIFEROUS. *adj.* [fatifer, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Diarr.*

FATIGABLE. *adj.* [fatigo, Latin.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

TO FATIGATE. *v. a.* [fatigo, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare.*

FATIGUE. *n. f.* [fatigue, French; fatigo, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
The great Scipio sought honours in his youth,
and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchas'd them. *Dryden.*

TO FATIGUE. *v. a.* [fatiguer, French; fatigo, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATKIDNEYED. *adj.* [fat and kidney.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou keep! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FATLING. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatlings*,
shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Isaiah.*

FATNER. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher
below'd the encomium of *farner* of the earth. *Abulthnot.*

FATNESS. *n. f.* [from *fat*.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.
And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun,
gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon.*

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess; unctuousness.

But the olive-tree laid unto them; should I
leave my *fatness* wherewith by me they honour
God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? *Judges.*

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbutnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Genes.*

6. That which causes fertility.

When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky,
The dew suspended laid, and left unmoist
The execrable globe.
Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth
with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Philips.*
Bentley.

TO FATTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]

1. To feed; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities,
often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion,
and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To make fruitful.

Town of *stuf* to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinensis.*
Dare not, on thy life,

Touch aught of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

3. To feed grossly; to increase.

Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tybei's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores.
Dryden.

To FA'TTEN. v. n. [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.
Orway.

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.
Dryden.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and trusty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful progeny.
Dryden.

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find.
Granville.

FA'TTY. adj. [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.
Bacon's Natural History.

The gourd
And thirly cucumbers, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with refinement fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact.
Philips.

The common symptoms of the muriatic scurvy are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top.
Arbuthnot on Aliments

FATU'ITY. n. f. [*fatuite*, French; from *fatuous*.] Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid; feebleness of intellect.

It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their request.
King Charles.

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of *fatuity* of madness.
Arbuthnot.

FA'TUOUS. adj. [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so.
Granville.

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Denham

FA'TWITTED. adj. [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid.

Thou art to *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten.
Shakspeare's Henry iv.

FA'UCET. n. f. [*fauffet*, French; *fauces*, Latin.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spiggot. It is sometimes improperly written *feffet*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *feffet*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three pence to a second audience.
Shakspeare.

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth.
Swift.

FA'UCHION. n. f. [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

A *fauchion* tumb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar.
Dryden.

FA'UFEL. n. f. [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAV'ILLOUS. adj. [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles.
Brown.

FA'ULCON. } See { FALCON.

FA'ULCONRY. } See { FALCONRY.

FAULT. n. f. [*faute*, *faute*, French; *fallar*, to be deficient, Spanish. The *l* is sometimes founded; and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made.
Hosker.

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough.
Stillingfleet.

He that but conceives a crime in thought, Contrasts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
Dryden.

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it.
Dryden.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find *fault*.
Dryden.

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may to obtain it, is so far from being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensable duty.
Aiterbury.

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza reems with thought.

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found
fault,
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find *fault* with the times.
Swift.

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too.
Shakspeare.

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the inquirer is at a fault.

To FAULT. v. n. [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which mov'd him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it *faultereth*.
Spenser.

To FAULT. v. a. To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But fur humbleness exhaust thee.
Old Song.

FA'ULTER. n. f. [from *fault*.] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

FA'ULTFINDER. n. f. [*faul* and *find*.] A censurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. adv. [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. n. f. [from *faulty*.]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faultiness* by his first token, he was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be elchewed.
Sidney.

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is laid open.
Hosker.

FA'ULTLESS. adj. [from *fault*.] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again.
Fairfax.

Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface!
Dryden's Æneid.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope.

FA'ULTY. adj. [*faulatif*, French, from *fault*.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*.
2 Samuel.

Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!
To such unshightly sufferings be debas'd.
Milton.

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The sum of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by scripture mutable, as their lay elders.
Hosker.

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently.
Bacon.

To FAV'OUR. v. a. [*favere*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst Heaven did *favoured* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscardol.
Spenser.

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,

May *favoured* Tamora the queen of Goth
Men *favoured* wonders.
Baron's Nat. Hist.

Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him.
Knolles.

The good *Alters* am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favoured*'d, not unknown to fame.
Dryden.

Oh happy youth! and *favoured* of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities.
Pope.

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favoured* an enemy in his approaches.
Aldison.

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master.
Spectator.

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. n. f. [*favor*, Latin; *fauteur*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of *fauteur* from myself, and all our house.
Shakspeare's Henry iv.

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. *1 Samuel.*

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psalms.*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind, Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Wal.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aeneid. Pref.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than another.

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And in short, the *favour* of learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shown.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites*. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Eccles.*

O, my royal master! The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Phillips.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure, — Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought With things forgot. *Shakespeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open act, With *favour*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd What the condition of these arms would be. *Ben Jonson.*

Come down, said Raynard, let us treat of peace:

A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer; But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom All these his works so wond'rous be ordain'd. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovesuit will advance Unto his several mistresses, which they'll know By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shaksf.*
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Speator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shaksf. Henry v.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in stut-tishness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shaksf.*
Disseat thy *favour* with an usurped head. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There's no goodness in thy face; if Antony Be free and healthful, why lo t'art a *favour* To trumpet such good tidings to? *Shakspeare.*

Yet well I remember The *favours* of these men: were they not mine? Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

- FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince, Lend *favorable* ear to our request. *Shakspeare.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favorable* thought, That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conduive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favorable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies Which do possess the empire of the air, Was none more *favorable*, nor more fair, Than Clarion the eldest son and heir Of Mafecrol. *Spenser.*

- FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from favourable*.] Kindness; benignity.

- FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [*from favourable*.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favorably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favorably* unto them in the ways. *Wisdom.*

The violent will condemn the character of Ab-salom, as either too *favorably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favorably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

- FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [*from favour*.]

1. Regarded with kindness.

Of with some *favoured* traveller they stray, And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope.*

2. [*from favour*, the noun.] Featured.

Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*.
Of her there bred

A thousand young ones, which the daily fed; Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one Of sundry shape, yet all *ill favoured*. *Fairy Q.*

The *ill favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well favoured* and fat kine. *Genesis.*

- FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [*from favoured*.]

Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

- FA'VOURER. *n. s.* [*from favour*.] One

who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favours*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer* Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shaksf.*

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shaksf.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,

Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bitter enemies to the christian religion. *Addison.*

- FA'VOURITE. *n. s.* [*favorite*, French; *favorita*, Italian.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular matter in criticism has his *favorite* passages in an author. *Addison, Spectator.*
So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild! Their sage experience to the *favorite* child. *Pope.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a superior; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favorites*. *Sidney.*

I was a Thessalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favorite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain his destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *favorite* flies;

The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Bid her steal into the plashed bowel, Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun, Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favorites*, Made proud by princes that advance their pride: Against that power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favorite*, especially towards the waiting time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favorite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *favorites* gain, and what the nation owes, Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

- FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [*from favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that goddess I have fought the fight, Yet no where can her find; such happiness Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favours*. *Fairy Queen.*

- FA'USEN. *n. s.* A fort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash; The wave spung entrails, about which *faisers* and other fish

Did shole. *Chapman's Iliads.*

- FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. s.* A small mount of

earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart,

to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him

back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

- FA'UTOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.]

Favourer; countenancer; supporter.

I am neither author or *fauteur* of any sect: I will have no man addict himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fauteurs* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

- FA'UTRESS. *n. s.* [*faultrix*, Latin; *faultrice*, French.] A woman that favours,

or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove Minerva's aid his *faultrix* still. *Chapman.*

He comes from banishment to the *favourite* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Garth*.
FAWN. *n. f.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in the old French, a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
 Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind;
 And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
 Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser*.
 The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket. *Shakspeare*.
 The colt hath about four year of growth; and so the *fawn*, and so the calf. *Bacon*.
 Who for thy table feeds the wanton fawn,
 For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope*.

TO FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondness for children.]
 1. To court by frikking before one, as a dog.
 The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney*.
 Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
 Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakspeare*.

2. To court by any means. Used of animals.
 Instead thereof he kifs'd her weary feet,
 And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
 As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen*.
 Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlic? *South*.

3. To court servilely.
 My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
 What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
 So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak*.
 And thou, fly hypocrite, who now would'st be Patron of liberty, who mote than thou
 Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
 Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Par. Lost*.
 Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
 But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden*.
 Dextrous the craving *fawning* croud to quit,
 And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope*.

4. To bring forth a fawn.
FAWN. *n. f.* A servile cringe; low flattery.
 You will rather shew our gentle lowts
 How you can frown, than spend a *fawn* upon them
 For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakspeare*.

FA'WNER. *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.
 By softness of behaviour we have arriv'd at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spektator*.

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from *faex*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Obsolete.
 They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa. *Camden*.

FAY. *n. f.* [*fee*, French.]
 1. A fairy; an elf.
 And the yellow-skinted fays
 Fly after the night seeds,
 Leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton*.
 Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
 Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear! *Pope*.

2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.
 Their ill 'haviour garres men missay,
 Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser*.

FE'ABERRY. *n. f.* [*grassularia*.] A gooseberry.

TO FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*Gower* uses *To feize*, for to censure; *segen*, German, to

sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

FE'ALTY. *n. f.* [*feaulte*, French.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
 And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shakf*.
 Let my sovereign
 Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
 As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakspeare*.
 Man disobeying,
 Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
 Against the high supremacy of Heav'n. *Milton*.
 Each bird and beast behold
 After their kinds: I bring them to receive
 From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
 With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 Whether his first design be to withdraw
 Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
 Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

FEAR. *n. f.* [*feapan*, Saxon, to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erse.]
 1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension of danger.
 Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke*.
 Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
 And found no place where safe she shrowd him
 might. *Fairy Queen*.
 For *fear* was upon them, because of the people
 of those countries. *Ezra*.
 What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
 Must we not with, for *fear* of withing ill?
Dryden.

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. *Rogers*.

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terror impressed: with *of* before that which impresseth.
 And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you,
 shall be upon every beast. *Genesis*.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.
 The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Mac*.

4. That which causes fear.
 Antony, stay not by his side:
 Thy demon, that 's the spirit that keeps thee, is
 Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
 Where Cæsar is not; but near him, thy angel
 Becomes a *fear*, as being over-power'd. *Shak*.

5. The object of fear.
 Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of
 Isaac had been with me. *Genesis*.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.
 He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall
 fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of
 the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *Isaiab*.

FEAR. *n. f.* [*feopa*, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.
 But fair Clarissa to a lovely *fear*
 Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Queen*.

TO FEAR. *v. a.* [*feapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of.
 Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
 —Then never trust me if I be afraid
 —You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
 I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shakspeare*
 To *fear* the foe, since *fear* opposeth strength,
 Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Shakspeare's Richard 11*
 There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be
fear'd above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esd*.
 When I view the beauties of thy face,
 I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden*.

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Curesu*.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
 Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shaksp*.
 Some sitting on the latches, would seem there,
 With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne*.

TO FEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To live in terror; to be afraid.
 Well you may *fear* too far.
 —Safer than truth too far:
 Let me still take away the arms I fear,
 Nor *fear* still to be harm'd. *Shakspeare*.
 If any such be here, if any *fear*
 Less for his person than an ill report;
 If any think brave death outweighs bad life.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

2. To be anxious.
 Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
 For his ill-gotten gain;
 And pray to gods that will not hear,
 While the debating winds and billows bear
 His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace*.
 See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
 Thy struggling Albion's hosom torn:
 So much the *fears* for William's life,
 That Mary's fate the dare not mourn. *Prior*.

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*fear* and *full*.]
 1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.
 He 's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakspeare*.
 Them that are of a *fearful* heart. *Isaiab*.

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.
 The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law
 than the English. *Davies on Ireland*.
 I have made my heroine *fearful* of death,
 which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would
 have been. *Dryden*.

3. Awful; to be revered.
 Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful*
 in praises! *Exodus*.

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.
 Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.
 Against such monsters God maintained his
 own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker*.
 What God did command touching Canaan,
 concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a
fearful pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker*.
 All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement,
 Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
 Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakspeare*.
 It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of
 the living God. *Heb*.
 Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and
 dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible
 and frequent earthquakes, and then there will
 be found no comparison. *Raleigh*.
 This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present
 revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides
 that *fearful* punishment which shall be afflicted
 on them in another life. *Tillotson*.

FE'ARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorously; in fear.
 In such a night
 Did Thibbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
 And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakspeare*.

2. Terribly; dreadfully.
 There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
 Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shaksf*.

FE'ARFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.
 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

It is credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish error? *Hooker*.
 A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South*.

FEARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety*

FEARLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*

FEARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: with *of* before the subject.

From the ground the *fearless* doth arise, And walketh forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen*

The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold. *Milton*

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Temple*

FEASIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *feasible*.]

1. Practicability.

2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsties for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

FEASIBLE. *adj.* [*faissible*, Fr.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*. *Glanville's Scapfis*

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South*

FEASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

FEAST. *n. f.* [*festis*, French; *festum*, Lat.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten,

It had been as a gap in our great *feast*. *Shaksp.*
Où Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Genesis*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*, And made the lady of the flow'r her guest; When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain, With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion: opposed to a *fast*.

This day is called the *feast* of Crispian. *Shaksp.*

3. Something delicious to the palate. Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Lorke*

To **FEAST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends, Did *feast* tog ther. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

The parish finds, indeed; but our church wardens

Feast on the silver, and give us the faithings. *Gay*

To **FEAST.** *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great show of favour. *Hayward*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence, Whose taste or smell can hleps the *feasted* sense. *Dry.*

FEASTER. *n. f.* [from *feast*.]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL. *adj.* [*feast* and *full*.]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days Visit his tomb with flowers, only hewalling His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice, From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton*

Therefore be sure Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friend,

Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night, Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Milton*

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The suitor train Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope's Odyssey*

FEASTRITE. *n. f.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate, Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,

Revives the *feastrites* old. *Philips*

FEAT. *n. f.* [*sait*, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pryocles is his name, renowned far For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence; Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *F. Queen*

Tarquin's self he met, And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,

When he might act the woman in the scene, He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shaksp.*

Our soldiers are men of strong hearts for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addison's Spectator*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Essays*

FEAT. *adj.* [*sait*, *bien fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem*.]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had A page so kind, so dutious, diligent; So tender over his occasions, true, So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakspere's Cymbeline*

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controversy. *Stillingfleet*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments fit upon me, Much *feater* than before. *Shakspere's Tempest*

FEATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous*.]

Neatly; dexterously. Not in use. And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously* The tender stalks on high. *Spenser*

FEATHER. *n. f.* [Feðen, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

The brave eagle does with sorrow see The forest wasted, and that lofty tree Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown, Before the *feathers* of her young are grown; She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay, But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller*

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opticks*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*. *Swift*

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

Clifford, and the haught Northumberland, And of their *feather* many more proud birds, Have wrought the easy-melting king like wax. *Shakspere's Henry vs.*

I am not of that *feather* to shake off My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakspere*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **FEATHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the fovereign of his heart; Ardent in love, outrageous in his play, He *feather'd* her a hundred times a-day. *Dryden*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt. They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Baron's Henry vii.*

5. To FEATHER one's Nest. [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nest.] To get riches together.

FEATHERBED. *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped, And meets his wife, which brings her *featherbed*. *Donne*

FEATHERDRIVER. *n. f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers. *Derham's Physico-Theology*

FEATHERED. *adj.* [from *feather*.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on, His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd, Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

So when the new-born phoenix first is seen, Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden*

Dark'ning the sky; they hover o'er and thrud The wanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior*

Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other *feather'd* creatures, several little winged boys, perch upon the middle arches. *Addison's Spectator*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Étrange*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope*

FEATHEREDGE. *n. f.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *feather-edge* stuff. *Maxon*

FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a featheredge.

The cover must be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer*

FEATHERFEW. *n. f.* A plant both single and double: it is increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it flowereth most part of the summer.

Mortimer's Husbandry

FEATHER-GRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen pulmosum.*] An herb.

FEATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Being without feathers.
This is high grown ivy was like that featherless bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Novel.*

FEATHERLY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Resembling feathers.
The accretion or pluvius aggelation of lead about the mother and fundamental atom thereof, seems to be some featherly particle of snow, although snow itself be hexangular. *Brown.*

FEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [*feather and seller.*] One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers.
Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Coam the night-watches to his jangling games. *Milton.*

FEATLY. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.
Foot it featly here and there
And, sweet spites, the buttern bear. *Shaksp.*
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quite of ladies in a jangle,
That featly footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

FEATNESS. *n. f.* [from *feat.*] Neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FEATURE. *n. f.* [*feiture, old French.*]
1. The cast or make of the face.
Repeat the feature of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*
2. Any lineament or single part of the face.
Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly features. *Spenser.*
We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and features, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history. *Addison on Medals.*
Though various features did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison.*

TO FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.
He liv'd in count moil prais'd, most lov'd,
A sample to the young 't; to th' more mature,
A glass that featur'd them. *Shakspere's Cymb.*

TO FEAZE. *v. a.* [*faisce, French.*]
1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina.
2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*

TO FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [*febriticor, Latin.*] To be in a fever. *Diä.*

FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [*febriulosus, Latin.*] Troubled with a fever. *Diä.*

FEBRIFUGE. *n. f.* [*febris and fugo, Latin; febrifuge, French.*] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*
Bitters, like cholera, are the best sanguiifers, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.
Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FEBRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis, Latin; febrile, French.*] Constituting a fever; caused by a fever.
The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tunified by the febrile fermentation, and by phlebotomy relieved. *Hurvey.*

FEBRUARY. *n. f.* [*Februarius, Latin.*]
The name of the second month in the year.
You have such a February face
So full of froth, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shaksp.*

FECES. *n. f.* [*feces, Latin; feces, Fr.*]

1. Dregs; lees; sediments; subsidence.
Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime belmeard, the feces of the flood
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.
The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in the feces. *Woburnus on Aliments.*

FECULENCE. *n. f.* [*feculentia, Latin.*]
1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.
2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.
Pour up in it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its feculent lees. *Boyle.*
Whether the awking's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philipp.*

FECULENT. *adj.* [*feculentus, Latin; feculent, French.*] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
But both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extant,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*
They are to the body as the light of a candle to the glois and feculent suath, which as it is not pent up in it, to neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanville's Apology.*

FECUND. *adj.* [*fecundus, Latin; fecund, French.*] Fruitful; prolific.
The more sickly the years are, the less fecund or fruitful of children also they be. *Grant.*

FECUNDA'ION. *n. f.* [*fecundo, Latin.*]
The act of making fruitful or prolific.
She requir'd these plants as a medicine of fecundation, or to make her fruitful. *Brown.*

TO FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolific. *Diä.*

FECUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *fecund; fecunditè, French.*]
1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.
I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers wherewith notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and fecundity of it. *Woodward.*
2. Power of producing or bringing forth.
Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their fecundity forty years; and I have found that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray.*
God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the fecundity of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

FED. The pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.*
For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FEDARY. *n. f.* [*fedus, Latin, or from feudum.*] This word, peculiar to *Shakspere*, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.
Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a fedary for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without? *Shakspere's Cymb.*

FEDERAL. *adj.* [from *fedus, Latin.*]
Relating to a league or contract.
It is a federal rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond.*
The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Greav.*

FEDERARY. *n. f.* [from *fedus, Latin.*]
A confederate; an accomplice.
She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A federary with her. *Shakspere.*

FEDERATE. *adj.* [*federatus, Latin.*]
Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. f.* [from *feh, Saxon; fee, Danish, cattle; feudum, low Latin; feu, Scottish.*]
1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord.
All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of *feudum*; for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burden that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demene in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has *fee* has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee-absolute*, otherwise called *fee-simple*, and *fee-conditional*, otherwise termed *fee-tail*: *fee-simple* is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee-tail* is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee-tail* is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee-tail special*, is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Covell.*
Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or sell *fee-simples* in his master's name. *Hubb. Ta.*
Here 's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a fray,
For entering his *fee-simple* without leave. *Shakspere.*

2. Property; peculiar.
What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast? *Shakspere.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.
These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Hubb. Ta.*
Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shaksp.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.
Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our engagement what are thy due *fees*? *Shaksp.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
He does not refuse doing a good office for a man because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.
In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tupper.*

FEEFARM. *n. f.* [*fee and farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held of a superiour lord.
John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *fee-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possess with heat. *Dowry.*

To FEE. v. a. from the noun.

- To reward; to pay.
No man fees the sun, no man purchases the light, nor eats if he walks by it. *South.*
Watch the disease in time; for when within The dropfy rages and extends the skin, To vain for hellebore the patient cries, And fees the doctor; but too late is wise. *Dryd.*
- To bribe; to hire; to purchase.
I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. To keep in hire.
There's not a thane of them but in his house I have a servant feed. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

FE'EBLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the feeble upon asses to Jericho. *2 Chron.*
Command th' assistance of a faithful friend, But feeble are the succours I can send. *Dryden.*
How I have lov'd, excuse my faltering tongue; My spirits feeble, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*
Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along, Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

To FR'EBLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round, By subtle engines and malicious flight Is undermined from the lowest ground, And her foundation forc'd and feebled quite. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall that victorious hand be feebled here, That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Shaksp. King John.*

FE'EBLE-M'ND'ED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess.*

FE'EBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A letter head Rome's glorious body fits, Than his that shakes for age and feebleness. *Shak.*
Some in their latter years, through the feebleness of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers feebly creep, Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

To FEED. v. a. [*foedan*, Gothic; *pedan*, *poedan*, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew, And fed the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*

Berhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs that feed the many baths with which the island is stocked. *Adkison.*
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not feed them too fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years feed your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to feed it close before winter. *Mortimer.*

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove, To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love. *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily feeding him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To FEED. v. n.

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.
To feed were best at home; From thence the sauce to meet is ceremony; Meeting were bare without it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold; Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost. *Shaksp.*
You cry against the noble senate, who, Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else Would feed on one another. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Galen speaketh of the curing of the schirrus of the liver by milk of a cow, that feedeth upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds feed upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He feeds on fruits, which of their own accord, The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Exodus.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best feed, with a shugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Silvery.*

An old worked ox faw as well as a young one: their feed is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed Are now on sale. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung Tempting to nigh, to pluck and eat my fill I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour At feed or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FE'EDER. *n. f.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up, Not to his master's but his feeders hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast, The tutor and the feeder of my riots. *Shaksp.*

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder. *Shakspere.*

But that our feasts In every mcs have folly, and the feeders Jest with it as a custom, I should blush To see you so attired. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the misel-thrush, or feeder upon miselto. *Brown's Fulgur Errans*

4. One that eats in a certain mode: as, a nice feeder, a gross feeder.

But such fine feeders are no guests for me; Riot agrees not with frugality: Then, that unfashionable man am I, With me they'd starve for want of ivory. *Dryden.*

To FEEL. v. n. pret. felt; part. pass. felt. [*velan*, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of feeling can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Adkison's Spectator.*

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.

They should seek the Lord, if happily they might feel after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who feels for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels smooth. *Dryden.*
Of these tumours one feels flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent, and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To FEEL. v. a.

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. *Judges.*

2. To try; to found.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakspere.*

3. To have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton.*

But why should those be thought to scape who feel Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creech.*

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this English earth, Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp.*
The well-fung woes shall sooth my penive ghost;

He best can paint them who can feel them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive, E'er felt such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow head'd happiness upon him; For then, and not till then, he felt himself, And found the blessedness of being little. *Shaksp.*

FEEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FE'ELER. *n. f.* [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch, Whose ev'ry touch would force the feeler's soul To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their feelers or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Denham's Physico-Theology.*

FE'ELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division! O well thou say'st a feeling declaration Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision! *Silvery.*

Thy waiting words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. *Sidney*.
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your
tears

Moist it again; and frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity. *Shakspeare*.

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not suffi-
ciently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare*.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne*.

FEELING, *n. f.* [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.
Why was the fight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That the might look at will through every pore? *Milton*.

2. Power of action upon sensibility.
The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak*.

3. Perception; sensibility.
Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was spa-
ring and compassionate towards his subjects.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's
opinions to think themselves happy; for if they
judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it.
Bacon's Essays.

As we learn what belongs to the body by the
evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the
soul by an inward consciousness, which may be
called a sort of internal *feeling*. *Watts*.

FEELINGLY, *adv.* [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility.
The princes might judge that he meant him-
self, who spake so *feelingly*. *Sidney*.
He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Co-
drus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow
in it. *Pope*.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy phang,
And churchly chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shakspeare*.
He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late
good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh*.

FEET, *n. f.* The plural of *foot*.

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet*
with fears. *Pope*.

FEETLESS, *adj.* [from *feet*.] Being with-
out feet.

Geoffrey of Boullain broched three *feetless*
birds, called allerions, upon his arrow. *Cumden*.

To FEIGN, *v. a.* [*feindre*, French;
finjo, Latin.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the
mind.

Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire!
Milton.

2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most filthy seculent,
Above the water were on high exteat,
And *feign'd* to wash themselves incessantly.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

3. To make a show of; to do upon some
false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope*.

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Obsolete.
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they
hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*.
Fairy Queen.

To FEIGN, *v. n.* To relate falsely; to
image from the invention; to tell fabu-
lously.

Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature.
Shakspeare.

FEIGNEDLY, *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fic-
tion; not truly.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly*
in some of the heathens. *Bacon*.

FEIGNER, *n. f.* [from *feign*.] Inventer;
contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; all the things
done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned,
the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the
poesy, and the poet. *Ben Jonson*.

FEINT, *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for
feigned; or *feint*, French.] Counterfeit;
feeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of
real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to
any thing that can be but dressed up into any
feint appearance of it. *Locke*.

FEINT, *n. f.* [from *feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of some-
thing not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off.
SpeSator.

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aim-
ing at one part, when another is intended
to be struck.

But, in the breach encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior*.

FE'LANDERS, *n. f.* Worms in hawks.
Ainsworth.

To FELICITATE, *v. a.* [*feliciter*,
French; *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shakspeare*.
What a glorious entertainment and pleasure
would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp
all in a single survey! *Watts*.

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches,
felicitating the good, or depreciating the evil to
follow. *Brown*.

FELICITATION, *n. f.* [French; from *fel-
icitate*.] Congratulation. *DiE*.

FELICITOUS, *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.]
Happy. *DiE*.

FELICITOUSLY, *adv.* [from *felicitous*.]
Happily. *DiE*.

FELICITY, *n. f.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *fel-
icité*, French.] Happiness; prosperity;
blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenser*.
Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. *Milt*.
The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be
complete. *Aiturbury*.

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how ade-
quate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is re-
vealed to our hopes in the gospel? *Rogers*.

FELINE, *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a
cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs
principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in
his tail, which is *felina*, or a long taper. *Crew*.

FELL, *adj.* [felle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.
It seem'd *fel*, fierce, mad as *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same. *Fairfax*.

So *felless* foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their
sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear
friends. *Shakspeare*.

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakspeare*.
I know thee, love! wild as the raging man,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope*.
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *felless* of the *fell*. *Thomson*.

FELL, *n. f.* [felle, Saxon.] The skin;
the hide. Not used.

Wipe thine eye;
The gorgers shall devour them, fish and *fell*,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakspeare*.
The time has been my scutes would have cool'd
To hear a night-thrunk; and my *fell* of air
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shakf*.

To FELL, *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the
ground.

Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakf*.
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now strikes again.
Daniel.

Taking the small end of his musket in his
hand, he struck him on the head with the stock,
and *felled* him. *Raleigh*.
His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake
into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced
to believe he was *felled*. *Howell*.

On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled.
Milton.

2. It seems improperly joined with *down*
or *along*.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him
down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryd*.
I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryd*.

3. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he seem a farmer that would *fell*
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*.
Hubberd's Tale.

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their Faulchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak.
Dryden.

FELL, The preterit of *To fall*.

None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they
fell
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton*.

FELLER, *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that
hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up
against us. *Isaiah*.

FELLIFLUOUS, *adj.* [*fel* and *fluos*, Lat.]
Flowing with gall. *DiE*.

FELLMONGER, *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A
dealer in hides.

FELLINESS, *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty;
savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown to fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *felness* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Q*.

FE'LLOE. *n. f.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *sally* or *jelly*.

Out, out, thou rumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n.

Axe-trees, naves, *felloes* and spokes were all molten.

FELLOW. *n. f.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Minsbew*; from *pe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottish.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself,
But not one of them came to a good end.

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One foul should both inspire, and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love?

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls.

3. One of the same kind.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer servants.

4. Equal; peer.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice; the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*.

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice; the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*.

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*.

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a peasant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns.

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the foot maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men.

8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them,
As foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal justice to make them suffer death by their knees.

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Rodrigo, and *fellows* that are 'cup'd'.
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks
he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And left me in reputationless banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark or likelihood.

How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st thou not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind.

The Moors' abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*!

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian feed
By fraud and theft affects his father's breed.

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*,
as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal.

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobbler-like, the parson was to drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather and prunella.

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man.

10. A member of a college that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society.

There should be a mission of three of the *fellows* or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the affairs and state of those countries to which they were designed.

TO FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.

With what's unreal, thou co-*relative* art,
And *fellow'st* nothing.

FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*

1. One who has the same right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind.

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the *fellows*.

FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. f.* One that has the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes, in this lower world.

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.

The gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*.

FELLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be *fellow-helpers* to the truth.

FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the same design.

My *fellow-labourers* have commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication.

FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same master.

Not less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-servant*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man.

Fair *fellow-servant*! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dames we serve.

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants* to the same heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dissolved by their death, but ought still to operate among their surviving children.

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. f.* One who fights under the same commander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-soldier*.

FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. f.* One who studies in company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

I pry'thee, do not mock me, *fellow-student*.

If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance.

FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. f.* One who lives under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects* was a featner in the balance with their private ends.

FELLOW-SUFFERER. *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellow-sufferer*? And how glorious for you, that you chose to want rather than not relieve?

We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-sufferers*.

FELLOW-WRITER. *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them.

FELLOW-FEELING. *n. f.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellow-feeling* of the misfortune of my brother.

2. Combination; joint interest; commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a *fellow-feeling*.

FE'LLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.]

FE'LLOWLY. } Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage.

One feed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange.

FE'LLOWSHIP. *n. f.* [*from fellow*.]

1. Companionship; consort; society.
This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*.

From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hailed.

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his possession, to be used for the common good; for men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under the necessity to have *fellowship* with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cement of society.

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shaksp.*
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as
they are men, although they have never any fet-
tled *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement
amongst themselves. *Hooker.*
Most of the other christian princes were drawn
into the *fellowship* of that war. *Knollys.*

3. Equality.
4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton's Paradise Regained.
O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And will not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a fail! *Shak.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social plea-
sure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that
there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neigh-
bourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertain-
ments, with good prefixed.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which
was grateful to all the company, made himself
popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An establishment in the college, with
share in the revenue.

Corufodes having, by extreme parsimony, saved
thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went
to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural
proportion whereby we balance accounts,
depending between divers persons, hav-
ing put together a general flock, so
that every man may have his propor-
tional gain, or sustain his proportional
part of loss. *Cocker.*

FELLY. *adv.* [from *fell*.] Cruelly; inhu-
manly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser.*

FEL-DE-SE. *n. f.* [In law.] He that
commits felony by murdering himself.

FELON. *n. f.* [*felon*, French; *felu*, low
Latin; *fel*, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital
crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakspere.*
The wily fox
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the mord'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow, a tumour formed between
the bone and its investing membrane,
very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is com-
monly called a *felon*. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

FELON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things
breeds,

Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stir'd up so malicious despight! *Spenser.*
Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked;
traitorous; villanous; malignant; per-
fidious; destructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but
what was the motive of that *felonious* conception
is in the clouds. *Watton.*

O thievish night!

Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With overlighting oil, to give due light
To the mild and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies. *Dryd.*

FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In
a felonious way.

FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked.
Not used.

I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonious* force of mine enemy. *Spenser.*

FELONY. *n. f.* [*felonie*, French; *felonia*,
low Latin; from *felon*.] A crime de-
nounced capital by the law; an enor-
mous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink small beer.
Shakspere's Henry vi.

FELT. The preterit of *feel*.

FELT. *n. f.* [*felt*, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without
weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shakspere.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are found or not, see
that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
unite without weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another
weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale.*

To FELTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot
together like felt.

His *feltr'd* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*

FEL'VECCA. *n. f.* [*feleu*, French; *felkon*,
Arabick.] A small open boat with six
oars. *DiA.*

FEMALE. *n. f.* [*semelle*, French; *fe-
mella*, Latin.] A she; one of the sex
which brings young; not male.

God created man in his own image, *male* and
female created he them. *Genesis.*

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or
female, he shall offer it without blemish. *Levit.*

Men, more divine,
Tadu'd wit intellectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shakspere.*

FEMALE. *adj.*

1. Not male.

Female of sex it seems. *Milton.*
Swarming next appear'd
The *female* bee, that feeds her husband drone. *Milton.*

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and *female* light;
Which two great sexes animate the world. *Milton.*
Add what wants
In *female* sex, the more to draw his love. *Milton.*
He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with *female* charm. *Milton.*

If by a *female* hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryden.*

3. Female Rhymes. Double rhymes so
called because, in French, from which
the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or
feminine. These rhymes are female:

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The *female* rhymes are in use with the Italian in
every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously,

and with the French alternately, as appears from
the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later
poems. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

FEME COVERT. *n. f.* [French.] A married
woman; who is also said to be under
covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME SOLE. *n. f.* [French.] A single wo-
man; an unmarried woman.

FEMINALITY. *n. f.* [from *famina*, Lat.]
Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts
of *feminality* take place, upon the increase or
growth thereof the masculine appears. *Brown.*

FEMININE. *adj.* [*femininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so incorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form
Angelick, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting
manliness.

Nimias was no man of war at all, but altogether
feminine, and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh's History.*

FEMININE. *n. f.* A she; one of the sex.
that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milton.*

FEMORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Be-
longing to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in
taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEN. *n. f.* [penn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.]
A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a
moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a
great marsh or *fen*. *Abbot.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than heaven. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

The surface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward.*
He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unswoll'n current glides. *Addis.*

FENBERRY. *n. f.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A
kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. f.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation
of their oppressors. *Decay of Prety.*

There's no *fence* against inundations, earth-
quakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*

To put them out of their parents view, at a
great distance, is to expose them to the greatest
dangers of their whole life, when they have the
least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*

Let us hear this awful corps to Cæsar,
And lay it in his fight, that it may stand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified
boundary.

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overlap;
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryden.*

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pals the *fences* and surprize the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.
I braided my skin th' other day, with playing
at sword and dagger with a master of fence.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
4. Skill in defence.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despight his nice fence and his active practice.
Shakspeare.

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge.
Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;
In fenced towers below is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade.
Fairfax.

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass,
and set darkness in my paths.
Job.

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and
hast fenced me with bones and sinews.
Job.

He went about to make a bridge to a strong
city, which was fenced about with walls. 2 *Mac.*
See that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent
rail or other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,
To fence my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.
Dryden.

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten
into swords, and put into his servants hands to
fence with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more
dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to
be fenced against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a thistle sing, he falls straight a capering;
He will fence with his own shadow. *Shakspeare.*

A beautiful heifer in the wood is bred;
The stooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore.
Dryden.

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bul-
lies and gamblers company. *Locke.*

These, being polemical arts, could no more be
learned alone than fencing or cudgelplying.
Arbutnot and Pope.

- FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from fence.] Without enclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from north, from south. *Rowe.*

- FE'NCER. *n. f.* [from fence.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbst.*

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick,
that the foil will be in your bosom when you
thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

- FENCIBLE. *adj.* [from fence.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*

- FE'NCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [fence and master.] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [fence and school.]

A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

FEN-CRICKET. *n. f.* [grillotalpa.] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND. *v. a.* [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold. *Dryd.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *n. f.* [from fend.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION. *n. f.* [feneratio, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but feneration and usury from its fecundity and superfetation. *Brown.*

FE'NNEL. *n. f.* [feniculum, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.

A sav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n.
Milton.

FE'NNELFLOWER. *n. f.* [nigella.] A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *n. f.* [ferula.] A plant.

FE'NNY. *adj.* [from fen.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves fenny or moorish. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,
Lurk in the troubl'd stream and fenny brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakspeare.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *adj.* [fen and suck.] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

FE'NUGREEK. *n. f.* [fanum Græcum, Lat.] A plant.

FE'OD. *n. f.* [feodum, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Diã.*

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [feodal, French; from feod.] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. f.* [from feodum, Latin.]

One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hanmer.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [fief, fiefier, French; feoffare, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFF'E. *n. f.* [feoffatus, Latin; fief, French.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to fieftees in trust, in hope to have eat off her majesty from the estate of his lands. *Spenser.*

FE'OFFER. *n. f.* [feoffator, low Latin.]

One who gives possession of any thing] See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. f.* [feoffamentum, Lat.]

The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of feoffment; and in every feoffment the giver is called the feoffor, feoffator, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffatus. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowell.*

FERA'CITY. *n. f.* [feracitas, Latin.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Diã.*

FE'RAL. *adj.* [feralis, Latin.] Funereal; deadly. *Diã.*

FERIATION. *n. f.* [feriatio, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any feriatio in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown.*

FE'RINE. *adj.* [ferinus, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those ferine, noxious, and untameable beasts; as, lions, tygers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

FERINENESS. *n. f.* [from ferine.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and ferineness. *Hale.*

FE'RITY. *n. f.* [feritas, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid ferity to his senses, and to sober reason. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To FERMENT. *v. a.* [fermento, Latin; fermenter, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferment your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FE'RMEN. *n. f.* [ferment, French; fermentum, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poison, are putrefying ferments. *Floyer.*

2. Intestine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the ferment of desire. *Rogers.*

FERMENTABLE. *adj.* [from ferment.] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from ferment.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and fermental faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTATION. *n. f.* [fermentatio, Latin.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles:

as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually

called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus aydens*.
A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before.

The sap in fluent dance,
And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads
All this innumerable colour'd scene of things.

FERMENTATIVE. adj. [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatic spirits destroy by their fermentative heat.

FERN. n. f. [pearn, Saxon.] A plant. The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close one by another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with fern and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn.

There are great varieties of fern in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens.

FERNY. adj. [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffe'd, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to their forest-lare.

FEROCIOUS. adj. [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.
Smedley rose in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each ferocious feature grim with ooze.

2. Ravenous; rapacious.
The hare, that becometh a prey unto man,
unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfatation; but the lion and ferocious animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time.

FEROCITY. n. f. [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, French; from *ferocious*.] Savageneff; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance,
with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of ferocity.

FERREROUS. adj. [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; partaking of iron.

In the body of glass there is no ferreous or magnetical nature.

FERRRET. n. f. [*fured*, Welsh; *furet*, French; *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked,
having threatening not only in her ferrat eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin.

Looks with such ferret and such fiery eyes
As we have seen him.

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FERRET. v. a. [from the noun.] To

drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had ferretted him out of all his holds.

FERRRETER. n. f. [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE. n. f. [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. adj. [*ferrugineus*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, feruginous, saline, petrefying, and bituminous.

FERRULE. n. f. [from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or ferrules.

To FERRY. v. a. [apan, to pass, Sax. *fabr*, German, a passage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be fought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.

To FERRY. v. n. To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They ferry over this Lethæan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.

FERRY. n. f. [from the verb, and *boat*.]

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where he was rowing, and for passage sought:
Him needed not long call, the soon to hand
Her ferry brought.

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice.

A ferryboat to carry over the king's household.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry.

2. The passage over which the ferry boat passes.

FERRYMAN. n. f. [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I pass, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.

The common ferryman of Egypt, that waded over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him.

The grisly ferryman of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide.

FERTH or Forth. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fýrd*.

FERTILE. adj. [*fertile*, French; *fertilis*, Latin.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.
I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for fertile England.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; fo fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a summer.

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Devonshire?

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods.

2. With of before the thing produced.
The earth is fertile of all kind of grain.

This happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground.

FERTILENESS. n. f. [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTILITATE. v. a. [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole racemation or cluster of eggs not excluded in many weeks after.

FERTILITY. n. f. [*fertilitas*, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers.

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn.

To FERTILIZE. v. a. [*fertiliser*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables.

FERTILY. adv. [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

FERVENCY. n. f. [*fervens*, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.
Your diver
Did hang a fish on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up.

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.
We have on all sides lost most of our first fervency towards God.

There must be zeal and fervency in him which propofeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency and with perseverance.

FERVENT. adj. [*fervens*, Latin; *fervent*, French.]

1. Hot; boiling.
The fountains
Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade
Ne ever would through fervent summer fade.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.
They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the most able to determine.

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts.*
 So spake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal None seconded, as out of season judg'd, Or singular and rash. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South.*

FERVENTLY. *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.
 They all that charge did *fervently* apply;
 With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen.*
2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.
 Epaphras saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers.
 He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FERVID. *adj.* [from *fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fervidus*.]

1. Heat.
 2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Diad.*
- FERVIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fervidus*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley.*

FERULA. *n. f.* [*ferule*, French; from *ferula*, giant fennel, Latin.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

These differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw's Grammar.*

TO FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the *ferula*.

FERVOUR. *n. f.* [*fervor*, Latin; *ferveur*, French.]

1. Heat; warmth.
 Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *ferveur* proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion. *Brown.*
 Like bright Aurora, whose resplendent ray Egretells the *ferveur* of ensuing day,
 And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
 To leafy shades, from the threaten'd heat. *Waller.*

These silver drops, like morning dew,
 For tell the *ferveur* of the day;
 So from one cloud soft showers we rieve,
 And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.
 O'vious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in *ferveur* of zeal they had removed such things. *Hooker.*
 Haply deep in bath seiz'd her;
 Or, wing'd with *ferveur* of her love, she's flown
 To her dear'd Pothumus. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*
3. Ardour of piety.
 There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present *ferveur*. *Milton on Italy.*

FESCUE. *n. f.* [*veese*, Dutch; *feslu*, Fr.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of

them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fesque*. *Holder.*

Teach them how manly passions ought to move; For such as cannot think, can never love; And since they needs will judge the poet's art, Point 'em with *fesques* to each thinning part. *Dryden.*

FESSELS. *n. f.* A kind of base grain.

Didstain not *fessels* or poor vetch to sow,
 Or care to make Egyptian tents thrive. *Milton's Virgil.*

FESSE. *n. f.* [In heraldry.]

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the cutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say bar-wife, or barry of six, eight, or ten; as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules, barry of eight. *Peacock.*

TO FESTEER. *v. n.* [*fesse*, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, *Junius*.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the fore which had deeply *festered* within me. *Sidney.*

Inward corruption and infected sin,
 Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
 And *festering* fore did rankle yet within. *F. Queen.*
 How should our *festered* fores be cured? *Hooker.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart,
 To hear themselves remember'd.
 —Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude,
 And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare.*

Mind that their souls
 May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
 From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor
 bodies
 Must lie and *fester*. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *festering* in his breast, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Watson.*

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*. *South.*

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. Not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain,
 and bring him *festinately* hither. *Shakespeare.*

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
 As is the night before some *festival*,
 To an impatient child that hath new robes,
 And may not wear them. *Shakespeare.*

The invited siliers with their graces blest
 Their *festivals*. *Samly.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
 Through each high street. *Milton's Argonistis.*

I follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
 Come celebrate this *festival*,

And merrily sing and sport and play;
 'Tis Orinda's nuptial day. *Granville.*
 By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away
 whatever they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FESTIVE. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
 To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gill. *Thomson.*

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin; from *festive*.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.
 The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipp'd as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gayety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holy-day. *Taylor.*

FESTOON. *n. f.* [*feston*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown.*

TO FET. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
 The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tusser.*

But for he was unable them to *fet*,
 A little boy did on him still attend. *F. Queen.*
 And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who slew him with the sword. *Jer.*

FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *fuit*, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear
 Now laid with many a *fet*
 Of seed-pearl, e'er the bath'd her there
 Was known as black as jet, *Drayton.*

TO FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather came from *To fet*. [*peccan*, *peccan*, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
 How he her chamber-window will ascend,
 And with a cord'd ladder *fetch* her down. *Stat.*
 We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Genesis.*

The seat of empire where the Irish come,
 And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyfs profound,
 Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On you not left English,
 Whose blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetch'd* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance. *Santerfon.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform: it is applied to motion or cause.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying The pangs of harr'd affections; though the king Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round Over the mount. *Milton.*

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest. *Knolles' History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, *Fetching* mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we *fetcht* The tyrens isle; a spleenless wind so firecht Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day Travelling east; and with her part averse From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

To **FETCH**. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail, It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find, His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind; His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can; His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tusser.*

It is a *fetch* of wit; You laying these slight follies on my son, As 'twere a thing a little soil'd it' th' working. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks As rota men of politicks, *Vol. I.*

Streight cast about to over-reach

Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras*
With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stillingfleet.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange*
From these instances and *fetches*

Thou mak'it of horres, clocks, and watches;
Quoth Mat, thou seem'it to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FETCHER. *n. f.* [from to *fetch*.] One that *fetches* any thing.

FETID. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetid*, Fr.]

Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eractions. *Arbutnot.*

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
Defends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
From stiled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomson's Summer.*

FETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK. *n. f.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the paller joint of many horses: horses of a low lize have scarce any such tuft. *Furrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryden.*

FETOR. *n. f.* [*fetor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acerbent substances, and none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FETTER. *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*. [from *feet*; *pettere*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet; and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccles.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other mens errors failed. *Raleigh.*

Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter*. *Addison.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Philips.*

To **FETTER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie.

It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness. *Sidney.*

My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my thanks and wrists. *Shakespeare.*

Fetter strong madnes in a silken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Dotha master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move? *Bramhall.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To **FETTLE**. *v. n.* [A cant word from

feet.] To do trifling business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell. *Swiss's Directions to the Footman.*

FETUS. *n. f.* [*fatus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respire in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEU. *n. f.* [peahd, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds* In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras.*

In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain. *Addison.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

FEUDAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FEUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hair.*

FEUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the feignry in chief of the pope, and the protection of Spain. *Bacon.*

FEVER. *n. f.* [*fièvre*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermitten.

Think 't thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakespeare's Henry v.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shaksp.*

Should not a lingering *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood?
Dryden.

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To **FEVER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The whitehand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, and with a furious leap,
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind. *Dryd.*

FEVERT. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *fevert*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Bysshe.*

FEVERFEW. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] A plant.

Common *feversfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Miller.*

FEVERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.
A feverish disorder disabled me. Swift.
 3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We tofs and turn about our feverish will,
 When all our ease must come by lying still;
 For all the happiness mankind can gain,
 Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; burning.
 And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
 Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
 It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
 And farther from the feverish north retire. *Dryd.*
FE'VE'RISSNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
FE'VE'ROUS. *adj.* [*fevreux-fe*, French; from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
 Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
 Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fe'v'rous* kinds,
 Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
 It hath been noted by the ancients, that
 southern winds, blowing much, without rain,
 do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with
 rain not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- FE'VE'RY.** *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
 Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fe'v'ry*.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

- FE'UILLAGE.** *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you
 may determine whether you would have it so
 large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or
 laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

- FE'UILLEMORT.** *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

- FE'UTERER.** *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

- FEW.** *adj.* [*feo*, *peopa*, Sax. *fu*, Dan.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.
 We are left but *few* of many. *Jeremias.*
 So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
 So many would be great, so *few* be good;
 For who would virtue for herself regard,
 Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd.*

On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
 Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryd.*
 Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from
 without, according as the objects they conceive
 with affords greater or less variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
 Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
 Party is the madness of many, for the gain of
 a *few*. *Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice
 and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out
 images capable of giving pleasure to one of the
few, who, in any age, have come up to that cha-
 racter. *Berkley to Pope.*

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
 To answer both allegations at once, the very
 substance of that they contain is in *few* but this.
Hooker.

So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:
 Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?
Milton.

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge.
 The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope.*

- FE'WEL.** *n. f.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood; coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed
 falling even where the wood was green, and far-
 thest off from any inclination unto furious at-
 tempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in

men, whose minds are as dry *fuel*, apt before-
 hand unto tumults, seditions and broils?

Others may give the *fuel* or the fire!
 But they the breath, that makes the flame, in-
 spire. *Denham.*

A known quantity of *fuel*, all kind'd at
 once, will cause water to boil, which being
 lighted gradually will never be able to do it.
Bentley's Sermons.

- To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fuel*.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
 That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

- FE'WNESS.** *n. f.* [from *few*.]

1. Paucity; smallness of number.
 These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not
 distinguish from the numbers with whom they
 are embodied. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.
Fewness and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakspeare.*

- To FEY. *v. a.* [*veggen*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
 That all a dry summer no water will yield,
 By *veying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
 Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tusser.*

- FIB. n. f.** [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry in vain,
 The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*
 I so often lie,
 Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I. *Pope.*

- To FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know
 when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you
 had best tell it me. *Arbutnot.*

- FIBBER.** *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.
FIBRE. *n. f.* [*fibre*, French; *fibra*, Lat.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
 And seed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fibre*, in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastick; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
 And every slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
 Like nature letting down the springs of life:
 The name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

- FIBRIL.** *n. f.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Chyene's Phil. Princ.*

- FIBROUS.** *adj.* [*fibreux*, French; from *fibre*.] Composed of fibres or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscidous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I saw Petreus' arms employed around
 A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;

This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
 The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryd.*

The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbutnot.*

- FIBULA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

- FICKLE.** *adj.* [*picol*, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; change-ful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,
 In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
 Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Or likest hovering dream,
 The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
 Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
 For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
 Who change the constant love for the new. *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

He would be loth
 Us to abolish; lest the adversary
 Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
 Most favours! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

- FICKLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own
 suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*; but,
 before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife
 that Bacchus of whom the complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
 In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fanny Queen.*

I am a soldier and unapt to weep,
 Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shakspeare.*

Instability of temper ought to be checked,
 when it disposes men to wander from one scheme
 of government to another, since such a *fickleness*
 cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell,
 I found that what the liked one day she disliked
 another. *Addison.*

- FICKLY.** *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.

Do not now,
 Like a young wretched heir, mortgage the hopes
 Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
 To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held
 By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

- FICO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.

Having once recovered his fortrefs, he then
 gives the *fico* to his adversaries. *Caracci.*

- FICTILE.** *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impotency to be
 extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than
 metal, and to *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude
 earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- FICTIO.** *n. f.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fictio*, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the presence of God in the image, by a mere
fictio of the mind, be a sufficient ground to wor-
 ship that image, is not God's real presence in
 every creature a far better ground to worship it?
Stillingfleet.

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting; there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets *fiction*s;
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she lives in afflictions.

Sidney.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted *Eve*.

Raleigh.

3. A falsehood; a lie.

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] *Fictitious*; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictitious* circles draw.

Pope.

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictivus*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly to,

That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The numerous persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and *Belinda* resembles you in nothing but in beauty.

Pope.

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *prospœcia*.

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of *sin* and *death*, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.

Addison.

FICTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.]

Falsely; counterfeitedly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FID. *n. f.* [*fida*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords.

Skinner.

FIDDLE. *n. f.* [*fidela*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fadl*, German; *fiducula*, Latin; *fiull*, Erse.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer.

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*, is sung; but breaks off in the middle.

Hudibras.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabouts the tune lay.

Addison's Guardian.

TO FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

The musicoles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city.

Bacon's Essays.

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance.

Pope.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle*.

A cunning fellow observed, that old *Lewis* had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together.

Arbuthnot.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.

Swift.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *n. f.* [A cant word.]

Trifles.

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at *Edgehill*, and their uncle was at the siege of *Buda*; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature.

Spectator.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no hearing of her.

Arbuthnot.

FIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no fancy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *B. Jonson.*
Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was.

Taylor.

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politics to jests,
To be repeated like *John Dory*,

When *fiddlers* sing at feasts.

Dryden.

When *miss* delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get.

Swift.

FIDDLESTICK. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.]

The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grizzly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick*.

Hudibras.

FIDDLESTRING. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.]

The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.

Arbuthnot.

FIDELITY. *n. f.* [*fideliitas*, Latin; *fidélité*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of *God*, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fideliity*.

Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fideliity*.

Clarke.

TO FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] **TO**

TO FIDGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the *Punch* to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out.

Swift.

FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as *God* will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediencial submission to the commands.

Hammond's Pract. Catech.

FIDUCIARY. *n. f.* [*fiduciarus*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstrusive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification: and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed.

Wake.

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience.

Howel.

FIEF. *n. f.* [*fiéf*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm the stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A pteuous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fiéf*, in right of poetry, she claim'd.

Dryden.

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

FIELD. *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield.

Raleigh.

By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*.

Ayliffe.

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from *mildews*, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in enclosed lands.

Bortimer.

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great *Osiris*, who first taught the swain
In Phasian *fields* to sow the golden grain.

Pope.

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed.

Shakspeare.

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy, than secures him from it.

Locke.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and sought,

You are disputing of your generals.

Shakspeare.

What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

Dryden.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.

Pope.

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes fallings in human nature.

Addison's Spectator.

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace.

Smalbridge.

Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with *Galen* all in rapture say,
Behold a *God*, adore him and obey.

Blackmore.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean,
light, and well united with colour.

Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a field.

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, *Mars*, I pry'thoo, make us quick in work;

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,

To help our *fielded* friends.

Shakspeare.

FIELD-BASIL. *n. f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.

FIELDBED. *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
Romeo, good night; I'll to my trucklebed.
This *fielbed* is too cold for me to sleep.

Shakspeare.

FIELDFARE. *n. f.* [*feld* and *faran*, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters.

Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. *n. f.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. *n. f.* [*field* and *mouse*; *nitedula.*] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*

Fieldmice are apt to know their roots, and kill them in hard winters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FIELDOFFICER. *n. f.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. The bassa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*

FIEND. *n. f.* [*fiend*, *fiend*, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shaksp.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could, Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be, And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see. *Ben Jonson Catiline.*

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood, Pursue their prey, and seek their wanted food; The *fiend* remounts his courier. *Dryden.*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIERCE. *adj.* [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. Thou huntest me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. Destruction enters in the treacherous wood, And vengeful slaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*

Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die. *Pope.*
With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground, *Fierce* to Phœacia cross the vast profound. *Pope.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement. Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Genesis.*

4. Passionate; angry; furious. This *fierce* abridgment Hath to it circumstantial branches, which Distinction should be rich in. *Shaksp.*

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celebrity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm. *James.*

FIERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiously.

Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought. *Shaksp.*

The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed. *Knolles.*
The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

FIERCENESS. *n. f.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; savageness. The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language. *Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury. Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a she-bear not far from him, of little less *fierceness*. *Sidney.*

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength, Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shaksp.*

4. Violence; outrageous passion. His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor; But scorn your mean suspicions of me more. *Dryden's Aureng.*

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERIFA'CIAS. *n. f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had. *Corwell.*

FIERINESS. *n. f.* [from *fier*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. The allies, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate. *Addison.*

FIERY. *adj.* [from *fire.*]

1. Consisting of fire. Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East Yet harness'd his *fiery* footed team, Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest, When the last deadly smok aloft did beam. *Fairy Queen.*

I know thoud'f't rather Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph Than flatter him in a bower. *Shaksp.*

2. Hot like fire. Hath thy *fiery* heat so parcht thy entrails, That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shaksp.*

3. Vehement; ardent; active. Then *fiery* expedition be my wing, Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shaksp.*

I drew this gallant head of war, And cull'd these *fiery* spirits from the world, To outlook conquest, and to win renown Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shaksp.*

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke; How unremoveable, and fixt is he In his own course. *Shaksp.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke, Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* steed, Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know, With slow but stately pace kept on his course. *Shaksp.*

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew; Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* coursers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*
See! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs, And mounts exulting on triumphant wings: Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound, Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*

FIFE. *n. f.* [*ffire*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind music.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war That make ambition virtue! oh farewell! Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump, The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*. *Shaksp.*

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd Pleas'd with the sacred *fife's* enlivening sound, Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds. *Philips.*

FIFTEEN. *adj.* [FÏFTÏNE, Saxon.] Five and ten. I have dreamed and slept above some *fifteen* years and more. *Shaksp.*

FIFTEENTH. *adj.* [FÏFTÏTHA, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw up the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*

London sends but four burgeses to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FIFTH. *adj.* [FÏFTA, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With smiling aspect you serenely move, In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

Just as I wish'd the lots were cast on four, Myself the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

FIFTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIFTIETH. *adj.* [FÏFTÏTHOÏDA, Saxon.]

The ordinal of fifty. If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton's Opticks.*

FIFTY. *adj.* [FÏFTÏG, Saxon.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score winters worn, Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*
Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. *Mac.*

In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several significations. *Locke.*

FIG. *n. f.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always included in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste. *Miller.*

Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise, And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope.*
Or lead me through the maze, Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson.*

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the fig-tree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it be ginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Figs are great subduers of acrimony. *Asbath.*

TO FIG. *v. a.* [See **FICO.**]

1. To insult with *figs* or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

When Pistol lies, do this, and fig me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakspeare's Hen. xv.*

2. To put something ufeless into one's
head. Low cant.
Away to the tow the goes, and figs her in the
crown with another story. *L'Estrange.*

FIG'APPLE. *n. f.* A fruit. A species of
apple.
A fig'apple hath no core or kernel, in these re-
sembling a fig, and differing from other apples.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FIG'GNAT. *n. f.* [*culex ficarius.*] An in-
sect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part.
pass. *fought*. [*peohtan, Saxon.*]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make
war; to battle; to contend in arms.
It is used both of armies and single com-
batants.
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shak.*
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war.
Shakspeare.
The common question is, if we must now sur-
render Spain, what have we been fighting for all
this while? the answer is ready: we have been
fighting for the ruin of the publick interest, and
the advancement of a private. *Swift.*
For her confederate nations fought, and kings
weie slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell.
Phillips.

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in
single fight.
One shall undertake to fight against another.
z Esdras.
The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

3. To act as a soldier in any case.
Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And fought the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave.
Shakspeare's King John.
Greatly unfortunate, he fights the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Addison.*

4. It has with before the person opposed;
sometimes against.
Ye fight with the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah.*
The stars in their courses fought against Sisera.
Judges.

5. To contend.
The hot and cold, the dry and humid fight.
Sandys.

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to
combat against.
Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To fight the Phrygian and th' Ausonian hosts.
Dryden's Æneid.

FIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.
Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed faints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for fight.
Milton.

2. Combat; duel.
Herilus in single fight I slew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endure;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. Something to screen the combatants in
ships.
Who ever saw a noble fight,
That never view'd a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your fights and your nettings prepare.
Dryden.

FIG'HTER. *n. f.* [from fight.] Warriour;
duellist.

I will return again into the house, and desire
some conduct of the lady: I am no fighter.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a change,
The most deliberate fighter! *Dryden.*

FIG'HTING. *participial adj.* [from fight.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.
An host of fighting men went out to war by
hands. *z Chronicles.*

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of
war.
In fighting fields as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow.
Pope.

FIGMA'RIGOLD. *n. f.* A plant. It is
succulent, and has the appearance of
houseleek: the leaves grow opposite by
pairs. *Miller.*

FIG'MENT. *n. f.* [*figmentum, Latin.*] An
invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.
Upon the like grounds was raised the figment of
Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecaton-
chiria, the fancies of those times assigned him an
hundred hands. *Brown.*
Those assertions are in truth the figments of
those idle brains that brought romances into
church history. *Bishop Lloyd.*
It carried rather an appearance of figment and
invention, in those that handed down the mem-
ory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward.*

FIG'PECKER. *n. f.* [*fig and peck*; *ficcedula,*
Latin.] A bird.

FIG'ULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus, Lat.*] Made
of potters clay.

FIGURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro, Lat.*]
Capable of being brought to certain
form, and retained in it. Thus lead is
figurable, but not water.
The differences of impressible and not impres-
sible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, scissible and not
scissible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

FIGURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *figurabile.*]
The quality of being capable of a cer-
tain and stable form.

FIG'URAL. *adj.* [from *figure.*]

1. Represented by delineation.
Incongruities have been committed by geogra-
phers in the *figural* resemblances of several
regions. *Brown.*

2. FIGURAL Number. Such numbers as
do or may represent some geometrical
figure, in relation to which they are
always considered, and are either lineary,
superficial, or solid. *Harris.*

FIG'URATE. *adj.* [*figuratus, Latin.*]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.
Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which
inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the
spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far
goeth the shape or figure, and then is determined.
Bacon.

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate
form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the
forms of shells in which they were formed
by the deluge.

3. FIGURATE Counterpoint. [In musick.]
That wherein there is a mixture of discords
along with the concords. *Harris.*

4. FIGURATE Descant. [In musick.]
That wherein discords are concerned,
as well, though not so much, as con-
cords; and may well be termed the or-
nament or rhetorical part of musick, in
regard that in this are introduced all the
varieties of points, figures, syncopes,
diversities of measures, and whatever

else is capable of adorning the compo-
sition. *Harris.*

FIGURA'TION. *n. f.* [*figuratus, Latin.*]

1. Determination to a certain form.
Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a
voice, with motion thereof confound any of the
delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in
variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.
If motion be in a certain order, there fol-
loweth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures
perfect. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIGURATIVE. *adj.* [*figuratif-ve, French,*
from *figura, Latin.*]

1. Representing something else; typical;
representative.
This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served
by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow
out the true everlasting glory of a more divine
sanctity; wherunto Christ being long since en-
tered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations
should rather cease. *Hooker.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the
primitive meaning; not literal.
How often have we been railed at for under-
standing words in a *figurative* sense, which
cannot be literally understood without overthrowing
the plainest evidence of sense and reason.
Stillingfleet.
This is a *figurative* expression, where the words
are used in a different sense from what they sig-
nify in their first ordinary intention. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exor-
nations; full of changes from the
original sense.
Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the
sublimest and with the most *figurative* expressions.
Dryden's Juu. Pref.

FIGURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative.*]
By a figure; in a sense different from
that which words originally imply; not
literally.
The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to
transfer to himself, in the first person, what be-
longs to others. *Hammond.*
The words are different, but the sense is still
the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended
Uziah and Ezechiass. *Brown.*
Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human
vices are reprehended, partly dramatically,
partly simply; but, for the most part, *figuratively*
and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

FIGURE. *n. f.* [*figura, Latin.*]

1. The form of any thing as terminated
by the outline.
Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the
flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in
primroses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single
pinks and gilliflowers, which have five leaves;
lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglafs, which
have four leaves. *Bacon.*
Men find green clay that is soft as long as it
is in the water, so that one may print on it all
kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases.
Boyle.
Figures are properly modifications of bodies;
for pure space is not any where terminated, nor
can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it
is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; semblance.
He hath borne himself beyond the promise of
his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of
a lion. *Shakspeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance
graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.
The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth: *Dryden.*
I was charmed with the gracefulness of his
figure and delivery, as well as with his discourses.
Addison's Spectator.

- A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. *Clarissa*.
4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.
While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryd.*
The speech, I believe, was not to much de-
signed by the knight to inform the court, as to
give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his
credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator*.
Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes
a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow.
Addison's Guardian.
Whether or no they have done well to set you
up for making another kind of *figures*, time will
witness. *Addison*.
Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the
throne, who before were the favourites of the
people. *Addison's Freeholder*.
5. Magnificence; splendour.
If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that
he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able
to retire from business to idleness and hurry, his
trade, as to him, loses all its innocency. *Law*
6. A statue; an image; something formed
in resemblance of something else.
Several statues, which seem'd at a distance of
the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many
figures in ivory. *Addison*.
7. Representations in painting; persons
exhibited in colours.
In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter
is to employ the fineness of his art; for in them
consists the principal beauty of his work. *Dryd.*
My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior*.
8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.
The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper dispo-
sition of the middle term with the parts of the
question. *Watts' Logic*.
9. A character denoting a number.
Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets
cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able
men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for
the publick; but he that plots to be the only
figure among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age.
Bacon.
As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real
soms, so in human affairs words pass for things
themselves. *South's Sermons*.
10. The horoscope; the diagram of the
aspects of the astrological houses.
We do not know what's brought to pass under
the profession of fortunetelling: the works by
charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and dabby be-
yond our element. *Shaksp. Lear*.
He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras*.
Figure-flingers and star-gazers pretend to fore-
tell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no fore-
sight in what concerns themselves. *L'Esfrange*.
11. [In theology.] Type; representative.
Who was the *figure* of him that is to come.
Romans.
12. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speak-
ing in which words are detorted from
their literal and primitive sense. In
strict acceptation, the change of a word
is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence
a *figure*; but they are confounded even
by the exactest writers.
Silken teems precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedanticall, these former flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.
Shaksp. Lear.

- Here is a strange *figure* invented against the
plain and natural sense of the words; for by
praying to bestow, must be understood only pray-
ing to pray. *Stillingfleet*.
They have been taught rhetoric, but never
taught language; as it the names of the *figures*
that embellish'd the discourse of those, who un-
derstood the art of speaking, were the very art
and skill of speaking well. *Locke*.
13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from
the rules of analogy or syntax.
- To *FIGURE*. v. a. [from *figuro*, Latin.]
1. To form into any determinate shape.
Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their
boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep
no order. *Bacon*.
Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold.
Dryden's Virgil.
2. To show by a corporeal resemblance: as
in picture or statuary.
Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did afove
Eoropa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea d' bear; so lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween.
Spenser.
Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* world now travels with his eye. *Pope*.
3. To cover or adorn with figures, or
images.
I'll give my jewels for a set of leads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almshouse gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a dish of wood. *Shaksp.*
4. To diversify; to variegate with adven-
turous forms or matter.
But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shaksp.*
5. To represent by a typical or figurative
resemblance.
When sacraments are said to be visible signs of
invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is
indeed the very end for which these heavenly mys-
teries were instituted; and the matter whereof
they consist is such as signifieth, *figurath*, and re-
presenteth their end. *Hooker*.
There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased. *Shaksp.*
Marrage rings are not of this stuff:
Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? *Donne*.
An heroic poem should be more fitted to the
common actions and passions of human life, and
more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more prac-
ticable virtue to us than was done by the ancients.
Dryden.
The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds
a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is
enlightened and adulated by his beams. *Addison*.
6. To image in the mind.
None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and
his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those
imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men
are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple*.
If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare.
Prior.
7. To prefigure; to foreshow.
Three glorious sons, each one a perfect son;
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shaksp.*
8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense
not literal.
Figured and metaphorical expressions do well
to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas,
which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed
to. *Locke*.
9. To note by characters.
Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As thro' a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen.
Dryden.

- FIGURE-FLINGER*. n. s. [*figure* and *fling*.]
A pretender to astrology and prediction.
Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and re-
publican plotters cannot well live without it.
Collier of Conscience.
- FIGWORT*. n. s. [*fig* and *wort*; *ficaria*.]
A plant. *Miller*.
- FILACEOUS*. adj. [from *filum*, Latin.]
Consisting of threads; composed of
threads.
They make cables of the bark of lime trees: it
is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter
commonly, and sometimes the down that grow-
eth above. *Bacon's Natural History*.
- FILACER*. n. s. [*filizarius*, low Lat.
filum] An officer in the Common Pleas,
so called because he files those writs
whereon he makes process. There are
fourteen of them in their several divisions
and counties: they make out all original
process, as well real as personal and
mixt. *Harris*.
- FILAMENT*. n. s. [*filament*, French;
filamenta, Latin.] A slender thread;
a body slender and long like a thread.
The effluvia passing out in a smaller thread,
and more enlightened *filament*, it thireth not the
bodies interposed. *Broome*.
The lungs of consumptives have been con-
sumed, nothing remaining but the ambient mein-
brane, and a number of withered veins and *fila-
ments*. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
The ever-ralling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air;
And those still strike the next, 'till to the sight
The quick vibration propagates the light.
Blackmore.
The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments*
of the hay, and as such combustible. *Arbutn.*
- FILBERT*. n. s. [This is derived by *Ju-
nius* and *Skinner* from the long beards
or husks, as corrupted from *full beard*
or *full of beard*. It probably had its
name, like many other fruits, from some
one that introduced or cultivated it;
and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert*
or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought
it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a
thin shell.
In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs,
pears, apricots, barberries, *fillets*, muskmelons,
monksheads, or all colours. *Bacon's Essays*.
Thou had a brain, such as it is indeed!
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive, when all the kernel's gone.
Dorset.
There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of
Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are
bigger than either of the former: the best are
those of a thin shell. *Mortimer*.
- To *FILCH*. v. a. [A word of uncer-
tain etymology. The French word
filer, from which some derive it, is of
very late production, and therefore can-
not be its original.] To steal; to take
by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob;
to take by robbery. It is usually spoken
of petty thefts.
He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged
by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they
shall always have life being, that none are conti-
nually *filch'd* and stolen. *Spenser*.
The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by day.
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis some-
thing, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thou-
sands; *Tusser*.

But he that *filches* from me my good name,
 Robs me of that which not enriches him,
 And makes me poor indeed. *Shakspeare.*

He could outcree cities like hives of bees,
 wherein every bee did nought else but sting;
 some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps,
 others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
 And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras.*
 The pinnace was formerly a husbandman,
 that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
 While unrestrain'd thote happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*
 So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
 Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's caitow care. *Gay.*

FILCHER. *n. f.* [from *filch*.] A thief;
 a petty robber.

FILLE. *n. f.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread,
 Latin.]

1. A thread. Not used.
 But let me resume the *fil*: of my narration,
 which this of jest of books, but agreeable to my
 course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton*

2. A line on which papers are strung to
 keep them in order.
 All records, wherein there was any memory of
 the king's attainder, should be cancelled and
 taken off the *file*. *Bacon*
 The petitions being thus prepared, do you con-
 tinually let apart an hour in a day to peruse those,
 and then rank them into several *files*, according to
 the subject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholl' blind;
 From *files* a random recipe they take,
 And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series.
 Our present musters grow upon the *file*
 To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

The valu'd *file*
 Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind
 another.
 Those goodly eyes,
 That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
 Have glōw'd like plated Mars, now bend, now
 turn
 Upon a tawny front. *Shakspeare.*
 So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
 Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

5. [*peol*, Saxon; *viele*, Dutch.] An in-
 strument to rub down prominences.
 The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large, is
 called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of
 your work which the hammer made in the forging:
 the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of your
 work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough
file made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the
 cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made: and
 the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or file-
 strokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*
 A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.

The smiths and armourers on palmers ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side. *Dryden*
FILCUTTER. *n. f.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A
 maker of files.
 Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filecutters* use
 it to make their chissels, with which they cut their
 files. *Moxon.*

TO FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire.
 Whence to *file* a bill is to offer it in its
 order to the notice of the judge.
 From the day his first bill was *file'd* he began to
 collect reports. *Alaburn and Pope.*

2. [from *peolan*, Saxon.] To cut with a
 file.

They which would *file away* most from the
 largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms
 acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a
 blenish by *filng* or cutting off the head of such
 an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To smooth; to polish.
 His humour is lotty, his discourse peremptory,
 his tongue *filch*, and his eye ambitious. *Shakspeare.*
 4. [from *filan*, Saxon.] To foul; to
 fully; to pollute. This sense is retained
 in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakspeare.*

His weeds divinely fashioned,
 All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Illiad.*

TO FILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 march in a file, not abreast, but one be-
 hind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till
 we drew up in good order, and *file'd* off. *Tutler*
 D'd all the grosser atoms at the cell
 Of chance *file* off to form the pondrous ball,
 And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore.*

FILMOT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *feuille*
morte, a dead leaf, French.] A brown
 or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or
filmot, turned up with red. *Swift.*

FILER. *n. f.* [from *file*.] One who files;
 one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL. *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*,
 Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.
 My mischievous proceeding may be the glory
 of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so
 great a merit. *Sidney.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free
 Acceptance of large grace; from fervid fear
 To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
 Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a
 son.
 And thus the *filial* godhead answer'ing spoke. *Milton.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
 Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
 And when the parent rose decays and dies,
 With a resembling face the daughter buds arise. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *filius*, Latin.]
 The relation of a son to a father; cor-
 relative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between
 the first and second person, and the relation be-
 tween the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the
 denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, be-
 cause the terms of relation between whom that
 relation itself were eternal. *Hale.*

FILINGS. *n. f.* [without a singular; from
file.] Fragments rubbed off by the
 action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with
 a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any
 copperose. *Brown.*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of
 more value than the whole mass of ordinary au-
 thors. *Fenton on the Chifficks.*

TO FILL. *v. a.* [pyllan, Saxon.]

1. To store till no more can be admitted.
 Fill the waterpots with water, and they *fill'd*
 them up to the brim. *John.*
 I am who *fill*
 Infinite, nor vacuum space. *Milton.*

The celestial quires, when orient light
 Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
 Birth-day of heav'n and earth; with joy and shout
 The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To store abundantly.
 Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
 And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*. *Milton.*

3. To satisfy; to content.
 He with his comforted Eve
 The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
 With admiration and deep muse to hear. *Milton.*
 Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infi-
 nite can adequately *fill* and superabundantly sa-
 tisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.
 Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
 —Ay, to see meat *fill* knives, and wine heat fools. *Shakspeare.*

5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for
 drink.

6. To FILL out. To extend by some-
 thing contained.

I only speak of him
 Whom pomp and greatness fits to loose about,
 That he wants majesty to *fill* them out. *Dryden.*

7. To FILL up. [*Up* is often used with-
 out much addition to the force of the
 verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
 And opens still, and opens on his soul;
 Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
 It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

8. To FILL up. To supply.
 When the several trades and professions are sup-
 plied, you will find most of those that are proper
 for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the la-
 borious part of life, and carrying on the under-
 work of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk.
 There would not be altogether so much water
 required for the land as for the sea, to raise them
 to an equal height; because mountains and hills
 would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and
 so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ.
 Is it far you ride?
 —As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
 'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

TO FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.
 In the cup which the hath filled, *fill* to her
 double. *Revelations.*
 We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
 And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakspeare.*

2. To grow full.
 3. To glut; to satiate.
 Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*,
 and do swim and hang more about the mouth of
 the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon.*

4. To FILL up. To grow full.
 Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor
 any other seas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow shall-
 lower. *Woodward.*
 The first stage of healing, or the discharge of
 matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the se-
 cond, or the *filling up* with flesh, incarnation;
 and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp.*

FILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete fa-
 tisfaction.
 Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
 That eye thereof her babes may suck their fill. *Fairy Queen.*

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
 Who fourth peace shall have his *fill* of war. *Farfax.*
 When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock,
 and waters flowed out to your *fill*? *2 Esdras.*
 Mean while enjoy
 Your *fill*, what happiness this happy state
 Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton.*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting to sigh, to pick and eat my fill,
I spai'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That so you might have room to entertain
Your fill of joy. *Dryden's Sophy.*
Your barbarity may have its fill of destruction. *Pope.*

2. [more properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.
This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer.*

FILLER. *n. f.* [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer filler, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedicatien.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope.*
2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer.*

FILLET. *n. f.* [*filet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a fillet to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryden's Æneid.*

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:

These morsels ray'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast. *Dryden.*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny snake, *Shakspeare.*
In the cauldron boil and bake.
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In fillets roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

Pillars and their fillets of silver. *Exodus.*

To FILLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an atragal.
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters, and filleted them. *Exodus.*

To FILLIP. *v. a.* [A word, says Skinner, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.]

To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man beetle. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

We see, that if you fillip a lute-string, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FILLIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY. *n. f.* [*filoy*, Welsh; *filic*, French.]

1. A young horse or mare. Not now used. Geld fillies, but titts, yet a nine days of age, They die else of gelding, and gelders do rage: Young fillies so likely of bulk and of bone, Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tusser.*

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a filly foal. *Shakspeare.*

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those fillies: who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

FILM. *n. f.* [*φύλμα*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the film of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A stone is held up by the films of the bladder, and so kept from gaping or offending it. *Graunt.*

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial films of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

FILMY. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambu'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose filmy cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions off, to exaricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glittering textures of the filmy dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
When light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filtrō*, low Latin; *per flum trabere*.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.
Dilute this liquor with fair water, filter it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew.*

FILTER. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A strainer; a searce.

That the water passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filter. *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH. *n. f.* [*filth*, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths favour but themselves. *Shakspeare.*

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet;
for they are commonly found in rising grounds

of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of filth. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

How perfect then is man? from head to foot
Defil'd with filth, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly sings his filth about;
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
To spare the folks that give him hap'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FILTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.

It stuck filthily in camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

FILTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *filthy*.]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others filthiness. *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their filthiness polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the filthiness and licentiousness of life imaginable. *South.*

FILTHY. *adj.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakspeare.*

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or filthy in them. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

To FILTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filtrare*.]

To strain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and filtrated, yield a fiery salt. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRATION. *n. f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having by the usual way of solution, filtration, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FIMBLE Hemp. *n. f.* [corrupted from *femiale*.]

The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *finble hemp*. *Mortimer.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,

In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, and seive at a need,
The fimbles to spin, and the carle for her seed. *Tusser.*

FIN. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *win*, Dutch.]

The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakspeare.*

Their fins consist of a number of glistly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles. *Moré.*

Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watery herd, affrighted at the roar,

Rest on their *fin*s awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way.
Dryden.

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*.
Addison.

FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like stipesides, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet.
Brown.

FIN'NABLE. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*.
Bacon.

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*.
Hayward.

FINAL. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope.
Milton.

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war.
Bacon.

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland.
Davies.

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them.
Hooker.

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity.
Ray.

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient.
Collier.

FIN'NALLY. *adv.* [from *final*.]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight best adv'd
Whom patience *finally* must crown.
Milton.

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rosted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only.
Davies on Ireland.

Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own.
South.

FINANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon.*
The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures.
Bacon.

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium.
Arbutnot.

FINANCIER. *n. f.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue;

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one who understands the publick revenue.

FIN'NARY. *n. f.* [from *To fine*.] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills.
Dict.

FINCH. *n. f.* [fine, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [*findan*, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall *find*.
Matthew.

Whereas thou hast searched all ray stuff, what hast thou *found* of all the houthold stuff? *Gen.*
She disappear'd, and leit me dark; I wak'd
To *find* her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss.
Milton.

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings.
Cowley.

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing.
Luke.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft *found* both.
Shakspere.

3. To obtain something desired.

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance *found*.
Milton.

Our voluntary service he requires,
Not our necessitated; such with him
Finds no acceptance, nor can *find*.
Milton.

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they *find*
Suspicion with her eyes behind.
Dodsey.

In woods and forests thou art *found*.
The bad must miss, the good unfought shall
find.
Pope.

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So airy and so vain!
Cowley.

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To come to; to attain.

The sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd
His beams, unactive else, their vigour *find*.
Milton.

7. To discover by study, or attention.

The fox that first this cause of grief did *find*,
'Gan first thus plain his case with words unkind.
Hubberd's Tale.

Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find*.
Dryden.

Thy maid! ah, *find* some nobler theme,
Whiccon thy doubts to place.
Cowley.

8. To discover what is hidden.

A curle on nim who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they
find,

'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by conversing cannot these credit
From prone, nor in their ways complacence *find*.
Milton.

If we for happiness could leisure *find*,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great mens favour need.
Cowley.

We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and something to commend
Pope.

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleas'd,
And *find* thee knowing not of beal alone,
Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself.
Milton.

Beauty of wit in all I *find*.
Cowley.

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a
strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out
of it.
Locke.

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave.
Job.

They also know,
And reason not contemptibly; with these
Find pastime, and bear rule.
Milton.

In solitude
What happiness, who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment *find*? *Milton.*
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not so large as was his mind.
Cowley.

14. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroick mind,
In illis their business and their glory *find*.
Cowley.

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would *find*.
Cowley.

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to *find* as they would
direct; and if they did not, convent, imprison,
and fine them.
Bacon.

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treason. *Shaksp.*

17. To supply; to furnish: as, he finds me in

money and in victuals.
A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if
we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance
will *find* itself.
Bacon.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit audience *find*, though few.
Milton.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.

19. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye *find yourself*? says the doctor.
L'Estrange.

20. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve.

The *finding* out of parables is a wearisome
labour of the mind.
Eccles.

21. To FIND out. To discover something hidden.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Canst thou
find out the Almighty unto perfection? *Job.*

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to *find* them out.
Newton.

What hinders then, but that you *find* her out,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison.*

22. To FIND out. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to *find out*,
and thoroughly to understand, what nature has
made most beautiful.
Dryden.

23. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to
find out every device which shall be put to him.
2 Chronicles.

24. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to *find out*,
She beat out Susan by the by.
Cowley.

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper.
Addison.

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning.

25. To FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the consequence of search; the second, equally frequent, is mere occurrence.

FINDER. *n. f.* [from *find*.]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a finder of madmen. *Shakspeare.*
2. One that picks up any thing lost. Some lewd squeaking cryer, May gall the finder's conscience, if they meet. *Donne.*

O yes! if any happy eye This loving wanton shall desirey, Let the finder luckily know Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe The winged wand'ner *Cassiano.*

FINDFAULT. *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all findfaults. *Shakspeare.*

FINDY. *adj.* [*findig*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy, Makes the barn fat and findy; means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Juvius.*

FINE. *adj.* [*finne*, French; *fin*, Dutch and Erse; perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarse. Not any skill'd in loops of fingering fine, With this for curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*
2. Refined; pure; free from dross. He was arrayed in purple and fine linen. *Luke.* Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. *Ezra.*

3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the fine spirits evaporate. When the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object in the grosser, things shew greater: but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the finer. *Bacon.*

4. Refined; subtilly cogitated. In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon.* Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too fine to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Templ.*

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the finer edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is fine. Let the wine without mixture or stum be all fine, Or call up the master. *Johnson.*

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Are they not sensibler then, that think the foul Nought but a fine perfection of the sense? *Davies.* The irons of planes are set fine or rank: they are set fine when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

8. Artful; dexterous. The wisdom of all these latter times, in princely affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and mistings of

dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courtes to keep them aloof *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play, He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubbard's Tale.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language. To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine. *Dryden.*

11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.
12. Accomplished; elegant of manners. He was not only the finest gentleman of his time, but one of the finest scholars. *Felton.*
13. Showy; splendid. It is with a fine genius as with a fine fashion; all those are displaced at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.* The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very fine and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hat' the finest mid devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakspeare.* They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses, To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse: A fine exchange for liberty. *Phillips' Briton.*

FINE. *n. f.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a fine or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty. Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire, Paying the fine of rated treachery. *Shakspeare.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, with fine and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakspeare.* Besides fines set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addison.* How vain that second life in other breath, Th' estate which wits inherit after death! Ease, health, and life for this they must resign, Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*

4. [from *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *ensin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially, *in fine*. To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once. *In fine*, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmene, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sidney.* His resolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker.*

Still the fine's the crown; Whate'er the courtes, the end is the renown. *Shakspeare.* Your daughter, ere she seems as won, D'sires this ring; appoints him an encounter; *In fine*, delivers me to fill the time, Her self most chastely absent. *Shakspeare.* The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health: but the superlative blessings, *in fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Esrange.* *In fine*, he hears no limbs about him found, With sores and sicknesses belagard round. *Dryden's Farnesal.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify. The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Proverbs.* There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job.*

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use. Hugh Capet, also, who usurp'd the crown, To *fine* his title with some shews of truth, Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

3. To make less coarse. It *fines* the grafs, but makes it thort, though thick. *Mortimer.*

4. To make transparent. It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer.*

5. [from the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty. To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. *Locke.*

To FINE *v. n.* To pay a fine. What poet ever *fin'd* for himself? or who By rhymes and verse did ever bid mayor grow? *Oldham.*

To FINEDRAW *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER *n. f.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFINGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite. The most *fin-finger'd* workman on the ground, Arachne by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

FINELY. *adv.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly. Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.* The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*. *Peachment.*

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gayly. He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's Nov Atlantis.*

4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly. Salpêtre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice. Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *South.* For him she loves: She nam'd not me; that may be Torrifmond, Whom the has thrice in private seen this day: Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryden.*

FINENESS. *n. f.* [from *fine*.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that, if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. *Sidney.* As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.* The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gayety of appearance.

The *fineness* of cloaths destroys the ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity.

Note, with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide his execution. *Shakspeare.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find positive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakspeare.*

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*; only in times of exigence they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FINER. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Proverbs.*

FINERY. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance; gayety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable christian life has no occasion for. *Law.*

FINE'SSE. *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse*. *Hayward.*

FINGER. *n. f.* [Finger, Saxon; from *fangan*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*. *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

Diogenes, who is never said,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *fingers* i' th' eye, and sob,
Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backward, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon it, the organ pipes of the world, and making every one found a particular note. *Keel against Burnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *fingers* ends were sore. *Abath.*

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Food, that forgets her stubborn look,
This *fineness* from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *finger*ing them: to anger me. *Shakspeare.*

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meer sight and *finger*ing of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Greene's Cosmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be *finger*ing the sceptre, and heaving him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons.*

3. To touch an instrument of musick.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *finger*ing. *Shakspeare.*

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers

Not any skill'd in loops of *finger*ing lace,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

FINGER-FERN. *n. f.* [*finger* and *fern*; *asplenium*, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE. *n. f.* [*finger* and *stone*; *telenites*, Latin.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGLEFANGLE. *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *finglefangle*. *Hubbards.*

FINICAL. *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whoreson, glassglazing, superfeivicable, *finical* rogue. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* top romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *L'Esrange.*

FINICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

FINICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FINISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end proposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it? *Luke.*

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace. *2 Corinthians.*

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Brome on the Odyssey.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as *finish'd* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finish'd* than the rest. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FINISHER. *n. f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*,
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of those times: the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*
O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FINITE. *adj.* [*finitus* Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration, will by the very supposition, be limited at two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley.*

FINITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous onto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FINITELY. *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finite*ly distant from us. *Stillingsfleet.*

FINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbuy the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

FINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finite, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

FINLESS. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shakspeare.*

FINLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untouch'd Indian on the stream did glide;
Ere that p-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn
Or *finlike* ours did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

FINNED. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

FINNY. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* couriers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virg.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;

New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fish repair. *Dryden's Ovid.*

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* shoals. *Blackmore.*

With hairy springes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FINTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ray*.

FI'NOCHIO. *n. f.* A species of fennel.

FI'PPLE. *n. f.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no found. *Bacon's Natural History*.

FIR. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Welch; *puph*, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller*.

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*. *1 Kings*.

The spiring *fir* and stately box. *Pope*.

FIRE. *n. f.* [*fy*, Saxon; *seur*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire*. *Dryden*.

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakespeare's Henry vi*.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakespeare*.

So contraries on *Ætna's* top conspire;
Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley*.

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbutnot*.

Though safe thou think'st it thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville*.

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars hide your *fires*!
Let not night see my black and deep desires. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*? *Prior*.

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*?
Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isaiah*.

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn to much? *Shakespeare*.

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntness; and, upon provocations, might strain a phrase. *Atterbury*.

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley*.

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Classics*.

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore*.

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope*.

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Pope*.

Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire*,
The last, the meanest of your fans inspire. *Pope*.

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,
It firs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incense on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;
A *fire* which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden*.

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in brush-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell*.

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope*.
New charms shall still increase desire,
And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables*.

11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

Hernofilla courageously set upon the horse-men, and set *fire* also upon the stables where the Turks horses stood. *Kaolles*.

He that set a *fire* on a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree set *fire* on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all arise from his own ill intention. *Taylor*.

13. To set a FIRE. To inflame.

So inflam'd by my desire,
It may set her heart a-*fire*. *Carew*.

TO FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and fired the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the *fire* was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Huyward*.

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And fire the pile. *Dryden*.

A second Paris, differing but in name,
Shall fire his country with a second flame. *Dryden's Æn*.

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A beauteous princefs with a crown in duw'r,
So fire your mind, in arms affect your right. *Dryden*.

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n
And fire us hence. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

TO FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the fan'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith*.

FIREARMS. *n. f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to supply their new *firearms*. *Clarendon*.

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope*.

FI'REBALL. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience, which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South*.

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift*.

FIREBRAND. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eafed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*,
to fet my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange*.

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilium stand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakespeare*.

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon*.

FI'REBRUSH. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the *fire*, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *firebrush*. *Swift*.

FI'RECROSS. *n. f.* [*fire* and *cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two *firebrands* set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Huywood*.

FI'REDRAKE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *drake*.] A fiery serpent: I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton*.

FI'RELOCK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *lock*.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the flake. *Gay*.

FI'REMAN. *n. f.* [*fire* and *man*.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs were thickest smoke ascends. *Gay*.

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*. *Tatler*.

FI'RENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new*.] New as from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight. *Shakespeare*.

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakespeare*.

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it. *Addison*.

FI'REPAN. *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.]

1. A pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass. *Exodus*.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rose-water and vinegar. *Bacon*.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RER. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary. Others burned Mousfel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *firers*. *Carew*.

FI'RESHIP. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wifeman*.

FIRESHOVEL. *n. f.* [*fire* and *shovel.*] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fire-shovels*, prongs, and irons.

Brown.

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fire-shovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

FIRESIDE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *side.*] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for winter talk by the *fire-side.*

Bacon.

Love no more is made

By the *fire-side*, but in the cooler shade.

Carew.

By his *fire-side* he starts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair.

Prior.

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *fire-side.*

Arbutnot.

FIRESTICK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stick.*] A lighted stick or brand.

Children when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them.

Digby on Bodies.

FIRESTONE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stone.*]

The *firestones*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foilil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our claypits, out of which the green vitriol or coppers is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished.

Hill's Math. Med.

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

FIREWOOD. *n. f.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIREWORK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princes with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antic, or *firework.*

Shakspeare.

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water, and unquenchable; and also *fireworks* of all variety.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks.*

Brown.

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write.

Dryden.

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amusing.

Addison's Guardian.

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper.

Tutler.

FIRING. *n. f.* [*from fire.*] Fuel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce.

Mortimer.

TO FIRK. *v. a.* [*from ferio, Latin.*] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Besides, it is not only foppish, But vile idolatrous and popish,
For one man out of his own skin
To *firk* and whip another's sin.

Hudibras.

FIRKIN. *n. f.* [*from ferden, Saxon,* the fourth part of a vessel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again.

Arbutnot.

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,

Which made the lye so much the louder;

Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder.

Denham.

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus, Latin.*]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves and they cannot be moved.

Jeb.

Love's artillery then checks

The breastworks of the *firmest* sex.

Cleveland.

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish.

Dryden.

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft.

Woodward.

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp.

Bacon.

He fligh't obeys;

And *firm* believes.

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world.

Tillotson.

The man that's resolute and just,
Firm to his principles and trust,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind.

Walsh.

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*.

Raleigh.

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, settled by degrees into a *firm* land.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It on *firm* land

Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems

Of ancient pile: all else deep snow and ice.

Milton.

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.

Rescommon.

TO FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo, Latin.*]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertised Solymán, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals.

Knolles.

'Tis satisfy'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod.

The pow'rs, said he,

To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpose with their augury.

O thou, who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made!

Pope's Statius.

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compals *firms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment.

Fairy Queen.

FIRMA'MENT. *n. f.* [*firmamentum, Latin.*] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting shrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill.

Spenser.

I am constant as the northern star,
Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality
There is no fellow in the *firmament.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament.*

Raleigh's History of the World.

The *firmament* expanse of liquid, pure, transparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this great round.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The seeds climb up the first ascent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,

If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And see the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror.

Addison's Ovid.

What an immensurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses!

Derham's Astro-Theology.

FIRMA'MENTAL. *adj.* [*from firmament.*] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dyt above.

Dryden.

FIRMLY. *adv.* [*from firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou shalt come of force,

Though thou art *firmlier* fasten'd than a rock.

Milt. Agonistes.

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult conceive.

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;

I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire.

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucques can beat five Florentines.

Addison on Italy.

FIRMNESS. *n. f.* [*from firm.*]

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth.

Barnet.

2. Durability; stability.

Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language.

Hayward.

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other.

South's Sermons.

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt
To God or thee, because we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear.

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my
muse,
Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse.

Rescommon.

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude.

Atterbury.

FIRST. *adj.* [*𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹, Saxon.*]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*.

—A third is like the former.

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth.

Genesis.

2. Earliest in time; opposed to last.

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service.

Man's *first* disobedience.

Who *first*, who last

Rous'd from the slumber.

Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore.

Dryden's Æn.

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *first* offend, will *first* complain.

Prior.

3. Foremost in place.

4. Highest in dignity.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*.

Daniel.

First with the dogs, and king among the quires.

Spectator.

5. Great; excellent.

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
No godhead, but the *first* of men.

Prior.

My *first* son,

Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee,

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

First. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.
 He, not unmindful of his usual art,
Firſt in diſturbſing fire attempts to part;
 Then roaring beaſts and running ſtreams he tries.
Dryden
 Thy praife, and thine was then the publick
 voice,
Firſt recommended Guiſcard to my choice.
Dryden.
 Heaven, ſure, has kept this ſpot of earth uncrutt,
 To ſhow how all things were created *firſt*. *Prior.*

2. Before any other conſideration.
Firſt, metals are more duable than plants;
 ſecondly, they are more ſolid and hard; thirdly,
 they are wholly ſubterraneous; whereas plants
 are part above earth, and part under the earth.
Bacon.

3. It has often *at* before it, and means at
 the beginning.
At firſt the ſilent venom ſlid with eaſe.
 And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees. *Dryden.*
 Each pring fiſh and inſects, there are very few
 or no creatures that can provide for themſelves at
firſt, without the aſſiſtance of parents. *Bentley.*

4. *Firſt or laſt*. At one time or other.
 But ſure a general doom on man is paſt,
 And all are fools and lovers *firſt or laſt*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. ſ.* [from *firſt* and
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.*] The el-
 deſt of children.
 His *firſt-b* got, we know; and fore have felt,
 When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep.
Milton.

FIRST-BORN. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *born.*] El-
 deſt; the firſt by the order of nativity.
 Laſt, with one midnight ſtroke, all the *firſt-*
born
 Of Egypt muſt lie dead. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*
 Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *firſt-born!*
Milton.
 The *firſt-born* has not a ſole or peculiar right,
 by any law of God and nature; the younger
 children having an equal title with him. *Locke.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]
 1. What the ſeaſon earlieſt produces or
 matures of any kind.
 A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf.
Milton.
 The blooming hopes of my then very young
 patron have been confirmed by moſt noble *firſt-*
fruits, and his life is going on towards a plentiful
 harveſt of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The firſt profits of any thing.
 Although the king loved to employ and
 advance biſhops, becauſe, having rich biſhopricks,
 they carried their reward upon themſelves; yet
 he did uſe to raiſe them by ſteps, that he might
 not loſe the profit of the *firſt fruits*, when by
 that courſe of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon.*

3. The earlieſt effect of any thing.
 See, father, what *firſt-fruits* on earth are
 ſprung,
 From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *firſt.*] That is
 firſt produced or brought forth.
 All the *firſtling* males that come of thy herd,
 and of thy flock, in u thou ſanctify unto the
 Lord thy God. *Deut.*

FIRSTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *firſt.*]
 1. The firſt produce or offspring.
 A ſhep'erd next,
 More meek, came with the *firſtlings* of his flock,
 Choicelt and beſt. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*
 The ſecond *firſtlings* of my woolly breed,
 Shall on this holy altar often bleed. *Dryden.*
 The *firſtlings* of the flock are doom'd to die.
Pope.

2. The thing firſt thought or done.
 Our play
 Leaps o'er the vault and *firſtlings* of the boils,
 'Gaining a' th' middle. *Shakſpeare.*
 The mighty purpoſe works o'erlook,
 U lets the deed go with it: from this moment,
 The very *firſtlings* of my heart ſhall be
 The *firſtlings* of my hand. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*

FISCAL. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſcus*, a treasury;
 Latin.] Exchequer; revenue.
 War, as it is entertained by diet, ſo can it
 not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiſcal* and
 receipt. *Bacon.*

FISH. *n. ſ.* [*fiſc*, Saxon; *viſch*, Dutch.]
 1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fyſh*
 is uſed collectively for the race of *fiſhes*.
 The beaſts, the *fiſhes*, and the winged fowls,
 Are their males ſubjects. *Shakſpeare.*
 And now the *fiſh* ignoble fates eſcape,
 Since Venus ow'd her ſafety to their ſhape.
Creech.
 There are *fiſhes*, that have wings, that are not
 ſtrangers to the airy region; and there are ſome
 birds that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe
 blood is as cold as *fiſhes*: and their fleſh is ſo lik
 in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on
 ſiſt-days. *Locke.*

2. The fleſh of fiſh, oppoſed to that of
 terreſtrial animals, by way of eminence
 called fleſh.
 I fight when I cannot chuſe, and I eat no *fiſh*.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.
 We mortify ourſelves with the diet of *fiſh*, and
 think we fare conſeſly if we obtain from the
 fleſh of other animals. *Brown.*

TO FISH. *v. n.*
 1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.
 2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.
 While others *fiſh*, with craft for great opinion,
 I with great truth, catch mere ſimplicity. *Shak*
TO FISH. *v. a.* To ſearch water in queſt
 of fiſh, or any thing elſe.
 Some have *fiſhed* the very jakes for papers left
 there by men of wit. *Swift*
 Oſt, as he *fiſh'd* her nether realms for wit,
 The goddeſs favour'd him, and favours yet
Pope's Dunciad.

FISH-HOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A
 hook to catch fiſhes.
 A ſharp point, bended upward and backward,
 like a *fiſh-hook*. *Grew's Miſcram*
FISH-POND. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A
 ſmall pool for fiſh.
Fyſh ponds are no ſmall improvement of watry
 boggy lands. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*
Fyſh-ponds were made where former foreſt-
 grew,
 And hills were levell'd to extend the view.
Prior
 After the great value the Romans put upon
 fiſhes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hur-
 rius ſhould ſell his *fiſh-ponds* for quadrages
 H. S. 32, 291 l. 13 s. 4 t. *Ardabianot.*

FISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] One who is
 employed in catching fiſh.
 In our fight the three were taken up,
 By fiſhermen of Cornubi, as we thought:
 At length another ſeiz'd on us,
 And would have reſt the *fiſhers* of their prey,
 Had not they been very ſlow of fail. *Shakſpeare*
 We know that town is but with *fiſhers* fraught,
 Where Theuſus govern'd and where Plato taught.
Sandys.
 Left he ſhould ſuſpect it, draw it from him,
 As *fiſhers* do the bait, to make him follow it.
Denham.

A ſoldier now he with his coat appears;
 A *fiſher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope*
FISHERBOAT. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A
 boat employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man.*]
 One whoſe employment and livelihood
 is to catch fiſh.
 How fearful
 And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
 The *fiſhermen* that walk upon the beach
 Appear like mice. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
 At length two monſters of unequal ſize,
 Haid by the ſnore, a *fiſherman* eſpies. *Waller.*
 Do ſcales and fins bear price to this exceſs?
 You might have bought the *fiſhermen* for leiſe.
Dryden's Juvenal.

FISHERTOWN. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *town.*]
 A town inhabited by fiſhermen.
 Others of them, in that time burned that
fiſhertown Mouſehole *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 Lime in Dorſetſhire, a little *fiſhertown*.
Clarendon.

FISHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſher.*] The buſi-
 neſs of catching fiſh.
 We ſhall have plenty of mackerel this ſeaſon;
 our *fiſhery* will not be diſturb'd by privateers.
Addiſon's Spectator.

FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fiſh.*] Abounding
 with fiſh; ſtored with fiſh.
 Thus mean in ſtate, and calm in ſprite,
 My *fiſhful* pond is my delight. *Carew.*
 It is walled and guarded with the ocean, moſt
 commodious for traſſick to all parts of the world,
 and water'd with pleaſant, *fiſhful*, and navigable
 rivers. *Caſden's Remains.*

TO FISHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fiſh.*] To turn
 to fiſh: a cant word.
 Here comes Romeo.
 —Without his roſe, like a dried herring;
 O fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhified*. *Shakſpeare.*
FISHING. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] Commodity
 of taking fiſh.
 There alſo would be planted a good town,
 having both a good haven and a plentiful *fiſhing*.
Spencer on Ireland.

FISHKETTLE. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle.*] A
 caldron made long for the fiſh to be
 boiled without bending.
 It is probable that the way of embalming
 amongſt the Egyptians was by boiling the body
 in a long caldron like a *fiſh-kettle*, in ſome kind
 of liquid calſam. *Grew's Miſcram.*

FISHMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *meal*] Diet of
 fiſh; abſtemious diet.
 Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and
 making many *fiſhmeals*, they fall into a kind of
 male greenſickneſs. *Sharp.*

FISHMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] A
 dealer in fiſh; a ſeller of fiſh.
 I fear to play the *fiſhmonger*; and yet ſo large
 a commodity may not paſs in ſilence. *Carew.*
 The ſurgeon left the *fiſhmonger* to determine
 the controversy between him and the pike.
L'Eſtrange.

FISHY. *adj.* [from *fiſh.*]
 1. Conſiſting of fiſh.
 2. Inhabited by fiſh.
 My abſent mates
 Bait the barb'd ſtich, and from the *fiſhy* flood
 Appeal th' afflictive fierce deſire of food.
Pope.
 3. Having the qualities or form of fiſh.
 Few eyes have eſcaped the picture of mer-
 maids, that is, according to Horace, a monſter
 with a woman's head above, and *fiſhy* extremity
 below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FISSILE. *adj.* [*fiſſilis*, Latin.] Having
 the grain in a certain direction, ſo as
 to be cleſt.
 This cryſtal is a pellucid *fiſſile* ſtone, clear
 as water or cryſtal of the rock, and without col-
 our; enduring a red heat without loſing its
 transparency, and in a very ſtrong heat cal-
 cining without fuſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

FISSI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE. *n. f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into striata or layers; those striata were divided by parallel fissures, that were included in the stone. *Woodw.*

The gaping fissures to receive the rain. *Thomson*

To FISSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be fissured or fractured. *Wifeman.*

FIST. *n. f.* [*fist*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise, Up with her fist, and took him on the face; Another time, quoth she, become more wise; Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace *Sidney*

And bring down, the villain fore did beat And bruise with clownish fists his many face. *Fairy Queen*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swooning, and bending to a fist Bacon. And the same hand into a fist may clove, Which instantly a palm expanded shows *Denham*

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the bear, Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden*

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist,

I saw him spurning and fistful her most unmercifully. *Dryden*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep, unbuckling helms, fistful each other's throat, And wak'd half dead with nothing *Shakespeare*

FISTINUT. *n. f.* A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS. *n. f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with snagg'd sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fisticuffs. *Mosses*

She would seize upon John's commons: for which they were sure to go to fisticuffs. *Arbuthnot*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at fisticuffs, 'till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift*

FISTULA. *n. f.* [Latin; *fistula*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That fistula which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and carries in the bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. **FISTULA Lachrymalis.** A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease; in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta lachrymalia, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sbarp's Surg.*

FISTULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become fistulous, I have shown you. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

FIT. *n. f.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *vicht* in Flemish, frequent, Junius.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a fit of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sbarp's Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try A short vicissitude, and fit of poverty. *Dryden*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Esrange*

By fits my swelling grief appears, In rising sighs and in long tears. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus of the crying lamp the unit ady flame Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by fits, And falls again as loath to quit its hold. *Addison*

Repletion is not the business of some fits only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in our conduct. *Regis*

All fits of pleasure we balance by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year's part of the next year's revenue. *Swift*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her nest, And all his senses were with deadly fit oppress'd. *Fairy Queen.*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every man's tongue to throw him into a fit of melancholy. *Addison*

4. Disorder; distemper.

For your husband, He 's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows The fits of th' season. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. It is used without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsv.

Miss B. I was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a fit. *Arbuthnot*

6. It was anciently used for any recommendation after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem were called fits.

Fit. *adv.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, fit to go out for war and battle. *Chronicles.*

He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword, The fittest help just fortune could afford. *Cowley.*

That's my fit for her intent the choice, One who delights in wats and human woes. *Dryden's Æneid.*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the role and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither fit for, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is fit we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon*

See how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milton*

It is fit for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks fit to praise. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought fit to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. To accommodate any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: e *fit*th it with planes. *Junib.*

Would fate permit To my desires I might my fortune fit, Try I would raise. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the tailor fits his customer.

A trussmaker fitted the child with a pair of boddices, stuffed on the lame side. *Hijman.*

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this paucity knight: trust me I thought on her; she'll fit it. *Shakespeare.*

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, fitted the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liqu'd. *Boyle.*

4. To FIT out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice fit out, You'd all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and fitted out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To FIT up. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has fitted up his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How evil fits it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness. *Stancy.*

Nor fits it to prolong the feast, Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope.*

FITCH. *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season For sowing of fitches, of beans, and of peason. *Tusser.*

FITCHAT. } *n. f.* [*fissau*, French; *fisse*, **FITCHEW.** } Dutch.] A stinking little beast, that robs the hen roost and warren.

Skinner calls him the stinking ferret; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fuchat*, and the stinking ferret a *foat*.

'Tis such another *fischer*! marry, a perfumed one: What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakespeare.*

The *fitchat*, the fulmar, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walter's Angler.*

FITFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave; After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. *Shakspeare.*

FITLY. *adv.* [from *fit*]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

As you malign our senators, After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. *Shakspeare.*

Where a man cannot fitly play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon.*

I cannot fitlier compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expressed fitly by departing from evil. *Tillotson.*

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude, Sun or stars are fittest view'd At their brightest; but to conclude Of longitudes, what other way have we But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be. *Deane.*

An animal, in order to be moveable must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

FITMENT. *n. f.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor beseeching: 'twas a *fitment* for The purpose I then follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

FITNESS. *n. f.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness* That we adjoin this court. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

Wer't my *fitness* To let these hands obey my boiling blood, They're apt enough to dislocate and tear Thy flesh and bones. *Shakspeare King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place Did then cohere, and yet you would make both: They've made themselves, and that their *fitness* now Does unmake you. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

FITTER. *n. f.* [from *fit.*]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] A small piece: as, to cut into *fitters*.

Skinner.

FITZ. *n. f.* [Norman, from *filis*, a son, Fr.] A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as *Fitzberberi*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [𐌺𐌿𐍂, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. *Matthew.*

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like six fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden*

Five heids, *five* bleating flocks, his pastures fill'd. *Dryden*

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addison.*

FIVELEAVED Grass. *n. f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES. *n. f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark spoiled with the flaggers. *Shakspeare.*

TO FIX. *v. a.* [fixer, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell hea'd th' unsufferable noise, hell saw Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled Afrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell In which of all these orbs hath man His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none, But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milton.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the fullen earth, Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight! *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes, *Fix'd* on the walls with wonder and surprize, *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*. *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies, A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withhold from motion.

TO FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Esrange.*

He made himself their prey, T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray; *Fix'd* on his aim, and obstinately bent

To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try, She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy,

Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryd.*

In most bodies not propagated by seed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear, Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIXATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or pliancy, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less mateiate, than to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville.*

FIXEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Steadfastly.

Omnipotency, omniscency, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it *fixtly* looks on them. *Burnet.*

FIXEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconfused, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations. *K. Charles.*

FIXIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fixed.*] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of *Boyle.*

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to the *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

FIXITY. *n. f.* [fixité, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Newton's Opticks.*

FIXTURE. *n. f.* [from *fix.*]

1. Position.

The *fixture* of her eye hath motion in 't, As we were mock'd with art. *Shakspeare.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakspeare.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors, Divert and crack, rend and deracinate The unity and married calm of states Quite from their *fixture*. *Shakspeare.*

FIXIG. *n. f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Canst thou with *fixigis* pierce him to the quick,

Or in his skull thy harbed trident stick? *Sandys.*

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [flaccidus, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbutnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop Her *flabby* dug, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BILE. *adj.* [flabilis, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown.

Diæ.

FLACCID. *adj.* [flaccidus, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun; the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateth, waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holler.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce sanguines, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbut.*

FLACCIDITY. *n. f.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with infensibility. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO FLAG. *v. n.* [flaggeren, Dutch; pleogan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Eeds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, *flagg* ng down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Beyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the fun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forfake by fits, and all the *flagging* tails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body:
My senses too are dull and stupid'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood: for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the none, and the as like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder all blood or juice, they lose their good. *Ben Jonson*

His stomach will want victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes. *Allison's Spectator.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the stary vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Swift*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him,
and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel invasions from the spleen. *Swift*

To FLAG. v. a.

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, time is blind:
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thousand loves, that aim thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior*

2. [from *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad floor.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sunbys*
A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAG. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Exodus.*
Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow? *Sunbys*

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Wahen's Angler.*
Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land- forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descryeth vessels; square, if ships; if gallees, penants. *Santys' Travels.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are the stirps of nobles: for if men's eyes are upon the prisons, it is for the business sake as filthy, and not for *flags* of pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be got
With all the gaily legion that troop
Under the *flag* of Acheron,
Horns and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twasit Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniards, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag*, is a ground of pleasure for opening a war. *Temple*
The *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden*

Then they, whose mothers, frankick with their fear,
In words and wilds the *flag* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with distervell'd hair. *Dryd.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags*, striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. n. f. [from *flag* and *broom*.]

A broom for sweeping *flags* or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. n. f. [*flag* and *officer*.]

A commander of a Squadron.
Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Allison.*

FLAG-SHIP. n. f. [*flag* and *ship*.]

The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. n. f. [*flag* and *worm*.]

A grub bred in watery places among *flags* or sedge.
He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

FLAGELET. n. f. [*flageolet*, French.]

A small flute; a small instrument of wind music.
Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*. *Merc.*

FLAGELLA'TION. n. f. [from *flagello*, Latin.]

The use of the scourge.
By Bidewell all descend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

FLAGGINESS. n. f. [from *flaggy*.]

Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAGGY. adj. [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.
His *flaggy* wings when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. *Fairy Queen.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryden's, Virgil.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a cole-wort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLAGITIOUS. adj. [from *flagitius*, Latin.]

1. Wicked; villanous; atrocious.
No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found, that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working up in a *flagitious* and per-verse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'F strange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Allison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a death in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, huder still, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope.*

FLAGITIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *flagitiosus*.]

Wickedness; villany.

FLAG'ON. n. f. [*flaccid*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *fliske*, Danish; *flacon*, French; *flasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.]

A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.
A mad rogue! he poss'd a *flagin* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

My head had sent him by a factor in chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon's Siphonophora.*

Did they coin piss-pots, bowls, and *flagons* for officers of horse and dragons? *Studlinar.*

His tully *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Roscommon.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think
They either change, or stint him in his drink. *Dryden's Juvonal.*

FLAG'RANCY. n. f. [*flagrantia*, Latin.]

Burning; heat; fire.
Lust catcheth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon.*

FLAG'RANT. adj. [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's grassy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening walk;
So morning insects, that in muck began,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let speedy justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. n. f. [*flagro*, Latin.]

Burning. *Dict.*

FLAG'GSTAFF. n. f. [*flag* and *staff*.]

The staff on which the *flag* is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody cruises on his *flagstaff's* rise. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. n. f. [*flagellum*, Latin; *stogel*, German.]

The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the thrasher.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they it uck their friends. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* had thresh'd the corn,
That ten-day labourers could not end. *Milton.*
In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense.

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the
plough, and being good workmen with these
tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's
skill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen
prevail;

The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*
FLAKE. n. f. [*flocus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held to-
gether, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element,
when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made appear'd.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two
or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or
pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misting rain, descending
through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into
one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled
by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clus-
tered together into small parcels, which we call
flakes of snow. *Grew's Cosmolog.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a
considerable time, and at the same time are seen
little *flakes* of scum rising up. *Addison.*

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal,
till it received the perfect form the teeth would
make. *Maxon.*

To FLEAK. v. a. [from the noun.] To
form in flakes or bodies loosely con-
nected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow.

To FLAKE. v. n. To break into laminae;
to part in loose bodies.

FLA'RY. adj. [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east. *Shak.*
The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into
laminae.

FLAM. n. f. [A cant word of no certain
etymology.] A falsehood; a lie; an
illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old ruspicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras.*

'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by
our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or
indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to
the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat. *flam*
and delusion. *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but
lies? Lies immortalized and consign'd over as
a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM. v. a. [from the noun.] To
deceive with a lie. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flam*'d,
To damn ourselves t' avoid being damn'd.

God is not to be *flam*'d off with lies, who
knows exactly what thou can'st do, and what not.

FLAMBEAU. n. f. [French.] A lighted
torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flam-
beau* in their hands, the sultan, after having or-
dered all the lights to be put out, gave the word
to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put
him to death. *Addison's Guardian.*

FLAME. n. f. [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*,
French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, turne, or exhalation heated
red hot, that is so hot, as to thine? For bodies
do not *flame* without emitting a copious fume,
and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him
now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination;
brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
In both our English genius is express'd,
Lofty and bold but negligently dress'd. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*.

5. Passion of love.

My heart 's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission
of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire
your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak
breath as this? *Shakspere.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

As one great furnace *flam*'d. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sabbath for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED. adj. [*flame* and *col-
our*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in
flamecoloured stockings. *Shakspere.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of
a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flamecoloured*
garment. *Peachment.*

FLAMEN. n. f. [Latin.] A priest; one
that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood.

FLAMMABILITY. n. f. [*flamma*, Latin.]

The quality of admitting to be set on
fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies torrid, that is, the
oily, fat, and unctuous parts, consist the princi-
ples of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLAMMATION. n. f. [*flamatio*, Latin.]

The act of setting on flame.
White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial,
and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.

FLAMMEOUS. adj. [*flammeus*, Latin.]

Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body.

FLAMMI'FEROUS. adj. [*flammifer*, Lat.]
Bringing flame. *Diä.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. adj. [*flamma* and *vomo*,
Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Diä.*

FLA'MY. adj. [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a sub-
stance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter;
and though air and flame, being free, will not well
mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon.*

FLANK. n. f. [*flanc*, French, according
to *Menage*, from *flanc*; more probably
from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped
near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the
flank. *Peachment.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower
belly.

He said, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends.

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and
showered upon our men from their rampier in
front, and from the galleys that lay at sea in *flank*.

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side,
in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the
enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the
balkion which reaches from the curtain
to the face, and defends the opposite
face, the flank and the curtain.

Harris.

To FLANK. v. a.

1. To attack the side of a battalion or
fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or
command any pass on the side.

With fates aveng'd against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our persum'd prey,
Which, *flank*'d with rocks, did close in covert
lay. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. n. f. [from *flank*.] A fortifi-
cation jutting out so as to command
the side of a body marching to the
assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their
fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards out of
their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knollys.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from
high,
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and
towers. *Fairfax.*

To FLA'NKER. v. a. [*flanquer*, French.]

To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. n. f. [*gwlanen*, Welsh; from
gwlan, wool, *Davies*.] A soft nappy
stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel*. *Shaksp.*

FLAP. n. f. [læppe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose,
fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the flaps. *Sharp.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. A disease in horses. When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: cut some straws with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle flapt off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Étrange.* Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings, This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A hell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven flapp'd his wing. *Tickel.*

To FLAP. v. n.

1. To ply the wings with noise. 'Tis common for a duck to run flapping and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Étrange.*

The dire flapping on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy woful wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

FLAPDRAGON. n. f. [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for flapdragons, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shaksp.*

To FLAPDRAGON. v. a. [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea flapdragoned it. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. adj. [flap and ear.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whorlson, beetle-headed flapeared knave. *Shaksp.*

To FLARE. v. a. [from *floderen*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]

1. To flutter with a splendid show. She shall be loose enrob'd, With ribbands pendant flaring 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*

2. To glitter with transient lustre. Doctrine and life, colours, and light, in one When they combine and mingle, bring A strong regard and awe; but speech alone Dost vanish like a flaring thing, And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offensively. When the sun begins to sing His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot flay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

FLASH. n. f. [*φάλαξ*, *Minshew*.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. When the crows blue lightning seem'd to open The breast of heav'n, I did present myself Ev'n in the aim and very flash of it. *Shaksp.* We see a flash of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* One with a flash begins, and ends in smok; The other out of smok brings glorious light. *Roscommon.*

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the fork lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And flash for flash returns, and fires for fires. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment. Where he your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shaksp.*

Wicked men prefer the light flashes of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the siner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a flash. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. v. n.

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to flash divers times, almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour He flashes into one gross crime or other, That sets us all at odds. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

2. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton on the Classics.*

To FLASH. v. a. To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he ruddly flash'd The waves about, and all his armour swept, That all the blood and filth away was wash'd. *Fairy Queen.*

If the sea-water be flash'd with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER. n. f. [from *flash*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Ditt.*

FLA'SHILY. adv. [from *flashy*.] With empty show; without real power of wit, or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY. adj. [from *flash*.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Digby on the Soul, Dedic.*

When they list, their lean and flashy songs Grate on their serranuel pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this darling mystery, Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;

Nor will I change for all the flashy wit. *Dryden.*

2. [from *staccidus*, *Skinner*.] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, flashy things. *Bacon's Essays.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish or flashy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLASK. n. f. [*flaque*, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champaigne is to each man his flask. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skilful soldier's flask Is set on fire. *Shaksp.*

FLA'SKET. n. f. [from *flask*.] A vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd
The silver stands with golden flasket's grac'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FLAT. adj. [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shaksp.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton.*

The houses are flat roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Albison on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land flat to our sight, and full of boitage. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cease 't admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall flat, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite abasht. *Milton.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a peasant happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not flat upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her flat,
And worship her as goddess of the wood. *Fairy Queen.*

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince flat on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed pipe. *Shaksp.*
Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, flat seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*

The miry fields
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and flat. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are flat things, and not so much noted. *Bacon.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat insipid stuff. *Dryden.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droup,
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, dull, flat and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shaksp.*
To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow flat and unflavoury. *Atterb.*

11. Preremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with flat tiring taught him, that discreet stays make speedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become flat libertines, and fall to all incontinencies. *Spenser.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep:
—I will, that's flat. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is flat despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us. *Milton's Parad. Lost*
If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Faintly gets pardon by submissiveness,
But he that boasts, thus that out of his story,
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his miser clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and rabb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With flat felonious intentions. *H. Abbas*

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*
The upper end of the windpipe is endowed with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLAT. n. f.

1. A level; an extended plane.
The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the flat of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon.*
Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above the earth, and upon the flat of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a flat by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*
He has cut the side of the rock into a flat for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Allison on Italy.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous,
Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'er-top old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*
The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a flat,
Fast by a mountain. *Milton's Par. Lost*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.
The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erboards your officers. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
All the infections, that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall. *Shaks.*
Half my pow'r 'tis this night,
Passing these flats, are taking by the tide;
These Lincoln washes have devoured them. *Shakspeare's King John.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.
I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakspeare*
The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many flats and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Ribbigh's Essays.*
Having newly left these grammatical flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits in labyrinthical and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dangerous flats, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides flew o'er the covered land,
And streamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden*

Must we now have occasion of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.
A dated mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the daemons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The flat to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dryden.*

6. Depression of thought or language.
Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences.
Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried flat, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills? *Bentley.*

To FLAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and flat them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*
With horrid shapes he does her sons expose,
Disfends their swelling lips, and flats their nose. *Cresch.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four feet deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat flattened. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. v. n.

1. To grow flat: opposed to swell.
I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.
Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles*

FLATLONG. adv. [flat and long.] With the flat downward; not edgewise.
What a slow was there given?
—An it had fallen flatlong. *Shakspeare's Tempest*

FLATLY. adv. [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.
He in their wits had flatly refused his aid. *Sidney.*

Thereupon they flatly disvouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Dan*
Unjust, thou say'st,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milt*
Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as flatly deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, exclude him from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLATNESS. n. f. [from flat.]

1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence.
It appears to be very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the flatness of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Allison on Medals.*
3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune.
The emperor of Russia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The flatness of my misery! *Shakspeare.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, flatness, and imperitency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.
Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into flatness. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pipe of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that flatness of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

To FLATTEN. v. a. [flatur, French; from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground.
If they should he in it, and beat it down, or flatten it, it will rise again. *Mortimer.*

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.
To FLATTEN. v. n.

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and flatten in the very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLATTER. n. f. [from flat.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER. v. a. [flatter, French.]

1. To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for 's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;

What his breast forges that his tongue must vent. *Shakspeare.*

He that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Proverbs.*
He flattereth himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Pf. lms.*

After this way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averse alike to flatter or offend.
I learn to flatter you or any man. *Newton.*

2. To praise falsely.
Flattered crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our censure. *Young*

3. To please; to soothe. This sense is purely gallick.
A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and flatters them. *Dryden.*

4. To raise false hopes.
He, always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flatt'ring gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. n. f. [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; or a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsties.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most flattered
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: But if he be a cunning flatterer, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the flatterer entitle him to performe.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend.
Dryden.

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants.
Addison's Guardian.

The publick should know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a flatterer.
Swift.

FLA'TTERY. n. f. [from *flatter*; *flatterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from flattery.
Rowe.

Simple pride for flattery makes demands;
See how they beg an aim of flattery!
They languish, O! support them with a lye.
Young.

FLA'TTISH. adj. [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a flattish shape.
Woodward on Fossils.

FLA'TULENCY. n. f. [from *flatulent.*]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulency.
Arbuthnot.

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulency of that airy scheme of notions.
Glanville.

FLA'TULENT. adj. [from *flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent: but being full of aerial particles are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion.
Arbuthnot.

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again.
Quincy.

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our gross faculties, is a flatulent vanity.
Glanville.

How many of these flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works
Dryden.

FLA'TUOSITY. n. f. [from *flatuosité*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fulness of air.

The cause is flatuosity; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all puffers have in them a raw spirit: of wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly.
Bacon.

FLA'TUOUS. adj. [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, dith digest and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathsome; and so fendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.
Bacon's Natural History.

FLA'TTUS. n. f. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore discoloured by warm aromatics.
Quincy.

FLA'TWISE. adj. [flat and wise; so it should be written, not flatways.] With the flat downward; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was deposited.
Woodward on Fossils.

To FLAUNT. v. n.

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel. With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle
Milton.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently enough tam to immolate their own desires to their vanity.
Boyle.

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,
For usele's ornament and flaunting show:
We take on truit, in purple robes to shine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.
Dryden.

You sit, you loiter about alehouses, or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.
Arbuth.

2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper: the words flaunt and flutter might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope.

FLAUNT. n. f. Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,
Witlily bound up, what would he say! or how
Should I in these my borrow'd flaunts behold
The sterms of his presence!
Shakspeare.

FLA'VOUR. n. f.

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early.
Addison.

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, to nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the flavour which the other blows.
Dryden.

FLA'VOROUS. adj. [from *flavour.*]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits decline'd
From their first flav'rous taste, renounce their kind.
Dryden.

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. n. f. [from *flāw*, to break; floh, Saxon, a garment.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand flaws
Or ere I weep
Shakspeare's King Lear.

Wool, new-shorn, being laid usually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the bung-hole open.
Bacon's Natural History.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole of flaw.
Boyle.

A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.
Dryd.

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it shall,
Should gape immense, and rushing down, overwhelm this nether ball.
Dryden.

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail china-jar receive a flaw,
He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach of flaw, and suppy it

immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin.
Swift.

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that the scrivener and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn.
Bacon's Essays.

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known:
But since some flaws in long decisions may be,
They make not truth but probability.
Dryden.

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her journey with a flaw.
Hudibras.

Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires.
Addison.
So many flaws had this vow in its first conception
Atterbury.

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flū*, Latin.] Obsolete.

Being incens'd, he's flint;
As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congealed the spring of day.
Shakspeare.
Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, to expel the winter's flaw.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed gathering shore, is with a north-flaw fraid,
Shoots back; to, sent against the ground,
Was foil'd Eurialus.
Chapman's Iliad.

Burking their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and flaw,
Boreas, and Cæcis, and Argives loud,
And Thracias tend the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton.

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant; and these flaws, though mortals
fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main inconsiderable.
Milton.

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd flaw.
Shakspeare's Henry vi.

The fort's revolved to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in; I heard the mighty flaw;
When first it broke, the crowding engines saw
Which choak'd the passage.
Dryden's Aureng.

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these flaws and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire.
Shakspeare.

To FLAW. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his flaw'd heart,
Alike, too weak the conflict to support,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

The cup was flawed with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup.
Boyle.

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are flaw'd,
The garment still with ice, at hearths is thaw'd.
Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

Fiance hath flaw'd the leaguer, and hath attached
Our merchant's goods.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

FLA'WLESS. adj. [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more flav'rous, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous
Boyle.

FLAWN. n. f. [from *flawn*, Saxon; *flan* French; *flaye*, Dutch.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

Will oven full of *flaws*, Ginny pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.
FLAX. *n. f.* [pleax, flex, Saxon; vlas, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.
2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax*, and whites of eggs,
T' apply to 's bleeding face.

FLA'XCOMB. *n. f.* [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres or flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *n. f.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. *adj.* [from *flax*.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,
With penfive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use.

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig

FLA'XWEED. *n. f.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [ad flaz, Islandick; flaz, Danish; vlas, Dutch.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive.

While the old leitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting seraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins.

FLA'YER. *n. f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. *n. f.* [plea, Saxon; vloye, Dutch; fleach, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,

To save against March to make *flea* to refrain:
White chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is frown,

No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known.

A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfast on the hip of a lion.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture.

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *n. f.* [flea and bane.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part tealy, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of

many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them.

FLE'ABITE. } *n. f.* [flea and bite.]

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*.

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul.

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another.

FLE'ABITTEN. *adj.* [flea and bite.]

1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean; worthiefs.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude Chaos of Presby'try, where laymen guide,

With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

FLEAK. *v. a.* [from *flocus*, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small lock, thread, or twill.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.

FLEAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from φλεβοτομοι, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *n. f.* [flea and wort.] A plant.

To FLECK. *v. a.* [fleck, German, a spot, Skinner: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick *flake*.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise.

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.

Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain.

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red wheelkes.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;

And darkness *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.

FLED. The preterit and participle; not properly of *fly*, to use the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand.

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain speed.

FLEDGE. *adj.* [flederen, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find
The shells of *fledge* souls left behind.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round.

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves.

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones, till they be *fledged* and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of Providence.

The sandals of celestial mould,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,

Surround her feet.

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, pleozaan, *flew*, is to move with wings, and *flee*, plean, to run away. They are now confounded.]

To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto.

Macduff is *fled* to England.

Were men to dull they could not see
That Lye painted; should they *flee*
Like simple birds into a net,

So grossly woven and ill set?

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him.

FLEECE. *n. f.* [plyr, pley, Saxon; vleece, Dutch.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*.

So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I shall shear the *fleece*.

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the *fleece* that I graze.

Sailors have used every night to hang *fleece*s of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have crushed fresh water out of them in the morning.

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleece*s.

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people.

FLEE'CED. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having *fleece*s of wool.

As when two rams, flirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleece'd* flock,
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
Astonied both stand senseless as a block.

FLEE'CY. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.

That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
To that my errand.

From eastern point
Of Libya, to the *fleecey* star, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas.

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecey* stocks her rising hills adorn.

The good shepherd tends his *fleecey* care,
Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;
Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.

To FLEER. *v. n.* [pleafrican, to trifle, Sax. *fleardan*, Scottish. Skinner thinks it formed from *leer*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no *fleeing* tell-tale. *Shakspeare.*

Dares the slave

Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *flee* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shakspeare.*

Do I, like the female tibe,

Think it well to *flee* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civi-
lity.

How popular and courteous; how they grin
and *flee* upon every man they meet! *Burton.*

FLEER. *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or
looks.

Encave yourself,

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable
corns,

That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakspeare.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility.

He shall generally spy such false lines, and
such a sly treacherous *flee* upon the face of de-
ceivers, that he shall be sure to have a cast of
their eye to warn him, before they give him a
cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLEERER. *n. f.* [from *flee*.] A mocker;
a fawner. *Dist.*

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT. Are all derived
from the Saxon *fleot*, which signifies a
bay or gulf. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [*plota*, Saxon.] A company
of ships; a navy.

Our prayers are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [*fleot*, Saxon, an estuary,
or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet
of water. A provincial word, from
which the Fleet prison and Fleet-fleet
are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of drain-
ing lands that have land-floods or *flets* running
through them, which make a kind of a small
creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEET. *adj.* [*fiotur*, Islandick.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phædræ's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*

I take him for the better dog:

—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shakspeare.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses
in England. *Clarendon.*

His fear was greater than his haste;

For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*

So fierce they drove, their couriers were so *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden.*

He told us that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay.*

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.]

Light; superficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay,
unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. Cant word.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer.*

TO FLEET. *v. n.* [*plotan*, Saxon.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions *flee* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair!
Shakspeare.

A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *flee*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be in a transient state; the same
with *flit*.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion,
must add something else to this *fleeing* and un-
remarkable superficialities, that may bring it to our
acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

O *fleeing* joys

Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woe!
Milton.

While I listen to thy voice,

Chloris! I feel my life decay:

That powerful noise

Calls my *fleeing* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,

Their *fleeing* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*

TO FLEET. *v. a.*

1. To skim the water.

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *flee*,
Doth not, I wene, so many evils meet. *Fairy Q.*

2. To live merrily, or pass time away
lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day,
and *flee* the time carelessly as they did in the
golden age. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to
take off the cream: whence the word
fleeing dish.

FLEETINGDISH. *n. f.* [from *flee* and
dish.] A skimming bowl.

FLEETLY. *adv.* [from *flee*.] Swiftly;
nimble; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *flee*.] Swiftness
of course; nimbleness; celerity; ve-
locity; speed; quickness.

FLESH. *n. f.* [*flæc*, *flæpe*, Saxon;
vlesch, Dutch; *fêol*, Erse.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brais impregnable. *Shakspeare. Rich. 11.*

A disease that's in my *flesh*,
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakspeare.*

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curi-
ous eye

To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Dorsets.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin,
bones, tendons.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *Novo Testa.*

3. Animal food distinguished from vege-
table.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats,
or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*

Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too
alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh*
diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in
food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for
suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary
to the law. *Shakspeare's Henry 1v.*

We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we
fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other
animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakspeare.*

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue
the lusts thereof. *Smallidge's Sermons.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition: in
theology.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Romans.*

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit
against the *flesh*. *Galatians.*

8. Near relation: a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our
flesh. *Genesis.*

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and
hide not thyself from true own *flesh*. *Isaiah.*

9. The outward or literal sense. The
orientals termed the immediate or literal
signification of any precept or type the
flesh, and the remote or typical meaning
the *spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.
Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John.*

TO FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate; from the sportsman's prac-
tice of feeding his hawks and dogs with
the first game that they take, or train-
ing them to pursuit by giving them the
flesh of animals.

Full bravely hath thou *flesh*
Thy maiden sword. *Shakspeare's Henry 1v.*

Every puny swordsman will think him a good
tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Garrison's of the Tongue.*

2. To harden; to establish in any prac-
tice, as dogs by often feeding on any
thing.

These princes finding them so *flesh*d in cruelty,
as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the
matter alone. *Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one,
who was so *flesh*d in malice that neither during
nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cru-
elty. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to satiate.

Hany from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakspeare.*

He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and
this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her hon-
our. *Shakspeare.*

The kindred of him that hath been *flesh*'d upon
us;

And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakspeare.*

FLESHBROATH. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *broath*.]

Broath made by decocting flesh.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it
with *fleshbroath*, wherein had been decocted
emollient herbs. *Wifman.*

FLESHCOLOUR. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *colour*.]

The colour of flesh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the
single complex idea, which he calls man, where-
of white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white
with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in
Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLESHLY. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly
that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her
eggs in it.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *fleshly* blow my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-
maggot in five days space after it is hatched, in-
rives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creativ.*

FLESHHOOK. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *hook*.] A
hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

All that the *flesh-hook* brought up the priest took. *1 Samuel.*

FLESHLESS. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without
flesh.

FLESHLINESS. *n. f.* [from *fleshly*.] Car-
nal passions or appetites.

When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
Would fix the right way seek to oraw him
wide, *Spenser.*

He would, through temperance and steadfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong
suppress.

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judg-
ment in doctrine: sin and *fleshliness* bring forth
sects and heresies. *Alschuler.*

FLESHLY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Corporal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber
keep,
When from their *fishy* bondage they are free.
D. Ham.

2. Carnal; lascivious.
Belial, the dastardly spirit that fell,
The tenth devil; and, after Adam's fall,
The *fishy* in man's.

3. Animal; not vegetable.
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The flocks of all the flocks, and all the hides,
If men with *fishy* mortels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.
Else, never could the force of *fishy* arm
Ne molten metal in his bath enbrue. *F. Queen.*
Th' eternal Lord in *fishy* thrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *F. Queen.*
Much ostentation, vain *fishy* arm,
And of frail arms, much intiment of war
Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

FLESHMEAT. *n. f.* [*fish* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.
The most convenient diet is that of *fishmeats*.
Fletcher.

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of
human creatures, *fishmeat* is monstrously dear.
Swift.

FLESHMENT. *n. f.* [*fish*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.
He got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of his dread exploit
Drew on me here again. *Shakespeare.*

FLESHMONGER. *n. f.* [*fish*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.
Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward,
as you then reported him? *Shakespeare.*

FLESHPOT. *n. f.* [*fish* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.
If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite.
Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.

FLESHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*fish* and *quake*.] A tremour of the body: a word formed by *Jonson* in imitation of earthquake.
They may, blood-stricken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In found of peace or wars,
No sharp'er hit the stars. *Ben Jonson's New Inn.*

FLESHY. *adj.* [*fish*.] 1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular.
All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*
We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.
Ben Jonson's D. Severicus.

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.
These fruits that are to *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by exsiccation, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLETCHER. *n. f.* [*fleche*, an arrow French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.
It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLET. The participle passive of *To fleet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream.
They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm. *Mortimer*

FLEW. The preterit of *fly*, not of *fleet*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil. *1 Samuel.*
O'er the world of waters *Hermines flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope.*

FLEW. *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
FLEWED. *adj.* [*from flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.
My bounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *plow'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shakespeare.

FLEXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.
Howell.

FLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [*flexibilité*, French; *from flexible*.] 1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.
Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different intensions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours.
Newton's Opticks.

2. Eagerness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.
Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love. *Hanmond.*

FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.] 1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.
When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakespeare.*
Take a stock gilly-flower, tie it upon a stick,
put them both into a glass full of quick silver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stick harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.
Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no way *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.
Under whose care forever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.
This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLEXIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from flexible*.] 1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliancy.
I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose enbafed *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.
Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

3. Ductility; manageableness.
The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, make it more governable. *Locke.*

FLEXILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.
Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, to aerial tumult swells. *Thomson.*

FLEXION. *n. f.* [*flexio*, Latin.] 1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.
Of a sinus pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. A turn toward any part or quarter.
Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FLEXOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.
Flutterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbushast.*

FLEXUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.] 1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.
In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuos* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Dghy.*

2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.
The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we did not feel; and the *flexuos* burning of flames doth show the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLEXURE. *n. f.* [*flexura*, Latin.] 1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.
Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.
The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part bent; the joint.
His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sunday.*

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.
Think'it thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakespeare.*

TO FLICKER. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; *placcian*, Saxon.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.
The wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Pnaelus' front. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis was ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phoebus, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flickering* on his pallid lips, the shove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden.*

FLIER. *n. f.* [*from fly*.] 1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.
The gates are open, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest: as in a jack.
The *flier* tho't had laden feet,
Turn'd to quick, you scarce could see't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *n. f.* [*from fly*.] 1. The act of flying or running from danger.
And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he waded in ign. bl. *flight* *Went.*
He thinks by *flight* his mistress must he won,
And claims the prize because he best could run. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan law and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her flight; her flight increas'd his fire.
Pope.

2. The act of using wings; volation.
For he so swift and nimble was of flight,
That from his lower tract he dur'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser.*
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Luvian palace took her flight. *Dryden.*
Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their flight,
Made wanton with rich odours, loze their spite.
Dryden.

3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.
Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The fowls shall take their flight away together.
2 Esdras.
Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty flight to happier lands.
Dryden's Aeneid

4. A flock of birds flying together.
Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shakf.*
They take great pride in the feathers of birds,
and thus they took from their ancestors of the
mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite
flights of birds that came up to the high
grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift flights of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, in my cup t' attend. *Milton.*

5. The birds produced in the same season:
as, the harvest flight of pigeons.
6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as
is discharged at once.
At the first flight of arrows sent,
Full threecore Scots the flew. *Cherry Chase.*
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my
left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and
besides they shot another flight into the air, as we
do bombs. *Swift*

7. The space past by flying.
8. Heat of imagination; fally of the soul.
Old Pindar's flights by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*
He flew'd all the stretch of fancy at once; and
if he has failed in some of his flights, it was be-
cause he attempted every thing. *Pope.*
Strange graces still, and stranger flights he had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and flights, and screams and scolding
fall. *Pope.*

9. Excursion on the wing.
If there were any certain height where the
flights of ambition end, one might imagine that
the interests of France were but to conserve its
present greatness. *Temple.*
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but
the highest flight of folly, to decide these things.
Tillotson.

10. The power of flying.
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way. *Shakespeare.*

FLIGHTY. *adj.* [from flight.]

1. Fleeting; swift.
Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The flighty purpose never is o'erlook'd,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.
FLIMSILY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not
any original, and suspect it to have crept
into our language from the cant of man-
ufacturers.]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of
texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines. *Pope.*
To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*.
Skinner.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or under-
taking; to withdraw from any pain or
danger.
Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed
upon immortality, and look death and danger out
of countenance with the other: nor did they
flinch from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South.*
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may
be accustomed to bear very rough usage without
flinching or complaining. *Locke.*
Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have
honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at
last, and pretend that he can disburse no more
money. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.
If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shaksp.*
FLINCHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He
who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. *v. a.* preter. *flung*; part.
flung or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner*:
according to others from *flaying*; so to
fling is to *set flying*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.
The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as the *flings*,
Of kings make peasants, and of peasants kings.
Dryden.

2. To dart; to cast with violence.
How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*.
Denham

3. To scatter.
Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*,
Colours that change when'er they wave their
wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.
A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters
out of their places with such a violence as to
fling them among the highest clouds. *Burnet.*

5. To move forcibly.
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so
small compass, ordered all the apartments to be
flung open. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To cast: in an ill sense.
I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It straight takes fire. *Addison's Cato.*

7. To force into another condition, pro-
bably into a worse.
Squalid fortune, into baseness *flong*,
Doth scorn the pride of wanted ornaments.
Spenser.

8. To FLING away. To eject; to dismiss.
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling* away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare.*

9. To FLING down. To demolish; to ruin.
These are so far from raising mountains, that
they overturn and *fling* down some of those which
were before standing. *Woodward.*

10. To FLING off. To baffle in the chace;
to defeat of a prey.
These men are too well acquainted with the
chace to be *flung* off by any false steps or doubles.
Addison's Spectator.

To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into
violent and irregular motions.
The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*
Their consciences are galled by it, and this
makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some
mettle. *Tillotson.*

2. To FLING out. To grow unruly or
outrageous: from the act of any angry
horse that throws out his legs.
Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare.*

FLING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous re-
mark.
No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addis.*
I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to shew their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLINGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *n. f.* [flint, Saxon.]

1. A semipellucid stone, composed of crys-
tal debased, of a blackish gray, of one
similar and equal substance, free from
veins, and naturally invested with a
whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth
and equal, more frequently rough; its
size is various. It is well known to
strike fire with steel. It is useful in
glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils.*
Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
Love melts the rigour which the rocks have
bred;
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleveland.*
There is the same force and the same refresh-
ing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*,
as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun.
South's Sermons.

Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by.
Dryden.
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the foud.
Prior.

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.
Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenser.*
Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

FLINTY. *adj.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong.
Tyrant custom
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakespeare.*
A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back.
Dryden.

2. Full of stones.
The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and
laying them on heaps is no good husbandry.
Bacon's Natural History.

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inex-
orable.
Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shakespeare.*

FLIPP. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A liquor
much used in ships, made by mixing
beer with spirits and sugar.

The tarpawin and swabber is lolling at Mada-
gascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over
a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*

FLIPPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great au-
thority, probably derived from *flip flap*.]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of
the act of speech.
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a
woman's tongue, and examine whether there may
not be in it certain juices which render it so
wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison.*

2. Pert; petulant; waggish.
 Away with *shippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*
FLIPPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]
 In a flowing prating way.
To FLIRT. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it
 formed from the found.]
 1. To throw any thing with a quick
 elastick motion.
 Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cat the mud in *Walpole's* face.
Swift.
 2. To move with quickness.
 Permit some happier man
 To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset.*
To FLIRT. *v. n.*
 1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
 2. To run about perpetually; to be un-
 steady and fluttering.
FLIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A quick elastick motion.
 In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and
 vibrations, as also gradual, and delicate open-
 ings.
Addison's Spectator.
 Before you pass th' imaginary flights
 While the spread-fan o'er shades your closing eyes,
 Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*
 2. A sudden trick.
 Have licence to play,
 At the hedge a *flirt*,
 For a sheet or a shirt. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*
 3. A pert young huffey.
 Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I
 am none of his skains mates. *Shakespeare.*
 Several young *flirts* about town had a design to
 cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*
FLIRTATION. *n. f.* [from *flirt*.] A quick
 sprightly motion. A cant word among
 women.
 A muslin sounce, made very full, would give a
 very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*
To FLIT. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from
flitter, Danish, to remove.]
 1. To fly away.
 Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
 Unto the fair sunshine in summer's day,
 That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
 Through the broad world doth spread his goodly
 ray. *Spenser.*
 2. To remove: to migrate. In Scotland
 it is still used for removing from one
 place to another at quarter-day, or the
 usual term.
 His grudging ghost did strive
 With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* is,
 Whither the souls do die of men that live amidst
 Fairy Queen.
 So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
 Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen.*
 It became a received opinion, that the souls of
 men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body
 into some other. *Hooker.*
 3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
 He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
 Yet miss'd so narrow that he cut the cord
 Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryden.*
 Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
 Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*
 4. To be flux or unstable.
 Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground,
 And with strong flight did forcibly divide
 The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
 Her *flitting* parts, and element unbound.
 Fairy Queen.
 He stoop at once the passage of his wind,
 And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryden.*
FLIT. *adj.* [from *flit*.] Swift; nimble;
 quick. Not in use.
 And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
 And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were light.
 In poison and in blood, of malice and desigh-
 Fairy Queen.

FLITCH. *n. f.* [*flice*, Sax. *flycke*, Dan.
fleske, *floche*, French, *Skinner*.] The side
of a hog salted and cured.
 But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
 On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
 A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
 If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare.
Dryden's Juvenal.
 While he from out the chimney took
 A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
 Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
 He sometimes accompanies the present with a
flitch of bacon. *Addison.*
FLITTERMOUSE. *n. f.* [*vespertilio*; from
flit and *mouse*.] The bat; the winged
mouse.
FLITTING. *n. f.* [*flitz*, Saxon, scandal.]
An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert.
 Thou tellest my *flittings*, put my tears into thy
 bottle. *Psalms.*
FLIX. *n. f.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down;
fur; soft hair.
 With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
 His warm breath blows her *flix* up as the lies:
 She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
 And looks back to him with beseeching eyes.
Dryden.
FLIXWOOD. *n. f.* A plant.
To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*floter*, French.]
 1. To swim on the surface of the water.
 When the sea was calm, all boats alike
 Shew'd mastership in *floating*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on
 ground,
 Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd.
Milton.
 That men being drowned and sunk, do *float* the
 ninth day, when their gull breaketh, are popular
 affirmations. *Brown.*
 Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern
 blast,
 I *float*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden.*
 His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
 Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the
 floor. *Dryden.*
 On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
 In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*
 Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh
 water. *Mortimer.*
 2. To move without labour in a fluid.
 What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
 That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryd.*
 Swift they descend, with wing to wing con-
 join'd,
 Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the
 wind. *Pope.*
 3. To pass with a light irregular course:
 perhaps mistakn for *fleet* or *set*.
 Floating visions make not deep impressions
 enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, hat-
 ing ideas. *Locke.*
To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.
 Proud *Paestus floats* the fruitful lands,
 And leaves a rich manure of golden sands.
Dryden's Aeneid
 Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town
 half *float*ed by a deluge. *Addison on Italy.*
 Now smokes with show'rs the misty mountain-
 ground,
 And *float*ed fields lie undistinguish'd round.
Pope's Statius.
 The vast parterres a thousand hands shall
 make:
 Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake.
Pope.
FLOAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of flowing; the flux; the
 contrary to the *ebb*. A sense now out
 of use.
 Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us con-
 tentions are now at their highest *float*. *Hooker.*
 There is some disposition of bodies to rotation,
 particularly from east to west; of which kind we

conceive the main *float* and reflux of the sea is,
 which is by content of the universe as part of
 the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 2. Any body so contrived or formed as to
 swim upon the water.
 They took it for a ship, and as it came nearer,
 for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and
 rushes. *L'Estrange.*
 A passage for the weary people make;
 With oser *floats* the standing water throw,
 Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*
 3. The cork or quill by which the angler
 discovers the bite of a fish.
 You will find this to be a very choice bait,
 sometimes casting a little of it into the place
 where your *float* swims. *Walton.*
 4. A cant word for a level.
 Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which
 is eighteen foot square and one deep. *Mortimer.*
FLOATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming
 on the surface.
 The hindrance to stay well is the extreme
 length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and
 want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh.*
FLOCK. *n. f.* [*flock*, Saxon.]
 1. A company; usually a company of
 birds or beasts.
 She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
 To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
 How will the love when the rich golden shaft
 Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
 That live in her. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*
 2. A company of sheep, distinguished from
herds, which are of oxen.
 The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
 Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*
 Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring.
Milton.
 France has a sheep by her, to shew that the
 riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and
 pasturage. *Addison.*
 3. A body of men.
 The heathen that had fled out of Judea came
 to Nicamor by *flocks*. *2 Maccabees.*
 4. [from *flocus*.] A lock of wool.
 A house well-furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
 And, for a *flock* bed, I can cheer my sheep.
Dryden.
To FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 gather in crowds or large numbers.
 Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day,
 and *flect* the time carelessly. *Shakspere.*
 Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor
 of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's
 house. *Knelles' History.*
 Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the
 general supplication. *2 Maccabees.*
 Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and
 that one said, The people come wondering about
 you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no,
 saith he, it is to see a man which *Diogenes* fought
 with his lantern at noon day. *Bacon.*
 Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause
 the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock*
 from other parts of the body to overcome it.
Digby on Bodies.
 The wits of the town came thither;
 'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;
 Each strongly confident of his own way,
 Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Su kling.*
 Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
 The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
 To wonder or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*
 People do not *flock* to courts so much for their
 majesties service, as for making their fortunes.
L'Estrange.
To FLOC. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To
 lash; to whip; to chastise.
 The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*
FLONG. *particip. passive*, from *To fling*,
 used by *Spenser*.
FLOOD. *n. f.* [*flob*, Saxon; *flot*, Fr.]
 1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the flood?
 His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end
Shakespeare.
Psalms.
 Or thence from Niger flood unto Atlas mount,
 The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus.
Milton

All dwellings else
 Flood overwhelm'd, and then with all their pomp
 Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd ten,
 Sea without shore.
Milton's Paradise Lost
 Arcadio's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. A deluge; an inundation.

You see this confluence; this great flood of visitors.
Shakespeare.
 By sudden floods, and fall of waters,
 Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
 And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and floods of Nile.
Davies.

4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age since the great flood,
 But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shakespeare.
 It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood.
Brown

5. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarriage, or being delivered, escape by means of their floods, revelling the humours from their lungs.
Harvey on Consumptions.

To FLOOD. v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are flooded late in spring, roll them with a large barley-roller.
Mortimer.

FLOODGATE. n. f. [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground.
Sidney.
 Yet there the steel staid nor; but inly bate
 Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate
Spenser.

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and floodgates of popular liberty were yet set open.
Wotton.
 The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being opened.
Burnet.

FLOOK. n. f. [flug, a plough, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR. n. f. [flop, flope, Saxon.]

1. The pavement; a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeited affliction, lay almost groveling upon the floor of her chamber.
Sidney.

He rent that iron door
 Where entered in, his foot could find no floor,
 But all a deep descent as dark as hell.
F. Queen.

Look how the floor of heav'n
 Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubins.
Shaksf.

The ground lay firew'd with pikes for this; as a floor is usually strew'd with rushes.
Hayward.
 He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing floor.
Ruth.

2. A stony; a slight of rooms.

He that building stays at one floor, or the second, hath erected none.
Jonson.
 To FLOOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.
 Hewn stone and timber to floor the houses.
2 Chronicles.

FLOORING. n. f. [from floor.] Bottom; pavement.
 The flooring is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar.
Addison.

To FLOP. v. a. [from flap.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.
 A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge flopping kite that the saw over her head.
L'Esrange.

FLO'RAL. adj. [floralis, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.
 Let one great day
 To celebrated sports and floral play
 Be set aside.
Prior.

FLO'REN. n. f. [So named, says Camden, because made by Florentines.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.
 FLO'RENCE. n. f. [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth.
Dict.

FLO'RET. n. f. [fleurette, French.] A small imperfect flower.
 FLO'RID. adj. [floridus, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.
 Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and when it is most florid and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, when let out of the vessel, the red part coagulating strongly and soon.
Abbutinat.
 3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The florid, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions, for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion.
Dryden.

How did, pray, the florid youth offend,
 Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend?
Pope.

FLORIDITY. n. f. [from florid.] Freshness of colour.

There is a floridity in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood.
Floyer.

FLO'RIDNESS. n. f. [from florid.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his floridness, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not by flatness.
Egyle.

FLORIFEROUS. adj. [florifer, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. n. f. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain 4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d. that of Holland 2 s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess.
Aschiff.

FLO'RIST. n. f. [fluriste, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or florists at the least.
 And while they break
 On the charm'd eye, th' exulting florist marks
 With secret pride the wonders of his hand.
Thomson.

FLO'RULENT. adj. [floris, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. adj. [flosculus, Latin.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnos covering, and the second a dry and flosculous coat.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To FLOTE. v. a. [See To fleet.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Cistey, ye foted too nigh.
Tusser.

FLO'TSON. n. f. [from flote.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLO'TTEN. part. [from flote.] Skimmed.
Skinner.

To FLOUNCE. v. n. [plonsen, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.
 With his broad hus and forky tail he laves
 The rising surge, and flounces in the waves.
Addison's Ovid.

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six flouncing Flanders maies
 Are e'en as good as any two of theirs.
Prior.

3. To move with passionate agitation.
 When I'm duller than a post,
 Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
 You neither fume, nor fret, nor flounce.
Swift.

To FLOUNCE. v. a. To deck with flounces.

She was flounced and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.
Addison.

They have got into the fashion of flouncing the petticoat to very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of luteitring.
Pope.

FLOUNCE. n. f. [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,
 To change a flounce, or add a furbelow.
 A muslin flounce, made very full, would be very agreeable.
Pope.

FLO'UNDER. n. f. [flynder, Danish; fluke, Scottish.] The name of a small flat fish.

Like the flounder, out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Camden.

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond.
Mortimer.

To Flo'UNDER. v. n. [from flounce.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;

That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
 And floundring throws the rider o'er his head.
Dryden.

The more inform'd, the less he understood,
 And deeper sunk by floundring in the mud.
Dryden.

He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;
 Then writ and flounder'd on in mere despair.
Pope.

To FLO'URISH. v. n. [floreo, florisco, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous shall flourish like the palm-tree.
Psalms.
 Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,
 And all things flourish where you turn your eyes.
Pope.

2. To be in a prosperous state.

If I could find example
 Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,
 And flourish'd after, I'd not doubt but find
 Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,
 Let villainy itself forswear't.
Shakespeare.

Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and flourish.
Shakspeare.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I
flourish'd in the opinion of the world, though
with small advantage to my fortune.
Dryden.

Bad men as frequently prosper and flourish,
and that by the means of their wickedness.
Nelson.

3. To use florid language; to speak with
ambitious copiousness and elegance.

Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he
dilates and flourisheth, and gives example instead
of rule.
Baker.

They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon
little incidents, and they skip over and but
lightly touch the drier part of their theme.
Watts's Logick.

4. To describe various figures by inter-
secting lines; to play in wanton and
irregular motions.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, flourish'd o'er his
head.
Pope.

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [In music.] To play some prelude
without any settled rule.

70 FLO'URISH. v. a.

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With shadowy verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy.
Fenton.

2. To adorn with figures of needlework.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of
thread close wound up, which, with a good
needle, perhaps may be flourish'd into large
works.
Bacon's War with Spain.

4. To move any thing in quick circles or
vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and told's their flaming
brands.
Croshaw.

Against the post their wicker shields they
crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push.
Dryden.

5. To adorn with embellishments of lan-
guage; to grace with eloquence ostenta-
tiously diffusive.

The labours of Hercules, though flourish'd with
much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth, the
consent of all nations and ages in the approbation
of the extirpating and debellating giants, mon-
sters, and tyrants.
Bacon.

As they are likely to over-flourish their own
case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered.
Collier.

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth flourish the deceit.
Shakspeare.

FLO'URISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.

I call'd thee then vain flourish of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was,
Shakspeare.

The flourish of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth.
Croshaw.

2. An ostentatious embellishment; am-
bitious copiousness; far-fetched ele-
gance.

This is a flourish: there follow excellent para-
bles.
Bacon.

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if
we only bestow the flourish of poetry thereon, or
those commendatory conceits which popularly
set forth the eminence of this creature.
Brown.

The apprehension is to deeply riveted into my
mind, that such rhetorical flourishings cannot at all
loosen or brush it out.
Mere.

Villanies have not the same countenance,
when there are great interests, plausible colours,

and flourishings of wit and rhetorick interpos'd be-
tween the sight and the object.
L'Esrange.

The so much repeated ornament and flourish of
their former speeches was commonly the truest
word they spoke, though least believed by them.
South's Sermons.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his
crimes;

He lards with flourish his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and
hang?
Dryden.

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or
wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems
finely drawn and painted, and takes some plea-
sure in beholding the neat characters and flourishings
of a bible curiously-printed.
Beyle.

They were intended only for ludicrous orna-
ments of nature, like the flourishings about a great
letter that signify nothing, but are made only to
delight the eye.
More against Atheism.

FLO'URISHER. n. f. [from flourish.] One
that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they
may, or in his flourish;

For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in
power.
Chapman.

To FLOW. v. a. [fluyten, Dutch;
flouze, Frisick.] To mock; to insult;

to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must flout my insufficiency.
Shakspeare.

The Norwegian banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he flouted us downright.
Shakspeare.

She rail'd at her, that she should be so im-
modest to write to one she knew would flout her.
Shakspeare.

Phillida flouts me.
Walton's Angler.

To FLOUT. v. n. To practise mockery;
to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to flout at
fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut
off this argument?
Shakspeare.

With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude;

When you pertly raise your flout,
Flee and gibe, and laugh and flout.
Swift.

FLOUT. n. f. [from the verb.] A mock;
an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the
other's table, Tell truly, was there never a flout
or dry blow given?
Bacon.

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering flout.
Hudibras.

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snail, if you please; but you shall snail without.
Dryden.

How many flouts and jeers must I expose my-
self to by this repentance? How shall I answer
such an old acquaintance when he invites me to
an intemperate cup?
Calamy's Sermons.

FLO'UTER. n. f. [from flout.] One who
jeers.

To FLOW. v. n. [floan, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes.
Dryden's Aeneid.

Fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Endless tears flow down in streams.
Swift.

2. To run; opposed to standing waters.

With other floats the standing water flows;
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow.
Dryden.

3. To rise; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice flow'd, no ebb between.
Shakspeare.

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that
the mountains might flow down at thy presence.
Isaac.

5. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit flow from't,
I shall do good.
Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

The knowledge drawn from experience is
quite of another kind from that which flows from
speculation or discourse.
South.

6. To glide smoothly without asperity:
as, a flowing period.

This discourse of Cyprion, and the flowers of
rhetorick in it, seem to have been of a great
wit and flowing eloquence.
Hakewell on Provins.

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters.
Dryden.

Did sweeter sounds adorn thy flowing tongue,
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels song.
Prior.

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets flow'd with men.
Chapman.

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,
Be in their flowing cups faithfully remember'd.
Shakspeare's Henry v.

There every eye with slumb'rous chains the
bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground.
Pope's Odyssey.

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green
silk, interwoven with flowers.
Spechtors.

To FLOW. v. a. To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless
you have a stream at hand to flow the ground
Motimer's Husbandry.

Flow. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some from the diurnal and annual motion of
the earth, endeavour to solve the flows and mo-
tions of these seas, illustrating the same by water
in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the mo-
tion of the vessel.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The ebb or tides, and their mysterious flow,
We as arts elements shall understand.
Dryden.

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering bravely is as far
above that of enterprising greatly, as an unble-
mished conscience and inflexible resolution are
above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden
tide of blood.
Pope.

3. A stream of diction; volubility of
tongue.

Teaching is not a flow of words, nor the drain-
ing of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring
that a man know something which he knew not
before, or to know it better.
South.

FLO'WER. n. f. [flour, French; flos,
fiores, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the
seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have
petala, a stamen, apex, and stylus; and whatever
flower wants either of these is reckoned imper-
fect. Perfect flowers are divided into simple
ones, which are not composed of other smaller,
and which usually have but one single file; and
compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all
making but one flower. Simple flowers are ma-
nopetalous, which have the body of the flower
all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or
divided a little way into many seeming petala,
or leaves; as in borage, bugloss; or polypetalous,
which have distinct petala, and those falling off
singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petala
of monopetalous flowers always do; but those
are further divided into uniform and difform
flowers: the former have their right and left
hand parts, and the forward and backward parts
all alike, but the difform have no such regularity,
as in the flowers of sage and deadnettle. A mono-
petalous difform flower is likewise further di-

vided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the aristochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcisus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galleate, cucullate, and galeculate flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carotium, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded flowers are first, discous, or discoidal; that is, whose florets are set so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanaecium: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want the petals, are called stamincous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the july, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

With flow'ry inwoven tresses torn

The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets
mourn. *Milton.*

Beauteous flowers why do we spread

Upon the monuments of the dead. *Corwly.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays

Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,

We praise the stronger effort of his power,

And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a flower; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places being so prime and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Haleswill.*

Truth needs no flow'rs of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In flow'ry of age you perish for a song. *Pope.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in flower, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'ry of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shaksp.peare.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will
make a sort of glue. *Shrubnot on Elements.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be
feal'd;

Be twice ten measures of the choicest flow
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour.
Pope's Odyssey.

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable
the Platins do more briefly contain, and more
movingly express, by reason of their poetical
form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain

The flower of Europe for his chivalry. *Shaksp.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest
subjects: the flower of the nation is consumed in
its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the flower of courtesy, but, I warrant
him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shaksp.peare.*

FLO'WER de Luca. n. f. A bulbous iris.

Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant;
and among them the Persian flower de luca is
greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of
its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in
February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the flower de luca in your arms;

Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shaksp.*

The iris is the flower de luca. *Psacham.*

To FLO'WER. v. n. [fleurer, French; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly fort,

To take the solace of the open air,

And in fresh flowering fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Queen.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,

Is, as it were, for endless memory

Of that dear Lord, who off thereon was found,

For ever with a flow'ring garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flower'd,

Op'ning their various colours. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the

wood,

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden's Georg.*

To leafless shrubs the flow'ring palms succeed,

And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when flower'd my youth-
ful spring,

Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;

For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,

That I of doubtful danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cause detain'd me all my flow'ring youth,

Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shaksp.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer
did flower a little: whereas that under water did
not, though it were fresh. *Bacon.*

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits
so smooth that they become dull, and the drink
dead, which ought to have a little flowering. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations;
which have flower'd off, and are, as it were, the
hunnishing of many studious and contem-
plative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton.*

To FLO'WER. v. n. [from the noun.]

To adorn with fictitious or imitated
flowers. *DiA.*

FLO'WERAGE. n. f. [from flower.] Store of flowers.

FLO'WERET. n. f. [fleuret, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would agife
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flow'rets' dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,

Stand now within the pretty flow'ret's eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shaksp.peare.*

So to the sylvan lodge

They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,

With flow'rets deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then laughs the childish year with flow'rets

crownd,

And lavishly perfumes the fields around;

But no substantial nourishment receives,

Infirm the stalks, unfold are the leaves. *Dryd.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. n. f. [flower and garden.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers
in the field, I made my gardener try those shells
in my flowergarden, and I never saw better carnations
or flowers. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

FLO'WERINESS. n. f. [from flowerery.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. n. f. A plant.

FLO'WERY. adj. [from flower.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syrens three,

Amidst the flow'ry kirtled Naiades. *Milton.*

Day's habinger

Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her

The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws

The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he threw. *Pope.*

To her the shadow grove, the flow'ry field,

The streams and fountains no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLO'WINGLY. adv. [from flow.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. n. f. [flake, Scottish.] A flounder; the name of a fish.

Amongst these the flowk, sole, and plaice,

follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew.*

FLOWKWORD. n. f. The name of a plant.

FLOWN. The participle of fly, or flee, they being confounded; properly of fly.

1. Gone away.

For those,

Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,

Flown to the upper world. *Milton.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason flown?

Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night

Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons

Of Bellial, flown with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?

Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,

Unseemly flown with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT. adj. [flucltuans, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for

that thing to-morrow; to change likings for

loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at

a venture, how is it possible for any man to be

at rest in this fluctuant wande'ring humour and

opinion? *L'Estrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. v. n. [flucluo, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.

The fluctuating fields of liquid air,

With all the curious meteors hovering there,

And the wide regions of the land, proclaim

The Pow'r Divioe, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
New parts puts on, and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison.*

3. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.
FLUCTUATION. *n. f.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French; from *fluctuate*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.
Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregularates. *Brown.*

They were caused by the impulses and fluctuation of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.
It will not hinder it from making a profelyte of a person, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *fluo* of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.
2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUE'LLIN. *n. f.* The herb SPREDWELL.
FLUENCY. *n. f.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.
Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.
Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*

We reason with such *fluency* and fire, The beaux we baffle, and the learned too. *Tickel.*
The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease, Behold him tost on seas. *Samlys' Paraph. on Job.*
God riches and renown to men imparts, Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts Cannot so great a *fluency* receive, But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Samlys.*

FLUENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.
It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but staphied. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.
Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must do so the next. *Ray.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.
Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*
I shall lay before you all that's within me, And with most *fluent* utterance. *Deham.*

FLU'ENT. *n. f.* Stream; running water.
Considering in their hands, that sed'ulous strive To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this distress, Ev'n in the sight of death. *Philips.*

FLU'ENTLY. *adv.* [from *fluent*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

FLU'ID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth?
Milton.

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *n. f.*
1. Any thing not solid.
2. [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids*.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

FLU'IDITY. *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.]
The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton.*

A disease opposite to this spirititude is too great *fluidity*. *Arbuthnot*

FLU'IDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should lay that *fluidness* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG. The participle and preterit of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLUOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.
The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluo*, are most easily separated and rarched into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.
FLU'RRY. *n. f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.
The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north. *Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.
To **FLUSH.** *v. n.* [*fluyzen*, Dutch, to flow; *fluis*, or *flux*, French.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.
If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*,
Each owl out of his *flush*. *Ben Jonson's Owls.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd. *Milton.*

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush? *Collier.*
What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.
A stake of fire that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

To **FLUSH.** *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden: properly to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addison's Catò.*

Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

As prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FLUSH. *adj.*
1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as
May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save
Heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,
Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Clarendon.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strat was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *n. f.*

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.
This is commonly corrupted to *flash*: as, a *flash* of water.

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Esrange.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring. *Regers' Sermons.*

2. Cards all of a sort.
To **FLU'STER.** *v. a.* [from *To flush*.]

To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

FLUTE. *n. f.* [*flute*, *flute*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shakspeare.*

The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute.
Dryden

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [*Flotzpan*, Saxon; *flotter*, Fr.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutters* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him.
Deuteronomy.

Think you've an angel by the wings!

One that gladly will be nigh,

To wait upon each morning-sigh;

To *flutter* in the balmy air

Of your well-perfumed pray'r.
Crashaw.

They fed, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew.
Dryden.

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high.
Greiv.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,

That once so *flutt'rd*, and that once so wit.

Pope's Dunciad.

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair;

The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care.
Pope.

They the tall mast above the vessel rear,

Or teach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air.
Pope.

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long we *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surpris'd.
Howell's Vocal Forest.

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or discernment of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in founts of doubtful signification.
Locke.

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,

Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance!
Prior.

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively.
Watts.

To FLUTTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I

Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shakespeare.

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*.
Addison's Spectator.

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA'TICK. *adj.* [*fluvialicus*, Latin.]

Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.
Digby.

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body.
Arbut.

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are fusible, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs and *flux* of money, is hard to determine.
Locke.

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible.
Woodward.

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling.
Felton.

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Qui veses stop *fluxes* of blood.
Arbutnet.

4. Dyfentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

Eat eastern spice, secure

From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture.
Hallifax.

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat.
Shakespeare.

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;

'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part

The *flux* of company.
Shaksp. As you like it.

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been

duelled or *fluxed* into another world.
South.

FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below.
Boyle.

FLUXION. *n. f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised.
Wiseman.

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.
Harris.

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life.
Watts.

To FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flow* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. [*flægan*, Saxon. To *fly* is properly to *use wings*, and gives *flow* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *escape*, or to *go away*, *plean*, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*

His cloister'd flight.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heav'n.
Gnefs.

These men's halitines the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.
Hooker.

2. To pass through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward.
Job.

3. To pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,

Help thee to pass the tedious time,

Which else would on thy hand remain;

Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again.
Prior.

4. To pass swiftly.

The scouts with *flaying* speed

Return, and through the city spread the news.
Dryden.

Earth rolls back beneath the *flaying* flood.
Pope.

5. To move with rapidity.

As striplings whip the top for sport,

On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about.
Dryd.

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,

Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff

And corn shall *fly* asunder.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

He bassas beads, to save his own, made *fly*;

And now, the sultan to preserve, must die.
Waller.

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a frothy substance rise;

Be cautious, of your bottle *flies*.
Swift.

8. [*plean*, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt escape. In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, whence *fled* is formed; but the following examples show that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the present than in the preter tense.

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,

As lion fierce, upon the *flaying* prey.
Spenser.

Ye shall *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake.

Abiathar escaped and *fled* after David. 1 Sam.

What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,

Reviv'd the drooping wits again;

If science rais'd her head,

And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*.
Dryden.

He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,

And live in shades with her and love alone.
Prior.

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and *flow'ry*

plains;

From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,

Forsoke mankind, and all the world but love.
Pope.

9. To FLY at. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.

A servant that he bred, thull'd with remorse,

Oppos'd against the act, thrusting his sword

To his great master; who, therat enrag'd,

New on him, and amongst them sell'd him dead.
Shakespeare.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-

killer, yet they will come forth, and *fly* at him.
Bacon's Natural History.

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat.
South's Sermons.

This is an age that *flies* at all learning, and enquires especially into faults.
South.

10. To FLY in the face. To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face; and he must expect only danger to himself.
Swift's Drapier's Letters.

11. To FLY in the face. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face:

—But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?

—Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden.

12. To FLY off. To revolt.

Deny to speak to me? They're sick, they're weary,

They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;

The images of revolt and *flaying* off.
Shaksp.

The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse.
Addison's Cato.

13. **To FLY out.** To burst into passion.
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that flies out
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks.
Ben Jonson's Cariline.

Passion is apt to ruffle, and prides will fly out
into contumely and neglect. *Collier of Friends.*

14. **To FLY out.** To break out into licence.
You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:
If I fly out, my fierceness you command. *Dry.*

Papists, when unopposed, fly out into all the
pageantries of worship; but when they are hard
pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind
the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

15. **To FLY out.** To start violently from any direction.
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual
endeavour to recede from the centre, and every
moment would fly out in right lines, if they were
not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*

16. **To let FLY.** To discharge.
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Gran.*

17. **To be light and unencumbered:** as,
a flying camp.

To FLY. v. a.
1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love
pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pur-
sues. *Shakespeare.*

O Jove, I think
Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*

If you fly physick in health altogether, it will
be too strange for your body when you shall need
it. *Bacon's Essays.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton.*

2. **To refuse association with.**
Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares
oppress'd,
And his tott'rd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Farnal.*

Nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*

3. **To quit by flight.**
Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who fail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. **To attack by a bird of prey.**
If a man can tame this monster, and with her
fly other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is some-
what worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that *stew* was originally
the preterit of *fly*, when it signified vol-
ation, and *sted* when it signified escape:
strown should be confined likewise to
volation; but these distinctions are now
confounded. I know not any book ex-
cept the scriptures in which *fly* and *stee*
are carefully kept separate.

FLY. n. f. [fleoge, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.
As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being
in general, before they come to think of the fly
in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the fly, some purpose to sow aches
with the seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To heedless flies the window proves
A constant delusion. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which, being
put into a quick motion, regulates and
equalises the motion of the rest.
If we suppose a man tied in place of the
weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened

unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him
up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. That part of a vane which points how
the wind blows.

To FLY'BLow. v. a. [fly and blow.]
To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.
I am unwilling to believe that he designs to
play tricks, and to flyblow my words, to make
others distaste them. *Stillingfleet.*

Like a flyblown cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and flyblow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY'BOAT. n. f. [fly and boat.] A kind
of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. n. f. [fly and catch.] One
that hunts flies.
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's
days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a
flycatcher. *Dryden.*

The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the
spider. *L'Estrange.*

FLY'ER. n. f. [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is
written more frequently *flier*.
They hit one another with darts, as the others
do with their hands, which they never throw
counter, but at the back of the *flier*. *Santys.*

He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the *fliers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an
oblong square figure, whose fore and
back sides are parallel to each other, and
so are their ends: the second of these
flyers stands parallel behind the first, the
third behind the second, and so are said
to fly off from one another. *Moxon.*

To FLY'FISH. v. n. [fly and fish.] To
angle with a hook baited with a fly,
either natural or artificial.

I shall give you some directions for fly-fishing.
Walton.

FOAL. n. f. [foala, Saxon.] The off-
spring of a mare, or other beast of
burden.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind.
Fairy Queen.

Twenty she-asses and ten foals. *Genesis.*

To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To
bring forth. Used of mares.
Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are
foal'd,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*

To FOAL. v. n. To be disburdened
of the fetus. Used of beasts of burden.
About September take your mares into the
house, where keep them 'till they foal. *Mortim.*

FO'ALBIT. } n. f. Plants.
FO'ALFOOT. }

FOAM. n. f. [fæm, Saxon.] The white
substance which agitation or fermenta-
tion gathers on the top of liquors:
froth; spume.

The foam upon the water. *Hofea.*
Whitening down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Defends the billowy foam. *Thomson's Spring.*

To FOAM. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.
What a beard of the general's cut will do a-
mong foaming bottles and ale-waft'rd wits, is
wonderful. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Cesar fell down in the market-place, and
foam'd at mouth, and was speechless. *Shaksp.*

To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground.
Pope's Odyssy.

Upon a foaming horse
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Roue.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar.*

FO'AMY. adj. [from foam.] Covered with
foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sida.*

Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juster side.
Dryden.

FOB. n. f. [suppe, supsucke, German.]
A small pocket.
Who pick'd a *job* at holding forth. *Hudib.*

When were the dice with more profusion
thrown?
The well-fill'd *job*, not empty'd now alone.
Dryden's Farnal.

He put his hand into his *job*, and presented
me in his name with a tobacco-stopper. *Addis.*

Two pockets he called his *jobs*: they were too
large slits squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Swift.*

Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his finger's in the cully's *job*. *Swift.*

To FOB. v. a. [suppen, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself
jobb'd in it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Shall there be a gallows standing in England
when thou art king, and resolution thus *jobb'd*
as it is with the rusty curb of old father antick
the law. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *jobbed*
again with another story. *L'Estrange.*

2. **To FOB off.** To shift off; to put aside
with an artifice; to delude by a trick.
You must not think
To *job off* your disgraces with a tale. *Shakespeare.*

For their, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *jobb'd off* so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudib.*

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The raical *jobb'd* me off with only wine. *Addis.*

Being a great lover of country-sports, I abso-
lutely determined not to be a minister of state,
nor to be *jobb'd off* with a garter. *Addison.*

FO'CAL. adj. [from focus.] Belonging
to the focus. See **FOCUS**.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convex-
ity or concavity of the drum collect's rays into a
focal point, or scatters them. *Derhaer.*

FO'CAL. n. f. [focile, French.] The greater
or less bone between the knee and
ankle, or elbow and wrist.
The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left
leg. *Wiseman.*

FOCILLA'TION. n. f. [focillo, Latin.]
Comfort; support. *Diit.*

FOCUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is
the point of convergence or concourse,
where the rays meet and cross the axis
after their refraction by the glass.
The point from which rays diverge, or to
which they converge, may be called their *focus*.
Newton's Opticks.

2. **Focus of a Parabola.** A point in the
axis within the figure, and distant from
the vertex by a fourth part of the para-
meter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*

3. *Focus of an Ellipsis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis.

Harris

4. *Focus of the Hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.

Diſc.

FO'DDER. *n. f.* [fodde, foder, Saxon.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Their cattle, starving for want of fodder, corrupted the air. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

Being not to be rust'd without wintering, they will help to fobbe men into improvement of land by a necessity of foil.

Temple.

Of grafs and fodder thou defraud'st the dams, And of their mothers dogs the starving lambs.

Dryden's Virgil.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well fobbed on.

Lushyn.

From Winter keep,

Well fodder'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep.

Dryden's Virgil.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to fodder cattle in.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Straw will do well enough to fodder with.

Mortimer.

FO'DDERER. *n. f.* [from fodder.] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *n. f.* [fah, Saxon; fac, Scottish.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage foe,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Q.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet so great a foe. *Milton.*

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of
foe. *Shakespeare.*

Foe'd by thy worth, thy foe in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb.

Dryden's Fables

Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an ill wisher.

He that considers and enquires into the reason
of things, is counted a foe to received doctrines.

Watts on the Mind

FO'EMAN. *n. f.* [from foe and man.]

Enemy in war; antagonist. Obsolete.
Here haunts that herd, and dues his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your foeman fell. *Fairy Q.*

What valiant foeman, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride?

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

FO'ETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed; but before it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

A fetus, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the state of a vegetable. *Lock.*

FOG. *n. f.* [fog, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,

You sentuck'd fogs drawn by the pow'rful sun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

VOL. I.

Leifer mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darknets, present great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh*

Fly, fly, propoane fogs! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure itizens of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and coule upon night's heavy brow.

Cupshaw.

Fogs we frequently observe after sunsetting, even in our hottest months. *Woodward.*

FOG. *n. f.* [Fogium, low Latin. Gramen in fonsis regis locatur pro fogazio. Legs forcell. Scoticae.] Aftergrafs; grafs which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from foggy.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from foggy.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from fog.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive.

We think they hurt, when most they do assist.

Sidney.

And Phœbus aying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy clouds imply,
And hides for shame.

Spenser.

Whence have they this mistle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull?

Shakespeare's Henry v.

As cleere Phœbus, when some foggy cloud
His brightnesse from the world a while doth
throwd,

Doth by degrees beginne to shew his light.

Bronson.

Let not air be subject to any foggy noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.

Wotton's Architecture.

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means foggy, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOIL. *interject.* [from fah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence; as if one should at sight of any thing hated cry out a foe!

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own chime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Fool disproportionis, thoughts unnatural. *Shaksp.*

FO'IBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

He knew the foibles of human nature. *Friend.*

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own foible, and therefore they craftily turn the attacks of argument. *Watts.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [affoler, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazement seiz'd

The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their mightiest. *Milton.*

Leader of these armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have foil'd.

Milton.

Yet this subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore foil'd:
Who meet with various objects, from the sense
Variously representing: yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve.

Milton.

Strange, that your fingers should the pencil foil,
Without the help of colours or of oil. *Waller.*
He had been foil'd in the cure, and had left it to nature.

Wissman's Surgery.

In their conflicts with sin they have been so often foil'd, that they now despair of ever getting the day.

Galamy's Sermons.

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, foil'd, have with new arms my foe deuy'd.

Dryden.

But I, the consort of the thunder,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and aims in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am foil'd.

Dryl.

2. [fouiller, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys

Of feather'd Cupid foil, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and offic'd instruments. *Shaksp.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the cence.

Addison.

FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;

One sudden foil shall never breed distrust. *Shaksp.*

Whoever overthrowth his mate in such sort,
as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and
'contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be ac-
counted to give the fall: if he be endangered,
and make a narrow escape, it is call'd a foil.

Carew.

So after many a foil the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall. *Milt.*

When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the foil.

Southern.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate to wear a foil.

Dryden.

2. [feuille, French.] Leaf gilding.

A stately palace, boild of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor
thick,

And golden foil all over them display'd. *Fairy Q.*

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal foil,
' or in the glittering foil

Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.

Milton.

5. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set for foil of his milk-white to serve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shaksp.*

The fullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a foil, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy love. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite
the foil closely to itself, and thereby better aug-
ment its lustre: the foil is a mixture of mastica
and burnt ivory.

Crew's Museum.

I Hector has a foil to set him off: we oppose the
incontinence of Paris to the temperance of He-
ctor.

Boone on the Odyssey.

4. [from fouiller, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his
majesty shall have tribute of me: the adventurous
knight shall use his foil and target. *Shakespeare.*

FO'ILER. *n. f.* [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [foindre, Fr. Skinner.]

To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and foin'd, and thun-
der'd blows,

A every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Q.*

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his
weapon be out: he will foia like any devil; he
will spare neither man, woman, nor child.

Shakespeare's Henry vi.

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to
bore
Their corsets, and the thinnest parts explore.
Dryden.

FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust;
a push.

FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a
pushing manner.

FOISON. *n. f.* [Fouison, Sax.] Plenty;
abundance. Out of use.

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee.
Tusser.

Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before.
Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare's Temp.*
As those that seed grow full, as blossoming
time

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tith and husbandry. *Shaksp.*

TO FOIST. *v. a.* [fausser, French.] To
infect by forgery.

Left negligence or partiality might admit or
foist in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was
appointed to take account of their doings. *Carzew.*
Forge law, and *foist* into some by place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don. Sebast.*

FOISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foistly*.] Fustiness;
mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up
sweet,
Left *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tusser.*

FOISTY. *adj.* [See *FUSTY*.] Mouldy;
fusty.

FOLD. *n. f.* [falð, fald, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and
folds. *Milton.*

In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where sheep are housed.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of sheep.
And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my tilling fold. *Dryd.*

4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meetings, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold. *Creech.*

5. [from *filð*, Saxon.] A double; a
complication; an involution; one part
added to another; one part doubled
upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to distrust
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakespeare.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were throw'd
in a number of *folds* of linen, besmeared with
gums
Not with indented wave, the serpent then
Froze on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milton.*

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the
body, and let the *folds* be large: the parts should
be often traversed by the flowing of the *folds*.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd be-
holds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has
stronger *folds* than a human, but in other things
not much different. *Arbutnot.*

6. From the foregoing signification is de-
rived the use of *fold* in composition.
Fold signifies the same quantity added:
as *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty
fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought
forth fruit; some an *hundred fold*, some *sixty fold*,
some *thirty fold*. *Matthew.*

At last appear
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were
brafs,

Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milton.*
Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A *hundred fold*. *Milton.*

TO FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*

We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground,
as well by their warmth as by their compit.
Bacon's Natural History.

She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. To enclose; to include; to shut.
We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shakespeare's Richard 11.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *folded* up. *Shakespeare.*

The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people!
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. [falban, Saxon.] To double; to com-
plicate.

As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.*
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *fold-
ing* of the hands to sleep. *Prov. vi.*

They be *folded* together as thorns. *Nahum.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, unclerk her
closet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't,
read it, seal it, and again return to bed. *Shaksp.*

Confucius of its own impotence, it *folds* its
arms in despair, and sits curling in a corner.
Collier of Emroy.

Both furl their sails, and strip them for the
fight;
Their *folded* sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryd.*

TO FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of
the same kind; to join with another of
the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *foling*, and
the two leaves of the other door were *foling*.
1 Kings.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from
folium, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or
leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust,
of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceus*
spar. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FOLIAGE. *n. f.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*,
French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the
apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with
fruits and *foliage*, that run twisting about them
from the very top to the bottom. *Addison.*

When swelling buds their od'rous *foliage* shed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wise
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Philips.*

TO FOLIA'CE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*,
Latin.] To beat into laminae or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth.
Bacon.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your
eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish
blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

FOLIATION. *n. f.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Lat.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of a flower,
being the collection of those fugacious
coloured leaves called petals, which con-
stitute the compass of the flower; and
sometimes guard the fruit which suc-
ceeds the foliation, as in apples and
pears, and sometimes stand within it, as
in cherries and apricots; for these, being
tender and pulvous, and coming forth
in the spring, would be injured by the
weather, if they were not lodged up
within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FOLIATURE. *n. f.* [from *folium*, Latin.]
The state of being hammered into leaves.
DiG.

FOLIO. *n. f.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large
book of which the pages are formed by
a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumee made less progress in
knowledge, though they had read over more
folios. *Watts on the Man.*

FOLIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.]
A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf
faded: vulgarly called *phlomot*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour,
and the exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour.
Woodward on Fossils.

FOLK. *n. f.* [folc, Saxon; *wolk*, Dutch:
it is properly a noun collective, and has
no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People, in familiar language.
Never troubling him, either with asking ques-
tions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but
rather fitting to his doior dolorous discourtes of
their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidnev.*

Dorilaus having married his sifter, had his
marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont
to say, how unhappy so ever the children after
grow, with a son. *Sidnev.*

When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and go-
vern the nations upon earth. *Psalms.*

3. Any kind of people as discriminated
from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's dotting chronicles,
Say it did fo a little time before. *Shakespeare.*

Anger is a kind of baseness; as it appears
well in the weakness of children, women, old
folks, and sick *folks*. *Bacon.*

4. It is now used only in familiar or bur-
lesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the tree has seen,
And goes with *folks* to shew the sight. *Swift.*

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other *folk*.
Swift.

FOLKNOTE. *n. f.* [from *folk* and *note*.]

Those hills were appointed for two special uses,
and built by two several nations: the one is that
which you call *folknotes*, built by the Saxons,
and signifies in the Saxoo a meeting of folk
Spenser on Ireland.

FOLLICLE. *n. f.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.
Although there be no eminent and circular
follicle, no round bag or vesicle, which long con-
taineth this humour; yet is there a manifest re-
ceptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.
Brown.

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying feed-vessels, capfula feminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pediculari, &c. *Quincy.*

To FOLLOW. *v. a.* [*folgian*, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. *Shakspeare.*

Him and all his train

Follow'd in bright procession, to behold Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*

What could I do,

But follow strait, invisibly thus led? *Milton.*

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.

Where ranks fell thickest, was indeed the place

To seek Sebastian, through a track of death

I follow'd him by groans of dying foes. *Dryd.*

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain

God is as here, and will be found alike

Present, and of his presence many a sign

Still following thee, till compassing thee round

With goodness and paternal love, his free

Exprets, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton.*

Up he rode,

Follow'd with acclamation and the sound

Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd

Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and

follow'd Saul to the battle. *1 Samuel.*

Let not the mule then flatter lawless sway,

Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after, as a teacher.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights,

he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,

And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

We follow fate, which does too fast pursue, *Dryden.*

6. To succeed in order of time.

Such follow him as shall be regisler'd,

Part good, part bad, of bad the longer fell. *Milton.*

Signs following signs, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

7. To be consequential in argument, as effects to causes.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold

And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear

What yet they know must follow, to endure

Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. *Milton.*

8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter

and better, others, whom we mean more affect,

leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse,

we had rather follow the perfections of them

whom we like not, than in defects resemble them

whom we love. *Houker.*

All patterns are sure to be followed more than

good rules. *Locke.*

9. To obey; to observe, as a guide or direction.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their

only rule of faith are out of the church, then all

who follow the council of Trent are no christians. *Tillotson.*

Most men admire

Virtue, who follow not her lore. *Par. Regain'd.*

Fair virtue should I follow thee,

I should be naked and alone,

For thou art not in company,

And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

10. To pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews.*

Follow not that which is evil, *John.*

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser.*

12. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclesi.*

To FOLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

The famine shall follow close after you. *Jer.*

Welcome all that lead or follow

To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To attend fervilely.

Such smiling rogues as these fonth every passion,

That in the nature of their lords rebels:

As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. To be posterieur in time.

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine

what would really and truly make for his happiness

mislead him, the miscarriages that follow

on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their

own nor the good of those under their care, great

mischiefs cannot but follow. *Locke.*

5. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes

dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it

does not follow that there must be such in every

age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow,

from making all political power to be nothing else

but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know

the Lord. *Hofea.*

FOLLOWER. *n. f.* [from follow.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower;

but now you are a leader; whether had you rather

lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of dust arise,

Spurr'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the

blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so

brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind

follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Sermons.*

3. An attendant or dependant.

No follower, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can't thou tell that?

—With Poins, and other his continual followers. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish

chiefs too much command over their kindred, but

rather withdraw their followers from them as

much as may be, and gather them under the

command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

And sure'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,

To leave his followers on a foreign coast. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copier.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Corinthians.*

The true profession of christianity inviolably

engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the

same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers

have. *Locke.*

The church of Smyrna professed they worthily

loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers

of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their king and their matter. *Nelson.*

The studious head or gen'rous mind, Follower of God, or friend of human kind, Poet or patriot, rose but to restore The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope.*

7. One of the same faction or party.

FOLLY. *n. f.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is folly childhood's guide,

This is childhood at her side. *Hawthornth.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think't thou, that duty should have dread to

peak,

When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness

honour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakspeare.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecomingly gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see

The pretty follies that themselves commit;

For if they could, Cupid himself would blush

To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakspeare.*

Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing folly,

Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,

Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope.*

To FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin;

fomenter, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,

Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure

sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment

the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds

no less than parents do their children. *Wotton.*

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,

Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours,

which they themselves infused and fomented in

them. *Locke.*

FOMENTATION. *n. f.* [*fomentation*, Fr.

from *foment*.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and disencumber obstructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation collecteth forth the humour by vapours;

but yet, in regard of the way made by the

poultice, draweth gently the humours out: for

it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture

of some stupefactive. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians,

and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FOMENTER. *n. f.* [from *foment*.] One

that foments; an encourager; a supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt

to the body politick at home, being like humours

fixed in the natural without evacuation, so did

they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and

better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters

of them had never sprung up. *Howel.*

FON. *n. f.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.]

A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,

That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser.*

FOND. *adj.* [*fon*, Scottish. A word of

which I have found no satisfactory ety-

mology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be foolish.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard.

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* school-master.

Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them.

Grant I may never prove *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond.

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance.
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise.

How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply.

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite.

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance e. his happy hung;

But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites.

This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself.

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* thekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them.

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *fond* wife.
Like Venus I'll thine,
Be *fond* and be fine.

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted; with of.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond* of it.

I, *fond* of my well-chosen feat,
My pictures, medals, books complete.

Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once,
and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them.

To **FOND.** } *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To **FONDLE.** } To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to coddle.

How'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move;
I'll *fond* it as the forward child of love.

When midst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fond* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st mistake the venom in her veins.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* expressions.

To **FOND.** *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me.

FONDLE. *n. f.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FONDLING. *n. f.* [from *fondle.*] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Patience in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least coddled make the best and wisest men.

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own.

Any body would have guessed mis to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother.

Bred a *fondling* and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'reis;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground.

FONDLY. *adv.* [from *fond.*]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

N. II shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man.

Ficus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked.

The military mound
The British files transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate.

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men.

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Aedlia's eyes.

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* in'erpos'd:
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain.

Fondly or severely kind.

FONDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fond.*]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To cover fetters, though they golden be.

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds.

Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To thine which fair Latona bore to Jove.

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*.

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain eail
Began when I was but a girl.

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change.

FONE. *n. f.* Plural of *foe*. Obsolete.

A barbarous troop of clownish *fone*.

FONT. *n. f.* [from *fontaine*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers.

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*.

FONTANEL. *n. f.* [from *fontanelle*, French.]

An issue; a discharge opened in the body. A person pletoric, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm.

FONTANGE. *n. f.* [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribands on the top of the headdress. Out of use.

Those old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were tinged, and hung down their backs.

FOOD. *n. f.* [from *foedan*, Saxon; *veeden*, Dutch, to feed; *feed*, Scottish.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*.

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor.
Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;

Food not of angels, yet accepted fo,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed.

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply.

2. Any thing that nourishes.

Give me some music: be music, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love.

O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again.

FOODFUL. *adj.* [from *food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.

FOODY. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal.

FOOL. *n. f.* [from *fol*, Welch; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.

Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast born with.

The *fool* multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the *fool* eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior.

It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wife man.

He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*.

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God.

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind.

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.

Where's my knave, my *fool*? Go you and call my *fool* hither.

I scorn, although their dudge, to be their *fool* or jester.

If this disguise fit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat.

5. To play the **FOOL.** To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to play the *fool*.

6. To play the **FOOL.** To act like one void of common understanding.

Well, thus we play th. *fools* with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us.

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the *fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self?

7. To make a Fool of. To disappoint ; to defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and make a fool of him.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

To Fool. v. n. [from the noun.] To trifle ; to toy ; to play ; to idle ; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry fooling, am nothing to you ; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

Fool not ; for all may have, If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave.

Herbert.

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spite not.

Denham.

It must be an industrious youth that provides against age ; and he that fools away the one, must either beg or starve in the other.

L'Estrange.

He must be happy that knows the true measures of fooling.

L'Estrange.

Is this a time for fooling ?

Dryden.

To Fool. v. a.

1. To treat with contempt ; to disappoint ; to frustrate ; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken, That you are fool'd, discor'd, and shook off ?

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Him over-weaning

To over-reach ; but with the serpent meeting, Fool'd and beguil'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

If men loved to be deceived and fool'd about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart.

South.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat ; For fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.

Dryden.

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often fool'd and imposed upon.

Addison's Freehold.

2. To infatuate ; to make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters hearts Against their father, fool me not to much To hear it tamely.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

When I am read, thou feign'st it a weak applause, As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause : This but thy judgment fools ; the other way Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.

Ben Jonson.

It were an handsome plot,

But full of difficulties, and uncertain : And he 's fo fool'd with downright honesty, He'll ne'er believe it.

Denham's Sephy.

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures : I will no longer be fool'd or imposed upon by them.

Calany's Sermons.

A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps fool him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty.

Temple.

3. To cheat : as, to fool one of his money. Foolborn. adj. [fool and born.] Foolish from the birth.

Reply not to me with a foolborn jest.

Shakspeare.

Foolery. n. f. [from fool.]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun ; it shines every where : I would be soiry, sir, but the fool should be as oit with your master as with my misters.

Shakspeare.

2. An act of folly ; trifling practice.

It is meer foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words.

Watts.

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected.

Ruleigh's History.

We are transposed with fooleries, which, if we understand, we should despise.

L'Estrange.

Foolhardy. adj. [fool and happy.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under fail, An hidden rock escaped unawares, That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail ; The mariner, yet half amazed, stares At perils past, and yet in doubt ne dares To joy at his fool-happy oversight.

Fairy Queen.

Foolhardiness. n. f. [from foolhardy.] Mad rashness ; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and foolhardiness : Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never.

Dryden.

A false glazing parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly because blindly.

South.

Foolhardise. n. f. [fool and hardisse, French.] Foolhardiness ; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wife in works he

And reason with foolhardise over-ran ; Stern melancholy did his courage pass,

And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining

brais.

Fairy Queen.

Foolhardy. adj. [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment ; madly adventurous ; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her foolhardy child Did come too near, and with his talons play, Half dead through fear, her little babe revild.

Fairy Queen.

Some would be so foolhardy as to presume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than the angels.

Howell.

If any yet be so foolhardy, T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy ; If they come wounded off, and lame, No honour's got by such a maim.

Hudibras.

Foolish. adj. [from fool.]

1. Void of understanding ; weak of intellect.

Thou foolish woman, seest thou not our mourning ?

2 Esdras.

Pray do not mock me ; I am a very foolish fond old man ; I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

2. Imprudent ; indiscreet.

We are come off Like Romans : neither flyish in our stands, Nor cowardly in retire.

Shakspeare.

3. Ridiculous ; contemptible.

It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself.

2 Maccabees.

What could the head perform alone, If all their friendly aids were gone ? A foolish figure he must make ; Do nothing else but sleep and ake.

Prior.

He allows himself in foolish hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself.

Lowe.

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked ; sinful. Foolishly. adv. [from foolishly.] Weakly ; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter sun looks bright, And foolishly are glad to see it in its height ; Yet is much sooner comes the long and gloomy night.

Swift.

Foolishness. n. f. [from foolishly.]

1. Folly ; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice ; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, null needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end.

South.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire, And shape my foolishness to their desire.

Prior.

Foolstones. n. f. A plant.

Miller.

Fooltrap. n. f. [fool and trap.] A snare to catch fools in : as a flytrap.

Batts at the bait, were fooltraps, where the wise Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.

Dryden.

Foot. n. f. plural feet. [Foot, Saxon ; voet, Dutch ; fut, Scottish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee, Oft'ner upon her knees than on her feet, Died every day the liv'd.

His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it, till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot.

Clarendon.

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot : as, the foot of a table.

3. The lower part ; the base.

Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do burst the clouds, Must kiss their own feet.

Shakspeare.

Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops and sides and feet of mountains.

Hakewill.

4. The end ; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those ? — Nothing ; a trifling sum of misery, New added to the foot of thy account : Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away.

Dryden's Cleomen.

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot.

2 Maccabees.

6. On Foot. Walking ; without carriage.

Isaiah journeyed about six hundred thousand on foot.

Exodus.

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.

Shakspeare.

8. Infantry ; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.

Lusias gathered threecore thousand choice men of foot, and five thousand horsemen.

Himself with all his foot entered the town, his horse being quartered about it.

Clarendon.

Thrice noise and foot about the fires are led, And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead.

Dryden.

9. State ; character ; condition.

See on what foot we stand ; a scanty shore, The sea behind, our enemies before.

Dryden.

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to innuinate that we are not upon the same foot with our fellow-subjects in England.

Swift.

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common foot of humanity, that we should only set an insignifica : fine upon the man who murders them ?

Addison.

10. Scheme ; plan ; settlement.

There is no wellwisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better foot.

Swift.

I ask, whether upon the foot of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late King James, a king of England may be deposed ?

Swift.

11. A state of incipient existence ; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase.

If such a tradition were at any time set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment ; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated.

Willston.

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par-

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot.
Bacon's Essays.

13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Didst thou hear these verses?

—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more feet than the verses would bear.
Shakespeare.

And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman feet.
Pope.

14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something rank on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with slender to marry.
Shakespeare.

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on foot, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable.
Grew.

15. Step.

This man's son would, every foot and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard.
L'Estrange.

16. A measure containing twelve inches: supposed to be the length of a man's foot.

When it signifies measure, it has often, but vitiously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four feet deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten.
Bacon.

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste.
Fairy Queen.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night.
Shakespeare.

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it himself.
L'Estrange.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest.
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint.
South.

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To spurn; to kick.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger car over your threshold.
Shakespeare.

2. To fettle; to begin to fix.

What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom?
Shakespeare.

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the world:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right.
Shaksf.
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green.
Tickel.

4. To hold with the foot. Not in use.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out.
Herbert.

FOOTBALL. *n. f.* [*foot* and *ball*.]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus?
Shakespeare.

Such a winter-piece should be beautified with all manner of works and exercises of winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice.
Peachment.

As when a sort of lusty shepherds try
Their force at *footballs*, care of victory
Makes them salute too rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rough for jest.
Waller.

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken tuncanon deals his blows.
Dryden.

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.

He was sensible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise.
Abbott.

FOOTBOY. *n. f.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lowly *footboy*
At chamber-door?
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Though I had nobody to assist but a *footboy*, yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things.
Boyle on Colours.

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it.
Swift.

FOOTBRIDGE. *n. f.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden.
Sidney.

FOOTCLOTH. *n. f.* [*foot* and *cloth*.] A sumpter cloth.

Three times a-day my *footcloth* horse did stumble,
And started when he looked upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shaksf.

FOOTED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat.
Grew.

FOOTFIGHT. *n. f.* [*foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.

So began our *footfight*, in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides.
Sidney.

FOOTHOLD. *n. f.* [*foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat on the ground.
L'Estrange.

He's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by.
L'Estrange.

FOOTING. *n. f.* [from *foot*.]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear.
Shakespeare.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the *footing* found, for all the flood.
Davies.

In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

2. Support; root.

Set cloven stakes; and wond'rous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race.
Dryden.

3. Basis; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered.
Locke.

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original.
Locke.

4. Place; possession.

Whether the unctuous exhalations are Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn.
Dryden.

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward mov'd his *footing* old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face.
Spenser.

I would outnigh't you did nobody come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shaksf.
Break off, break off; I feel the different found
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground.
Milton.

6. Dance.

Make holiday: your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name.
Spenser on Ireland.

Like running weeds, that have no certain root;
or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced.
Bacon's Henry VII.

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest.
Davies.

The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshure.
Clarendon.

No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear.
Dryden.

9. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt as to taxes.
Abuthnot.

FOOTLICKER. *n. f.* [*foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

FOOTMAN. *n. f.* [*foot* and *man*.]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million.
Raleigh's History.

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side.
Bacon.

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches.
Prior.

3. One who practices to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footmanship*.
Hayward.

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*.
L'Estrange.

FOOTPACE. *n. f.* [*foot* and *pace*.]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs.
Moxon.

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD. *n. f.* [*foot and pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOOTPATH. *n. f.* [*foot and path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both file and gate, horseway and footpath.

FOOTPOST. *n. f.* [*foot and post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses.

FOOTSTALL. *n. f.* [*foot and stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *n. f.* [*foot and step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-fighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads,
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow.

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine wisdom and beneficence.

3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *n. f.* [*foot and stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *footstool* of security.

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious links to fix and tie
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity.

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heaven his throne.

By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*.

FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; and an impertinent.

A whole trite of *fops*,
Got 'tween asleep and wake.

When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company.

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat.

In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers

Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind

Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, fops, and rakes, for chaff and straws.

FOPDOODLE. *n. f.* [*fop and doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where stumpy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*.

FOPPERY. *n. f.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.
Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my

mind, the sudden surprize of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies.

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the forfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our distasters, the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity.

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in.

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune and modes of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense.

I with I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects.

FOPPISH. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish.

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet.

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish*; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women.

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and who is in debt.

FOPPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish.*] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *foppish.*] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FOPPLING. *n. f.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloë's toilet gain a part,
And, with his taylor, share the *fopplag's* heart.

FOR. *prep.* [*for, Saxon; voor, Dutch.*]

1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant.

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs.

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length.

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I *will* search into a tradition concerning his travels.

An astrologer saith, if it were not *for* two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment.

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon christendoms for the propagation of their laws; so the christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention.

The governour falling out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had *for* haste left behind them.

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days for lack of victuals.

Quit, quit, *for* shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:

If of herself she will not love,

Nothing can make her.

Care not *for* frowns or smiles.

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wicked *for* hoping.

Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low, that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make use of them.

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suff'ring death for this ungrateful maid.

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief,
Roar'd out for anguish and indulg'd his grief.

For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit; faction seiz'd the throne.

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad.

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more.

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shrick'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.

Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers.

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world; he that has these two has little more to wish *for*, and he that wants either of them will be but little better *for* any thing else.

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempests.

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And *for* thy mercy let me sing thy praise.

Which best or worst you could not think;
And die you must *for* want of drink.

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt.

We can only give them that liberty now *for* something, which they have so many years exercised *for* nothing, of railing and scribbling against us.

Your sermons will be less valuable, *for* want of time.

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,
Than we to stretch it out.

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poesy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not.

As thou art at this hour, was Richard then.

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters.

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath *for* the polittick.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects.

For me, if there be such a thing as I.

He faith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but *for* any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it.

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign.

Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command.

For me, no other happinesses I own,
Than to have been no issue to the throne.

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend.

After death, we sprights have just such natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures.

Dryden.

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong.

Tate's Juvenal.

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of
the sense in general; but *for* particulars and cir-
cumstances, he continually lops them.

Pope.

Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood.

Pope.

3. In this sense it has often as before it.

As for Marmalduis the general, they had no
just cause to mislike him, being an old captain
of great experience.

Knolles.

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for*
a truth, without having examined, what is there
that he may not embrace *for* truth?

Locke.

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman.

A. Phillips.

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a
carter,

I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter?

Guy.

5. With resemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd.

Milton.

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden
fright,

And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead.

Dryden.

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worth,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe.

Milton.

The counsel-table and star-chamber held *for*
honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that
which profited.

Clarendon.

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself: but it is
a shrewd thing in an orchard.

Bacon.

He refused not to die *for* those that killed him,
and shed his blood *for* some of those that spilt it.

Boyle.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd.

Dryden.

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics much confide in;
Though merely writ at first *for* selling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling.

Swift.

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human society,
and consequently of particular persons, to be true
and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate.

Tillotson.

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer
to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon
the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser
by it.

Addison's Spectator.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We failed from Peru *for* China and Japan.

Bacon.

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast
away near Harwich haven.

Hayward.

We failed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair
wind.

Addison.

10. In comparative respect.

For turks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he
drove.

Dryden.

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve *for* summer: prick him;
for we have a number of shadows to fill up the
muster-book.

Shakespeare.

12. After O an expression of desire.

O *for* a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!

Shakespeare.

13. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of
the deluge.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal
reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against
that which we call vice.

Tillotson.

15. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty,
to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay
any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for*
a new set of babies to play with.

Locke.

16. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom
all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become
a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to submit him-
self to be guided by tutors.

Taylor.

17. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into
a darkened room, depend *for* their visibility upon
the dimness of the light they are beheld by.

Boyle.

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow.

Tusser.

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this self place.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

There must be no alleys with hedges at the
hither end, *for* letting your prospect upon this
fair hedge from the green: nor at the further end,
for letting your prospect from the hedge through
the arches upon the heath.

Bacon's Essays.

She wrapped him close *for* catching cold.

Levelace.

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are
good *for* the toothach.

Garnetson.

20. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study
of the law, before he quitted that profession *for*
this of poetry.

Dryden.

21. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character;
and to translate him line *for* line impossible.

Dryden.

We take a falling meteor *for* a star.

Cowley.

22. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up
some cried-up English poet *for* their model,
adore him, and imitate him as they think, with-
out knowing wherein he is defective.

Dryden.

23. Through a certain duration.

Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please.

Warton.

Those who sleep without dreaming, can never
be convinced that their thoughts are *for* some
hours busy, without their knowing it.

Locke.

The administration of this bank is *for* life,
and partly in the hands of the chief citizens.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels whatso'er they cost.

Prior.

The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day.

Garick's Ovid.

24. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run to far back *for* argu-
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt
whether there were any such thing; and yet,
for all that, when any great evil has been upon
them, they would cry out as loud as other men.

Tillotson.

25. According to.

Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is
vulgarily known, by fire alone to separate the
sulphur from antimony.

Boyle.

26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you.

Shakespeare.

If he behave, he's ready *for* the stroke.

27. In hope of; for the sake of: noting the final cause.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!

For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains
with care,

Their bones with industry: *for* this engrofs'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The kingdom of God was first sent by ill coun-
sel; upon which counsel there are set, *for* our in-
struction, two marks.

Bacon.

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate:

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays.

Denham.

These we shall see, a fight worthy dying *for*;
that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us.

Boyle.

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be
miserable *for* company.

Tillotson.

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and contain'd him fit *for* you.

Dryden.

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart.

Dryden's Virgil.

Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain.

Dryden.

Let them who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine *for* noble ends.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

28. Of tendency to; toward.

The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with its upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below.

Swift.

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are
found in Scripture; but those not against which
we strive.

Hooker, Preface.

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the de-
ference of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn
it *for* a good one.

Dryden.

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife.

Dryden.

He *for* the world was made, not us alone.

Cowley.

They must be void of all zeal *for* God's
honour, who do not with sighs and tears inter-
cede with him

Smalridge.

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice.

Dennis.

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding.

Felton.

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I hear to wear her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else to fit *for* me.

Donne.

A few rules of logick are thought sufficient, in
this case, *for* those who pretend to the highest
improvement.

Locke.

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a
virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts,
even of the justice of God

Tillotson.

His country has good havens, both *for* the
Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Addison on I. a. v.

Perth is commodiously situated *for* trade both
by sea and land.

Abraham on Coins.

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not
willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will
not serve *for* use.

Felton.

31. With intention of.

And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, *for* rapine sent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent.

Waller.

Here huntmen with delight may read
How to chide dogs *for* scent or speed.

Waller.

God hath made some things *for* as long a du-
ration as they are capable of.

Tillotson's Sermons.

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courses driv'n, who shed their matters blood.

Dryden.

Such examples should be set before them, as
patterns for their daily imitation.

Locke.

The next question usually is, what is it for?

Locke.

Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector.

Broome.

32. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not for your quiet, nor your good,
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts.

Shakspeare.

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take.

Daniel.

It were more for his honour to raise his siege,
than to spend so many good men in the winning
of it by force.

Knolles.

Jefts for Dutchmen and English boys.
Is it for you to ravish seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command!

Dryd.

His fire already signs him for the skies,
And marks the feat amidst the deities.

Dryden.

It is a reasonable account for any man to give,
why he does not live as the greatest part of the
world do, that he has no mind to die as they do,
and perish with them.

Tillotson.

33. Notwithstanding.

This, for any thing we know to the contrary,
might be the self-same form which Philojudæus
expresseth.

Hooker.

God's desertion shall, for ought he knows,
the next minute supervene.

Decay of Piety.

Probability supposes that a thing may or may
not be so, for any thing yet certainly determined
on either side.

South.

For any thing that legally appears to the con-
trary, it may be a continuance to fright us.

Swift.

If such vast masses of matter had been situated
nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might
as easily have been, for any mechanical or
fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have
caused a considerable disorder in the whole
system.

Bentley.

34. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak for nothing ill,
The osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill.

Spenser.

Your understandings are not bright enough for
the exercise of the highest acts of reason.

Tillotson.

35. In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the
wood,
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood.

Dryden.

36. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, for so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.

Dryden's Persius.

First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught.

Dryden's Virgil.

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall.
As he could see clear, for those times, through
superstition; so he would be blinded, now and
then, by human policy.

Bacon.

Emul'd Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge.

Dryden's Juvenal.

38. By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the
sensible appetite, were it not for the will.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Of some calamity we can have no relief but
from God alone; and what would men do in such
a case, if it were not for God?

Tillotson.

39. In regard of; in preservation of.

I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life
might be saved by it.

Vol. I.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him for my heart.

Shakspeare.

I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I
have thoroughly examined the papers pasted
upon the walls.

Addison's Spectator.

40. For all; notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's
apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I
assure you, for all my apparel, there is nothing
I desire more than fully to prove myself a man
in this enterprize.

Sidney.

For all the carefulness of the christians the
English bulwark was undermined by the enemy,
and upon the fourth of September part thereof
was blown up.

Knolles' History.

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no
more,

Did shew the footing found for all the flood.

Davies.

They resolute, for all this, do proceed
unto that judgment.

Daniel.

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world
of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well
enough contented, for all that, to let them
govern at home.

Stillington.

Though that very ingenious person has anti-
cipated part of what I should say, yet you will,
for all that, expect that I should give you a fuller
account.

Boyle on Colours.

She might have passed over my business;
but my rabble is not to be numbed up in silence,
for all her pertness.

Dryden.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from
all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a
mean condition.

South.

41. For to.

In the language used two
centuries ago, for was commonly used
before to, the sign of the infinite mood,
to note the final cause. As I come,
for to see you, for I love to see you:
in the same sense with the French pour.
Thus it is used in the translation of the
Bible. But this distinction was by the
best writers sometimes forgotten; and,
for, by wrong use, appearing superfluous,
is now always omitted.

Who shall let me now

On this vile body for to wreak my wrong?

Fairy Queen.

A large posterity

Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the count.

Spenser.

These things may serve for to represent how
just cause of fear this kingdom may have to-
wards Spain.

Bacon.

FOR. conj.

1. The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth wish us as we wish torches dead,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.

Shakspeare.

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more would hold.

Denham.

Tell me what kind of thing is wit:
For the first matter loves variety less.

Cowley.

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any
thing in this world, ventures to displease God;
for in so doing he runs away from men, and
falls into the hands of the living God.

Tillotson.

2. Because; on this account that. It is in this sense properly followed by that, and without it is elliptical. This sense is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready
to run; yet for that the worst men are most
ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by
discretion of wise men.

Spenser on Ireland.

Jealous souls will not be answer'd to:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous for they're jealous.

Shakspeare.

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me.

Shakspeare's Othello.

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had bid:
But, for his great Creator would the fame,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame.

Fairfax.

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where
the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural sap
of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural
substance.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. FOR as much. In regard to that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not
only to consider what is needful, in respect of
God; but there is also in men that which we
must regard; we somewhat incline to length,
lest over-quick dispatch should give occasion to
deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted
of.

Locke.

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the
patient may be indulged the free use of spaw
water.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

4. FOR why. Because; for this reason that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; for
why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor
into battle, had brought no pieces of battery
with him.

Knolles.

To FORAGE. v. n. [from foris, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use.

Forage, and run

To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh.

Shakspeare's King John.

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey.

Denham.

There was a brood of young larks in the corn,
and the dam went abroad to forage for them.

L'Esrange.

Nor dare they stray

When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor forage far, but short excursions make.

Dryd.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his hon's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility.

Shakspeare.

To FORAGE. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round,
and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if
the people should revolt; for without such it is
easy to forage and over-run the whole I md.

Spenser on Ireland.

The victorious Philistines were wofully by the
captivated ark, which foraged their country more
than a conquering army.

South.

FORAGE. n. f. [fourage, German and French; from foris, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a hand select from forage drives
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the public magazines preside,
And some are sent new forage to provide.

Dryd.

3. Provisions in general.

Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd.

Dryden's Fables.

FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To FORBEAR. *v. n. pret. I forbore,* anciently *forbare*; *part. forboren.* [Forbæran, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as, *forfwear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit. Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

2. To pause; to delay. I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two, before you hazard; for in eluding wrong, I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakespeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He *forbare* to go forth. *1 Samuel.*

At this he started, and *forbore* to swear; Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryd.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear, When they their prey in pieces tear, To quarrel with themselves *forbear.* *Denham.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Proverbs.*

To FORBEAR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily. *Forbear* his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shakespeare.*
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*, When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit. If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon.*
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency. With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.*

4. To withhold. *Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chronicles.*

FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear.*] In an unlawful manner.

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice. True nobleness would Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shakespeare.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermision of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. Not do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Atkinson's Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance.* *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The west as a father all goodness doth bring, The east a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tusser.*

To FORBID. *v. a. pret. I forbale;* *part. forbidden* or *forbid.* [Forbæodan, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shakespeare.*

It is

The practice and the purpose of the king, From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shaksp.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*, Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids.* *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid.* *Sprat.*

The chaste and holy race Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden.*

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it, as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bar.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light, A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight! O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd, And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day Hang upon his penthouse lid; He shall live a man *forbid.* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*, That our renowned Rome Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate The sacred fruit forbidden? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't, That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly.* *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a hold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps, May have diverted from continual watch Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FORBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid.*] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. f.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakespeare.*

A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence. Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown, Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd; But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy. Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipp'd, hath in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law. A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Hebrews.*

Not long in *force* this charter stood; Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural. O thou! whose captain I account myself, Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shaksp.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find, Ne'er preis'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion. **To FORCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain. Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Brown.*

2. To overpower by strength. O that fortune Had brought me to the field where thou art sam'd

To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw, I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort, To *force* their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength. Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deuteronomy.*

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine, Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin: It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay, That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To enforce; to urge. Three bludd'ring nights, burn by the southern blait,

I floated, and discover'd land at last: High on a mounting wave my head I bore, Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fere, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude, And with *forc'd* fingers rude Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

5. To drive by violence or power. This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and
state. *Dryden.*

6. To gain by violence or power.

My heart is your's; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear;
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford?
Dryden.

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd so high,
Atides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

8. To ravish; to violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram,
turns of wit, and *forc'd* conceits. *Addison.*

10. To man; to strengthen by foldicis; to garrison.

Here let them lye,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be
our's,
We might have met them d careful, beard to beard.
Shakspeare.

If you find that any great number of soldiers
be newly sent into Oroonoke, and that the
passages be already *forced*, then be well advised
how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. To FORCE out. To extort.

The heat of the dispute had *forced* out from
Luther expressions that seemed to make his
doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. v. n. To lay stress upon—
This word I have only found in the
following passage.

That morning that he was to join battle with
Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before
and his breastplate behind; the which being
espied by some that stood by, was taken among
them for an ill token, and therefore advised him
not to fight that day; to whom the duke an-
swered, I *force* not of such fooleries, but if I
have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have
none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change
copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

FORCEDLY. adv. [from force.] Violently;
constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters
doth most aptly agree to that structure of the
abyss and antediluvian earth; but very impro-
perly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth
and the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

FORCEFUL. adj. [force and full.] Vio-
lent; strong; driven with great might;
impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* insigation? *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Against the flood he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes best whate'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palemon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Though Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went.
Pope.

FORCEFULLY. adv. [from forceful.]
Violently; impetuously.FORCELESS. adj. [from force.] Having
little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEPS. n. s. [Latin.]

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but
is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to ex-

tract any thing out of wounds, and the like oc-
casions. *Quincy.*

FORCER. n. s. [from force.]

1. That which forces, dries, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by
pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker,
which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is
either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

FORCIBLE. adj. [from force.]

1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.
That punishment, which hath been sometimes
forcible to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too
weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies? *Milton.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

Jersey, below'd by all; for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd streams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shal' at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substan-
ces, when broken; and so likewise in oranges,
the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell
more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words? *Job.*
God hath assured us, that there is no inclina-
tion or temptation to *forcible* which our humble
prayers and desires may not frustrate and break
afunder. *Raleigh's History.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far,
Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton.*

The abdication of king James, the advocates
on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and
unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS. n. s. [from forcible.]
Force; violence.

FORCIBLY. adv. [from forcible.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit
to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most sway-
ing and governing passions in the mind, our hopes
and our tears. *Tillotson.*

2. Impetuously; with great strength.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the cattle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen.*

The taking and carrying away of women
forcibly, and against their will, except female
wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of
horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden
with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

FORCIPATED. adj. [from forceps.] Formed
like a pair of pincers to open and en-
close.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns be-
fore, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail be-
hind. *Bronson.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so
tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth,
that they will not part therewith, even when
taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. n. s. [ford, Saxon, from fapan,
to pass.]1. A shallow part of a river where it may
be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her
sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the
ford. *Fairfax.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the
current, without any consideration of
passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water riles
All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the thygian *ford*:
But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy peris'd
loid. *Dryden.*

To FORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To
pass without swimming.

Adan's shin-bones must have contained a
thousand fathom, and much more, if he had
forded the ocean. *Raleigh's History.*
Fording his current where thou find'st it low.
Denham.

FORDABLE. adj. [from ford.] Passable
without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ uppon the Euphrates,
where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh.*
A countryman founded a river up and down,
to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the
water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and,
on the contrary, shallowest where it made most
noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. adj. [fore, Saxon.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not
behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the
found, yet they move straight and go farthest
in the *fore* lines from the first local impression.
Bacon.

2. That which comes first in a progressive
motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater
pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies
moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE. adv.

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears
first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculvetins and
four sikers, needing no other addition than a
slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight
deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in compo-
sition to mark priority of time, of which
some examples shall be given. A vitious
orthography has confounded *for* and *fore*
in composition.To FOREADVISE. v. n. [fore and advise.]
To counsel early; to counsel before the
time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

To FOREAPPOINT. v. n. [fore and ap-
point.] To order beforehand.To FOREARM. v. a. [fore and arm.] To
provide for attack or resistance before
the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with
this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatso-
ever is offered to his imagination tends only to
deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear.
Dryden's Æneid.

To FOREBODE. v. n. [fore and bode.]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient aggur, skull'd in future care,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate.
Dryden.

2. To foreknow; to be present of; to
feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart *foretold* I ne'er shall see you more.
Dryden.
My soul *foretold* I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r.
Keble.

FOREBODER. *n. f.* [from *forebode.*]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.
Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a foreboder.

L'Esfrange.

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won

Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *F. Queen.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast.*]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds.

Daniel.

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.

The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,

That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,
The hend's alarm began.

Dryden.

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences.

L'Esfrange.

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom

Ordained have, how can frail fleshly wight

Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*

When broad awake, she finds in troublous fit,

Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *F. Queen.*

FO'RCAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*,

But while he thought to steal the single ten,

The king was slyly finger'd from the deck!

Shakspeare's Henry vi.

He makes this difference to arise from the

forecast and predetermination of the gods.

Addison on Medals.

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,

Saw helpies him from whom their life began:

Mein'ry and *forecast* suit returns engage;

That pointed back to youth; this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from *forecast.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *castle.*] In

a ship, is that part where the foremast

stands, and is divided from the rest of

the floor by a bulkhead; that part of

the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in

the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the

merchants have found to be so great, as that, in

all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their

forecasts, contrary to that which had been

antiently us'd.

Raleigh's Essays.

FORCHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *chosen.*]

Preclected.

FORCITED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quo-

ted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration men-

tioned in that *forcited* passage is continued.

Abuthnot on Coins.

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *close.*]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade.

Carew.

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut

off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The

anterior part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look

For rocky *bylles.*

Chapman's Odyssey.

To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *design.*]

To plan beforehand.

All the Raps of the growth and vegetation both

of animals and plants, have been foreseen and

foredesign'd by the wise Author of nature. *Chayne.*

To FOREDO. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy.

Beseeking him, if either salves or oils,

A *foredone* wight from door of death might raise,

He would at her request prolong her nephew's

days.

Fairy Queen.

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,

And many souls in dolours had *foredone.* *F. Queen.*

This doth betoken,

The curse they follow did with desperate hand

Foredo its own life.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

This is the night

That either makes me, or *foredoes* me quite.

Shakspeare.

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman snoars,

All with weary talk *foredone.*

Shakspeare.

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*]

To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move

To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove.

Dryden's Æneid.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,

Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,

Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian state.

Dryden.

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend

By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen of the fall *foredoom*

Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FORE-END. *n. f.* [*fore* and *end.*] The

anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid

More pious debts to heaven than in all

The *fore-end* of my time.

Shakspeare.

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him,

grew a small green branch of palm.

Bacon.

FOREFATHER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *father.*]

Ancessor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge.

Hooker.

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor.

Raleigh's History.

Conceit is still deriv'd

From some *forefather* grief: mine is not so. *Shalf.*

Shall I not be distraught;

And madly play with my *forefathers* joints.

Shakspeare.

Our great *forefathers*,

Had left him nought to conquer but his country.

Addison.

When a man sees the prodigious pains our

forefathers have been at in these barbarous build-

ings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way.

Addison.

Blest peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace

Reflecting, and reflected in his race.

Pope.

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [It is doubtful

whether from *fore* or *for* and *defend.* If

from *fore*, it implies antecedent provi-

sion; as *forearm*: if from *for*, prohibi-

tory security; as *forbid*. Of the two

following examples one favours *for*, and

the other *fore*.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;

No, heav'n's *forefend*! I would not kill thy soul

Shakspeare.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,

May bring your youth to some untimely end.

Dryden.

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the bridge,
Down with it flat: take the horse quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare.*

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *finger.*]

The finger next to the thumb; the

index.

An agate stone

On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shakspeare.*

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting

her speech with her *forefinger.*

Peacham.

Some wear this on the middle-finger, as the

antient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the

fore-finger.

Brown.

FO'REFOOT. *n. f.* plur. *forefeet.* [*fore* and

foot.] The anterior foot of a quad-

ruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give.

Shakspeare.

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with

his *forefeet.*

2 Marcabees.

I continue my line from thence to the heel;

then making the breast with the eminency thereof,

bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finish.

Peacham.

To FOREGO. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,

To be so cruel to an humble sue?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;

If will, then she at will may will *forego.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it

remaineth so still, he having already neither fore-

given nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them,

but having received something from them.

Spenser.

He is a great adventurer, said he,

That hath his sword through hard essay *foregone*;

And now hath vowed 'till he avenged be

Of that despite, never to wear none. *F. Queen.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to

prefer one good thing before another; to leave

one for another's sake, to *forego* meaner for the

attainment of higher degrees.

Hooker.

Must I then leave you? Must I needs *forego*

So good, so noble, and so true a matter? *Shaksf.*

Let us not *forego*

That for a trifle which was bought with blood.

Shakspeare.

How can I live without thee! how *forego*

Thy sweet converse and love so dearly join'd,

To live again in these wild woods forlorn!

Milton.

This argument might prevail with you to *forego*

a little of your repose for the publick benefit.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedie.

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at

one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at another;

and therefore they see nothing in it, for

which they should *forego* a present enjoyment.

Locke.

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore*

and *go.*]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,

Such were our faults: O! then we thought them

not.

Shakspeare.

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years

foregone and when his people were increased, he

built the city of Enoch.

Raleigh.

Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections.

Boyle on Colours.

This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why

imitation pleases.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had

indulged the *foregoing* speculations.

Addison.

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promised

proofs.

Woolward.

3. To lose.

This is the very efficacy of love,

Whose violent property *foregoes* itself,

And leads the will to desperate undertakings.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

FOREGO'ER. *n. f.* [from *forego.*] An-

cestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our foregoers. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REGROUND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the foreground of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed to be in an open field. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *hand.*]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in use.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The finew and the forehead of our hoist. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REHAND. *adj.* Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the forehead fin. *Shakspeare.*

FOREHA'NDED. *adj.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and foreheaded care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely foreheaded: mark out the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,

When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakspeare.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:

Such majesty does from her forehead rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of forehead are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Cellier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the forehead to apply. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

FOREHO'Lding. *n. f.* [*fore* and *hold.*]

Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with the fancy of omens, foreheadings, and old wives tales! *L'Estrange.*

FO'REIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, French; *forano*, Spanish; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakspeare.*

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts. *Milton.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and foreign writers. *Atterbury.*

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a foreign enemy. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belong-

ing; without relation. It is often used with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,

And speak a language foreign to my heart.

Addison's Cato.

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not foreign from some peoples thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not flick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still; which so griev'd him,

That he ran mad and died. *Shakspeare. Hen. VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forissecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

These are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER. *n. f.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,

So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinsman, and a son.

Dryden's Aeneid.

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs are all foreigners. *Addison.*
Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects. *Swift.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *n. f.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

TO FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a foreimagined possibility in that behalf. *Comden's Remains.*

TO FORJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*]

To judge beforehand; to be preposited; to prejudge.

TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*]

To have prescience of; to foresee.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after winter the spring shall come; after the spring, summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of these. *Raleigh.*

He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown.*

Calculate the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
foreknew. *Dryden's Uliad.*

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow.*]

Possible to be known before they happen. It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Mare.*

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a foreknowledge of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

If I foreknew,

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*

I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'RELAND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft to steers, and shifts her sails. *Milton.*

TO FORELAY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*]

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at onaware;
An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one finds the brake. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

TO FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raise aloft any antour part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pat,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Spenser.*

FO'RELOCK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*

Round from his parted forelock manly hung,
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait. *Milton.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FO'REMAN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times foreman of the petty jury. *Addison's Spectator.*

FOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before.

It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the forementioned figure on the pillar. *Addison on Italy.*

FO'REMOST. *adj.* [from *fore.*]

1. First in place.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they d attempt. *Sidney.*

Our women in the foremost ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there. *Dryden.*

The bold Sempronius,
That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,

As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madnes! *Addison's Cato.*

2. First in dignity.

These ride foremost in the field,
As they the foremost rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FORENAMED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Named before.

And such are fore ones,
As Curius and the forenamed Lentulus. *Ben Jonson's Cathline.*

FO'RENOON. *n. f.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to *afternoon.*

The manner was, that the *foremen* they should run at tilt, the *afternoon* in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Shinny.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of *forenoon's* and *afternoon's* diversion. *Arbuthnot on Cosins.*

FORENOTICE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedy's.*

FORENSICK. *n. f.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: 'hence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes. *Harris on the Mind.*

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.]

To predetermine; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by *foreordaining* some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FOREPART. *n. f.* [*fore* and *part*.]

1. The part first in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Ruleigh's History.*

2. The part anterior in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray.*

FOREPA'ST. *adj.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye demels, your delights *forepast*: Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenser.*

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall, Shall tax my fears of little vanity, Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakespeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundam. v.als.*

FOREPOSSESED. *adj.* [*fore* and *possess*.] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

The test many either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Sanderfon.*

FORERANK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catherine here with us; She is our capital demand, compris'd Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakespeare.*

FORERECIT'ED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount The *forerecited* practices, whereof We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shaksp.*

TO FORERUN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as a harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heavinefs *foreruns* the good event. *Shaksp.*

The sun Was set, and twilight from the east came on, *Forerunning* night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She bids me hope: oh heavens, she pities me!

And pity still *foreruns* approaching love, As lightning does the thunder. *Dryd. Span. Feltar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Grant.*

FORERUNNER. *n. f.* [*from forerun*.]

1. A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shaksp. Cure.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came, Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame: Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear; 'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden's Amengzebe.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh, Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews

Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death. *Scut.*

The keeping in sensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

Alcady Opera prepares the way, The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway. *Pope.*

TO FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

Let ordinance

Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.]

1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee*; The next, could of things present best advise; The third, things past, could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty, though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake The Capitan kingdoms and Meot an lake: Their fears behold the tempest from afar, And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryd.*

2. To provide for; with *to*. Out of use.

A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient stock of treasure. *Bacon.*

TO FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh Lill, *forshaming* Those rich-lett heirs, that let their fathers lie Without a monument. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

TO FORESHEW. *v. a.* [See **FORESHOW**.]

FORESHIP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*. *AFV.*

TO FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortnings*, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden.*

TO FORESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had call'd him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according

to that which the prophets and Moses had *fore-*

showed. *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose, Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshow'd* a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To reappear before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshow'd*? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker.*

FORESIGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes, Here sleep below; while thou to *foresight* wak'it: As once thou sleep'st, whilst she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit, That never idle was, no once could rest a whit. *Spenser.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution, present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers.*

FORESIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Precient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his filly successor. *Sidney.*

TO FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton.*

FORESKIN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce.

Their own hand A hundred of the faithless foe shall slay, And for a dow'r their hundred *foreskins* pay, Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley's Davids.*

FORESKIRT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect! No other obligation? That promises more thousands: honour's train Is longer than his *foreskirt*. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslack'd*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO FORESLOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow* Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again, Brings every grace triumphant in her train; The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,

Foreshow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryd.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protraded the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Our good purposes *foreslow'd* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Eschop Hunt.*

Chemes, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats and use their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide, *foreflow*?
Some such have been: but ah! by tempest's spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan
That few were such, and now these few are none.
P. Fletcher.

To FORESLO'W. v. n. To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing
breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreflow no longer make we hence again. *Shaksp.*

To FORESPEAK. v. n. [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to forefay; to forefhow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names. *Camden's Rem.*

2. To forbid. [*from for* and *speak*.]

Thou hast *forespoken* my being in these wars,
And say'st it is not fit. *Shaksp.*

FORESPE'NT. adj. [*for* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shaksp.*

2. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spent*.]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *F. Queen.*
You shall find his vanities *forespent*,
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shaksp.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him
According to the honour of his sender;
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shaksp.*

FORESPURRER. n. f. [*fore* and *spur*.]

One that rides before.
A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shaksp.*

FOREST. n. f. [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come against him.

—That will never be:
Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shaksp.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grassy, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in *forests*. *Bacon.*

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head.

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure.

The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The properties of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices

of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agitors, regarders, bailiffs, and huedles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swainnote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowell.*

To FORESTALL. v. a. [*fore* and *stallan*, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be matter-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men tons of speech; do not *forestall*
By lavishness thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid. *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mishap *forestall*.
Fairy Queen.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *forestall'd* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

But for my tears,
I had *forestall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakspere.*

If thou covest death, a utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be *forestall'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, fir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *forestall'd* place at erit,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *F. Queen.*

4. To deprive by something prior: with of. Not in use.

May
This night *forestall* him of the coming day. *Shak.*

FORESTALLER. n. f. [*from forestall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or *forestallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBORN. adj. [*forest* and *born*.]

Born in a wild.
This boy is *forestborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

FORESTER. n. f. [*forestier*, French; from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we stand and play the murderer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice. *Shakspere.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FORESWAT. } adj. [*from for* and *swat*,
FORESWART. } from *fwat*.] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswatt*
melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETASTE. v. a. [*fore* and *tasle*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have precience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, *foretast'd* fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd, ere our taste. *Milton.*

FORETASTE. n. f. Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the *fore-taste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

To FORETELL. v. a. preter. and part. pass. *foretold*. [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?
Shakspere's Henry vi.

I found
The new-created world, which came in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton.*

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*
When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds be-
hold. *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to forefhow.

To FORETELL. v. n. To utter prophecy.
All the prophets from Samuel, and those that
follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days. *Acts.*

FORETELLER. n. f. [*from foretell*.] Pre-
dictor; forefhower.

Others are propoed, not that the foretold event
should be known; but that the accomplishments
that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller*
of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*

To FORETH'NK. v. a. [*fore* and *think*.]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have precience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shakspere.*

I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by heav'n. *Shakspere's King John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the punish-
ments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt,
by the proof thereof, in himself another terror
than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his
game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an
heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him
with his own. *Bishop Hall.*

To FORETH'NK. v. n. To contrive be-
forehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wife, *forethinking*, weighing politician!
Smith.

FORETHOUGHT. n. f. [*from forethink*.]

1. Precience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether
it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly
of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Esfrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FORETOKEN. v. a. [*fore* and *token*.]

To forefhow; to prognosticate as a
sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no
good;
Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Davies.*

FORETOKEN. n. f. [*from the verb*.] Pre-
venient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of mis-
fortune. *Sidney.*

Ticy mistook nothing more in king Edward
the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified, and
accounted the desire of foreign language then to
be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers,
which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

FORLTOOTH. n. f. [*fore* and *tooth*.] The

tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.

The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray.*

FORETOP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your *foretops* never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, faced be your drests. *Dryden.*

FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

FORWARD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.

They that matched in the *forward* were all mighty men. *Maccabees.*

TO FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]

1. To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Luke.*

2. To inform previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might else have been our loss
Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus *forwarn'd.*
Shaksp. Henry vi.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Tho' Phœbus had *forewarned* him of singing wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryden.*

Young Choroebus, who by love was led,
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dry.*

TO FOREWA'STE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *waste.*]

To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.
Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all, until gemilla gent
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*

High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear,
And their *forewasted* kingdom to repair. *Fairy Q.*

TO FOREWEARY. *v. a.* [*for* and *wear.*]

To dispirit with labour.
By your toil
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Fairy Queen.*

TO FOREWISH. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wish.*] To desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to what in them lay,
to procure that the good commonly *forewished*
might in time come to effect. *Kneller.*

FOREWORN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn,* from *wear.*] Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words,
and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfait,* Fr. *forf. d.* Welsh.]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy slander I forgive, and therewithal
'Remit thy other *forfeits.* *Shaksp. Henry v.*

Th' execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyself. *Milton.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. *Wal.*

2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words. *Shaksp. Claudio,*
whom here you have warrant to execute,
is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo,
who hath sentenced him. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

TO FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bewan his heir, or blame the giver?
Darvies.

Men displeas'd God, and consequently *forfeited*
all right to happiness. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryden.*

Notwith with wond'rous ease he swallow'd
down
His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryden.*

How the murderer paid his *forfeit* breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyss.*

FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfaiture,* French; from *forfeit.*]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and these would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Ancien privileges and acts of grace indulg'd by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged vigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incur'd. *Swift.*

FORGAVE. The preterit of *forgive.*

FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge,* French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Th' 'œta labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
Th' Aonian *forge* exhausted of its fires. *Pope.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

TO FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger,* old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which
being *forg'd* of gold,
Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman.*

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

His heart 's his mouth:
What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Those names that the schools *forge'd*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would be but as sauce
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge.*]

1. One who makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and whitely furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*

FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge.*] The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts had they been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted them of *forgery.* *Stephens' Sermons.*

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries.* *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponless himself,
Mide arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd
cuirsas,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes.*

TO FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot;*

part. forgotten or *forgot.* [*forȝȝtan,* Saxon; *vergetten,* Dutch.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*

Which ne'er I did remember to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakspeare.*
When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
A sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shakspeare.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not
unmindful of him in thy riches. *Eccles.*

No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but
we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Asterbury.*
Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea,
they may *forget*; yet I will not *forget* thee.

Isaiah.

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God;
if we might disregard our reason, and live by
humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time,
or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the
same in every thing, at every time, and every
place. *Law.*

The masks of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,
In large *forgetful* diaughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful;
careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers.

Hebrews.

The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
In our long absence. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Have you not love to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother give
me,

Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss
of memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And sleep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shakspeare.*
All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals
away

The wild desires of men and toils of day;
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged
with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

FORGETIVE. *adj.* [from *forge*.] That may
forge or produce. A word, I believe,
peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

Good herrie sack ascends me into the brain,
dri- s me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes
it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble
shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes
excellent wit. *Shakspeare.*

FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

TO FORGIVE. *v. a.* pret. *forgave*;
part. pass. *forgiven*. [FORȜIFAN, Sax.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakspeare.*

I do beseech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.

—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shakspeare.*

Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven*
their iniquity. *Isaiah.*

If prayers

Could alter high deities, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmer sex *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with com-
passion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt.

Matthew.

FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [FORȜIFENNESSE,
Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *for-
givenesses*. *Daniel.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness*
to them that have sinned against thee.

Prayer of Manass.

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakspeare.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;

But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.
Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin
to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tendernefs; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroic principles of
meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity,
than all the learning of the heathens could invent.

Spratt.

Mercy above did hourly plead

For her resemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One
who pardons.

FORGOT. } [part. pass. of *forget*.]

FORGOTTEN. } Not remembered.

This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.*
Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though
all

Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denh.*

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*

TO FORHA'IL. *v. a.* [An old word. Pro-
bably for *forbaul*, from *for* and *haul*.]

To harass, tear, torment.

All this long tale

Nought castr'd the care that doth me *forhail*.
Spenser's Pastorals.

FORK. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*,
Welsh; *fourche*, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into
two or more points or prongs, used on
many occasions.

At midsummer down with the brambles and
brakes,

And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes.
Tusser.

The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nani's Priest.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs.
Swift.

2. It is sometimes used for the point of
an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make the point
of the shaft.

—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the au-
cients that represented a thunderbolt with three
forks, since nothing could have better explained
its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melt-
ing. *Addison on Medals.*

TO FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
shoot into blades, as corn does out of
the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Martine.*

FORKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening
into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked*
radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it
with a knife. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakspeare.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shakspeare.*

He would have spoke;

But his for his return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,

Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue.
Roscommon.

FORKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a
forked form.

FORKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The
quality of opening into two parts or
more.

FORKHEAD. *n. f.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point
of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be
seen. *Fairy Queen.*

FORKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; fur-
cated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting
shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*

FORLO'RE. [The preterit and participle of
the Saxon *forleapan*, in Dutch *verloren*.]

Deserted; forfook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of sweet Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Q.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.
Fairy Queen.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the desarts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

FORLO'RN. *adj.* [from *forleapan*, from *for-*
leapan, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretch-
ed; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forloorn*. *Hubb. Tale.*

Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass *forloorn*? *Spenser.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of
women and children; every thing shewed the
heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether
lost and *forloorn*. *Knolles' History.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forloorn*! *Mil.*

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this dear
wood;

The nodding horreur of whose shady brows,
Treats the *forloorn* and wand'ring passenger.
Milton.

My only strength and stay! *forloorn* of time,
Whither shall I betake me, whose sobriol! *Milton.*

Like a declining statesman, left *forloorn*
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forloorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

Philomel laments forlorn. *Fenton.*
As some sad turtle his lost love deploras,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, un pity'd, and forlorn. *Pope.*

2. Taken away. This sense shows that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost.

When as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wish that day would shortly reascend *Spenser.*
What is become of great Acrates' son!
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force forlorn, and all his glory done?
Fairy Queen.

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so forlorn, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV.*

FORLORN. *n. f.*

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken man.
Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a forlorn. *Shakspeare.*

2. FORLORN *Hope.* The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true forlorn of wit.
Dryden

FORLORNNESS. *n. f.* [from *forlorn*.]
Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men displeas'd God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they compleated the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

To FORLIE. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lie*.]
To lie before.

Knit with a golden baldric, which forlay
Await her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

FORM. *n. f.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too,
—Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as easy broke as they make forms. *Shakspeare.*

It stood still; but I could not discern the form thereof. *Job.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its form. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I as well as they,
Must fall, if matter brings no grief. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They run to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Here toys and death, and death's half-brother,
sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their forms keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Particular model or modification.
He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find even reason there perhaps as contrary as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those forms. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.
He hath no form nor comeliness. *Isaiah.*

5. Regularity; method; order.
What he spoke, though it lack'd form a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.
Then those whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*
They were young heirs sent only for forms from schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.
Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a courtesy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakspeare.*

A long table, and a square table, or a seat about the walls, seem things of form, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the countellors opinions that sit lower. *Bacon's Eff.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable form used in England, he caus'd a particular act to pass, that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Ducies.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their forms. *Clarendon.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of form, or love? *A. Phillips.*

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain form to be necessary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flatter and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden's Æneid.*

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a form is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Faust's Logic.*

I was seen with her in the manor-house, sitting with her upon the form, and taken following her into the park. *Shakspeare.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first form. *Dryden.*

11. The seat of bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in form thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do more;
Now the ambitious lark, with murrow clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Silby.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
Lightning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her form. *Prior.*

12. Form is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential form, and elements as the matter whereunto that form did adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives effluence.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential form of the universe. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.
God formed man of the dust of the ground. *Genesis.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit mould prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought

Fusion, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*
Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature form'd of earth. *Milton.*

She form'd the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular shape or state.
Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet. *Milton.*

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, while the to life was form'd. *Milton.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.
Lucretius taught him not to form his heroes,
to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he formed his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.
Our differences with the Romanists are thus formed in to an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.
The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions form'd for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;
And fate, if possible, must be delay'd;
The thought that labours in my forming brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or institution.
Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And learn to labour when he labours not:
Thus form'd for speech, he challenges the wind
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FORMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakspeare.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance nicely like a father. *Shakspeare.*

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers and formal natures; but the exacting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Baron.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by formal express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs, it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st it where it concerns me most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Holles's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmino agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

Thou shou'd'st come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakspeare.*

I will not let him stir,
'Till I have us'd th' approv'd means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shaksp.*

FORMALIST. *n. s.* [*formaliste*, French; from *form*.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgment, to see what thrusts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficialities to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, raucel, skillfully managed face, set upon a grasping ispiring mind, having got many a *fly formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South.*

FORMALITY. *n. s.* [*formalite*, French; from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the shame. *Dry.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all fat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the impiture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville's Scipis.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A and B. that he will give a hundred pounds to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

TO FORMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formalizer*, Fr. from *formal*. A word not now in use.]

1. To model; to modify.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth to *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FORMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The heathens and the christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalbridge.*

FORMATION. *n. s.* [*formation*, French; from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcano's, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fetus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offer'd to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown.*

FORMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.]

Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the femal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed; by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FORMER. *n. s.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray.*

FORMER. *adj.* [from *forma*, Sax. first; whence *former*, and *formost*, now com-

monly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past: as, *this was the custom in former times.*

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past: *Hunter.*

FORMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retreats of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their summer. *Adhison.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

FORMIDABLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Lat. *formidabile*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* fight,
And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *formidabile*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chuse to be shew'd the *formidable*ness of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to perish. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidabile*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS. *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; wanting regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shaksp.*

FORMULARY. *n. s.* [*formulaire*, French; from *formule*.] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.FORMULARY. *adj.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.FORMULE. *n. s.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.TO FORNIFICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Brown.*

FORNICATION. *n. s.* [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakspeare.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornication* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, thou playdest the harlot, because of thy renown, and pourest out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *n. f.* [*fornicateur*, Fr. from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul, as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *n. f.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not slavish means.

To FORSAKE. *v. a. pret. forsook*; *part. pass. forsook* or *forsaken*. [*verfarken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God forsook,
God Saul; the room in 's heart wild passions took. *Cowley.*

Orestes comes in time
To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falsehood, and forsake him fast:
I know you hate him. *A. Philips' Distress Mother.*
Daughter of Jove, whose arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,
Forsok by thee, in vain I fought thy aid. *Po, e.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I forsook your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world forsook;
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryden's Ovid.*
When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsaker of all sight she left the shore. *Dryden.*
Their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and forsaken,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rowe.*

FORS'KER. *n. f.* [from *forsake*.] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God. *Apostyp.*

FORSOO'TH. *adv.* [*forsoðe*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lyfander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, *forsooth*, affection! *Shaksp.*
A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm,
had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Hollor on Speech.*

In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbutnot.*

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker on Learning.*

2. It is supposed once to have been a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the words yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakspere* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French *madam*. *Guardian*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a. pret. forswore*; *part. forsworn*. [*forþswærian*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do forswear her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shaksp.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that fell chain about his neck,
Which he forswore most mosttroufly to have. *Shakspere*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he forswears thy gold! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be forsworn?
To leave fair Sylvia, shall I be forsworn?
To wrong my friends, shall I be much forsworn?
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shaksp.*
One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that forsworn, that wrongs both lands and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Thebes;
And yet am false, forsworn: the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,

To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For false forswearing, and for murder too. *Shaksp.*

FORSWE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *forswear*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. f.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort d'lor*; and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to send
Fur the loud engines which their ill defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Denham's Sophy.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FORTED. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong
To look it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And rasure of oblivion. *Shakspere.*

FORTH. *adv.* [*forþ*, Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day forth I lov'd that face divine;
From that day forth I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so forth,
where they speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mad Pandarus steps forth, with vengeance
vow'd

For Bitias' death. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come forth. *Shakspere's Othello.*
I have no mind of feasting forth to-night. *Shakspere.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?
Will she not forth? *Shakspere.*

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them forth to labour in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are
forth; they will send the enemy secret advertisements;
and they will not also stick to draw the
enemy privily upon them. *Spenser.*

Ev'n that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wail'd his father's fortunes forth of France. *Shakspere.*

5. Out into a publick character; publick view.

You may set forth the same with farmhouses. *Pearsham.*

But when your troubled country call'd you
forth,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To fierce contention gave a prosp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of use.

You cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter forth,
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shaksp.*

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.

Hence we learn, how far forth we may expect
justification and salvation from the sufferings of
Christ; no further than we are wrought on by
his renewing grace. *Hummond.*

8. On to the end. Out of use.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad
me say forth; I said I was taught no more. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here 's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the fleets of Pomfret. *Shaksp.*

Some forth their cabins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so
As jealous husbands, what they would not know. *Donne.*

FORTHCOM'ING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*.]

Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you
see that he be forthcoming. *Shakspere.*
We'll see your trinkets here forthcoming all. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

FORTH'SSUIVING. *adj.* [*forth* and *issuing*.]

Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthissuing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty ax, with trueli temper steel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FORTHRIGHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.]

Straight forward; without flexions.
Not in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either
forthright or turning, that it seemed as he bor-
rowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his
mind. *Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost
continually winding, as if the lower streams
would return to their spring, or that the river had
a delight to play with itself. *Sidney.*

Arrived there, they passed in *forthright*;
For till to all the gate stood open wide.

Fairy Queen.
Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey.
Dryden

FORTHRIGHT. n. f. A straight path.
Here 's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakespeare.*

FORTHWITH. adv. [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights
And dicams, 'gan now to take more sound repast.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end
or purpose, that the same being extinct, they
should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate. *Hooker.*
Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute
the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that
fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn counsel *forthwith* to be held
At Pandæmonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In his passage thither one put into his hand
a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to
read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of
it as long as he lived. *South*

FOURTIETH. adj. [from *forty.*] The fourth tenth; next after the thirtieth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne*
Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth*
part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with
respect to the profit that England gains from
hence, not the *forty* thousandth part. *Swift.*

FORTIFIABLE. adj. [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION. n. f. [*fortification*, French; from *fortify.*]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Broom.*

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense some advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote. *Government of the Tongue.*

FOURTIER. n. f. [from *fortify.*]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To **FOURTYFY. v. a.** [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunhnane he strongly *fortifies*. *Shaksp.*
He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Ecclesi.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. *Sidney.*
To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds, that those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned. *Raleigh.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her foster soul:
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

To **FOURTYFY. v. n.** To raise strong places.

Thou us impower'd
To *fortify* this far and overlay
With this potentuous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

FOURTYLAGE. n. f. [from *fort.*] A little fort; a block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win. *Spenser.*

In all straits and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the strait. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FOURTYN. n. f. [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.

Thou hast talk'd
Of Palisadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakespeare.*

FOURTYUDE. n. f. [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroic martyrdom
Unfing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell!
Shakespeare's Henry vi.

FOURTYLET. n. f. [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FOURTYNIGHT. n. f. [contracted from *fourteen-nights*, peoppeyrýne night, Sax.]

It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven-night*. So *Tacitus*, *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant.*] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some *fortnights* space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

FORTRESS. n. f. [*fortresse*, French.] A strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;

Their weapon, faith; their *fortress* was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our *fortress*, in whose enquiring name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortresses* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTUITOUS. adj. [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concurrence of atoms. *Roy.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and acts *fortuitous* arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Blackmore.

FORTUITOUSLY. adv. [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitously* shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. n. f. [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance; hit.

FORTUNATE. adj. [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you; you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakespeare.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, so *fortunate* before. *Dryden.*

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes them look aside, and so their foot-
ing mis. *Dryden.*

FORTUNATELY. adv. [from *fortunate.*] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wile, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS. n. f. [from *fortunate.*] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whole greatest *fortunateness*
is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest
unfortunateness. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. n. f. [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortune*, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakespeare.*
Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among so brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize.
Dryden.

- The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from *fortune*, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*
3. The chance of life; means of living.
His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*
4. Success, good or bad; event.
This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the *fortune* and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*
No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes, shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryd.*
5. Estate; possessions.
If thou do'st,
And this instructs thee, thou do'st make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
That cyclops head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my *fortunes*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Pursu'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryd.*
The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryd.*
He was younger son to a gentleman of a good
birth, but small *fortune*. *Swift.*
6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.
I am thought some heirs rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the next sparks that go a *fortune* stealing.
Prologue to Orphan.
The *fortune* hunters have already cast their
eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves
in her view. *Spectator.*
When mis's delights in her spinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*
7. Futurity; future events.
You who mens *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For on'y there is writ my destiny. *Corley.*
- TO FORTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To befall; to fall out; to happen; to
come casually to pass.
It *fortuned*, as fair it then befel
Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,
Of ancient time there was a springing well,
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood.
Fairy Queen.
It *fortuned* the same night that a christian, serving
a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the
watchmen warning. *Knells.*
I'll tell you as we pass along,
That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shaks.*
Here *fortuna'd* curl to slide. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- FORTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.
Not th' imperious stew
Of the full *fortuna'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakspeare*
- FORTUNEBOOK. *n. f.* [*fortune* and *book*.]
A book consulted to know fortune or
future events.
Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays open love's *fortunebook*;
On whose fair revolutions wait
The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Criſtiano.*
- FORTUNEHUNTER. *n. f.* [*fortune* and
hunt.] A man whose employment is to
inquire after women with great portions,
to enrich himself by marrying them.
We must, however, distinguish between *fortune-*
hunters and *fortune-seekers*. *Spectator*
- TO FORTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and
tell.]
1. To pretend to the power of revealing
futurity.
We are simple men; we do not know what's
brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-*
telling. *Shakspeare.*
I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shaks.*
The gypsies were to divide the money got by
stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*. *Walton.*

2. To reveal futurity.
Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Claveland*
- FORTUNETELLER. *n. f.* [*fortune* and
teller.] One who cheats common peo-
ple, by pretending to the knowledge of
futurity.
They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd
villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*. *Shaks.*
A Welchman being at a sessions-house, and
seeing the prisoners hold up their hands at the
bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the
judges were good *fortunetellers*: for if they did
but look upon their hand, they could cer-
tainly tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon.*
Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of
men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to
know any secret things by lot? *Duppa.*
There needs no more than impudence on one
side, and a superstitious credulity on the other,
to the setting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Estrange.*
Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*
- FORTY. *adj.* [περοπεριγ, Saxon.]
Four times ten.
On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them.
Shakspeare.
He that upon levity quits his station in hopes
to be better, 'tis sorry to one loses. *L'Estrange.*
- FORUM. *n. f.* [Latin]. Any publick
place.
The *forum* was a publick place in Rome,
where lawyers and orators made their speeches
before their proper judge in matters of property,
or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to com-
plain or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*
Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble shines,
Where the bold youth, the numerous fleets to
stare,
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar.
Pope.
- TO FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander*.]
To wander wildly and wearily.
The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far esp'y'd
A weary wight *forwand'ring* by the way.
Fairy Queen.
- FORWARD. } *adv.* [forpeard, Saxon.]
FORWARDS. } Toward a part or place
before; onward; progressively; straight
before.
When fervent sorrow slaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth pass.
Fairy Queen.
From smaller things the mind of the hearers
may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater,
and climb up from the lowest to the highest
things. *Hooker.*
He that is used to go *forward*, and findeth a
stop, falleth off his own favour, and is not the
thing he was. *Bacon's Essays.*
The Rhodian ship passed through the whole
Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several
times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum.
Shubthnet.
- FORWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]
1. Warm; earnest; not backward.
They would that we should remember the
poor, which I also was *forwarded* to do. *Gul.*
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.
You'll still be too *forward*. *Shakspeare.*
Unkill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*
3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.
Old Bute's form he took, Ancients' iquire,
Now left to rule Aescanias by his fire;
And thus salutes the boy too *forward* for his
years. *Dryden.*

4. Not reserved; not over modest.
'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.
Shakspeare's Richard III.
5. Premature; early ripe.
Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring.
Shakspeare's Richard III.
6. Quick; ready; hasty.
The mind makes not that benefit it should of
the information it receives from civil or natural
historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in
making observations on the particular facts re-
corded in them. *Locke.*
Had they, who would persuade us that there
are innate principles, considered separately the
parts out of which their propositions are made,
they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to
believe they were innate. *Locke.*
7. Antecedent; anterior: opposed to pos-
terior.
Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*
8. Not behindhand; not inferior.
My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakspeare.*
- TO F'ORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate
in growth or improvement.
As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to
save them; so we may house our own country
plants to *forward* them, and make them come
in the cold seasons. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Whenever I thine,
I *forward* the grafts and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*
2. To patronise; to advance.
FORWARDER. *n. f.* [from *forward*.] He
who promotes any thing.
- F'ORWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]
Eagerly; hastily; quickly.
The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves
have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to
admit presumption. *Asterbury.*
- F'ORWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forward*.]
1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.
Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot
absolutely approve either willingness to live, or
forwardness to die. *Hooker.*
Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing
furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and pur-
pose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bribe
to such as favour the same cause with a better
and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*
The great ones were in *forwardness*, the peo-
ple in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with
incredible affection. *Bacon.*
2. Quickness; readiness.
He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his
teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*:
that his brothers, who were under the same
training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*
3. Earliness; early ripeness.
4. Confidence; assurance; want of mo-
desty.
In France it is usual to bring their children into
company, and to cherish in them, from their in-
fancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance.
Addison on Italy.
- FOSSE. *n. f.* [*fossa*, Latin; *fos*, Welch.]
A ditch; a moat.
- FOSSET. See FAUCET.
- FOSSEWAY. *n. f.* [*fosse* and *way*.] One
of the great Roman roads through
England, so called from the ditches on
each side.
- FOSSIL. *adj.* [*fossilis*, Latin; *fossile*,
French.] That is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas.

Woodward.

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure.

Woodward's Natural History.

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts.

Asbuthnot.

Fo'ssIL. n. f.

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals.

Locke

Many *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped.

Bentley.

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole.

Hill's Mar. Med.

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest *fossils*.

Pemberton.

To FOSTER. v. a. [fosterian, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children

Shakspeare.

Our kingdom's earth should not be loil'd
With that dear blood which it hath *fostered*.

Shakspeare's Richard II.

That base wretch,
Bred but on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dithes.

With seraps o' th' court. Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Davies.

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no ven on since that Scots plantation.

Cleveland.

The son of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.

Dryd.

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but
foster'd up in blood by his naughty father.

Sidney.

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes blow;
Ye softening dew; ye tender showers descend.

Thomson

Fo'sTERAGE. n. f. [from foster.] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fostorage* of this child.

Raleigh's History.

FOSTERBROTHER. n. f. [foster broder, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

FOSTERCHILD. n. f. [foster child, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their *fosterfathers*.

Davies on Ireland.

The goddess thus beguill'd,
With pleasant stories, her false *fosterschild*.

Adlif.

FOSTERDAM. n. f. [foster and dam.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins;

Intrepid on her swelling dogs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loil'd out her fawning tongue.

Dryden's Æncid.

FOSTEREARTH. n. f. [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails!

Philips.

FO'STERER. n. f. [from fosterer.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, *fostering* has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Davies on Ireland

FOSTERFATHER. n. f. [foster fader, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred.

Davies

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry.

Bacon

Tyrreos the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clemenc'd a baronet in his horny fist.

Dryden.

FOSTERMOTHER. n. f. [foster and mother.] A nurse.

FOSTERNURSE. n. f. [foster and nurse.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

FOSTERSON. n. f. [foster and son.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O f celestial seed! O *foster* of Jove!

Dryden.

FOUGADE. n. f. [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth.

DiB.

FOUGHT. The pieterit and participle of fight.

Though unknown to me, they sure *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born.

Dryden.

FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of fight. Rarely used.] Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires.

Milton's Paradise Lost

FOUL. adj [fals, Gothic; ful, Saxon.]

t. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry.

Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping.

J. b.

It 's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*.

Shakspeare.

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways,
ought not to lay that he cannot walk in *fair*.

Dryden.

The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains.

Adlif.

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain.

Shakspeare.

Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Intemperance and sensuality debate mens minds, clog their spirits, and make them *foul*, listless, and unactive.

Tilley.

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit.

Mark.

He hates *foul* leavings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in ooble gentery.

Hubb. Tale.

This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined.

Hale.

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way if not the best,

To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts.

Dryden.

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half of woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain.

Fairy Queen.

Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop?

Shakspeare's Tempest.

Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* things do not much offend.

Bacon.

All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively.

More.

6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overtimow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt?
Reason half extinct

Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *foul* disorder.

Thomson's Spring.

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking.

Felton on the Chafficks.

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who 's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, mull in quietly.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine.

Dryden.

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sachariffa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so delicious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral.

Waller.

In his sallies their men might fall *foul* of each other.

Sharonken.

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws.

Seau.

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To *foul*. v. a. [puian, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your garden.

Evlyn.

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters.

Swift.

She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week.

Swift.

FOULFACED. adj. [foul and faced.] Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If black tearful, or *foulfaced* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your impudency,

Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

FO'ULLY. *adv.* [from *foul.*]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and foully spoken of. *Shaksp.*
The letter to the protector was gilded over
with many smooth words; but the other two did
fully and foully set forth his obstinacy, avarice,
and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I foully wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.

Thou play'st it most foully for't. *Shakespeare.*
FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [from *foul* and *mouth.*]
Scurrilous; habituated to the use of
obprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a
foulmouth'd man as he is, and said he would
cudgel you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
It was allowed by every body, that *fo*
mouthed a witness never appeared in any cause.
Adelison.

My reputation is too well established in
the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed*
foufrel as he.
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neigh-
bourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FO'ULNESS. *n. f.* [from *foul.*]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness;
naiveness.

The ancients were wont to make garments
that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and
whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are
washed out, in these they were usually burnt
away. *Wilkins.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
Shakespeare.

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so
free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the
virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatred; atrociousness.

Conful, you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all
mercy. *Ben Jonson.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharg-
ing all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality,
as into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive
beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*.
Sidney.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and
he'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakespeare.*
The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity
and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions; espe-
cially to that perfonated devotion, under which
any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised.
Hammond.

FOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *find.*

I am fought of them that asked not for me:
I am *found* of them that sought me not. *Isaiah.*
Authors now find, as once Achilles *found*,
The whole is mortal if a part's *unfound*. *Young.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [from *fundare*, Latin;
fonder, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.
It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock.
Matthew.

He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and establish-
ed it upon the floods. *Psalms.*

2. To build; to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate chuse,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws or-
dain'd. *Milton.*

He *found*ing a library, gathered together the
acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Mac.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he
founded an art; he *founded* a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or
ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of
some schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in
grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth,
it could never warrant any such sanguinary
method. *Deay of Pesty.*

A right to the use of the creatures is *founded*
originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only
to him who has a right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the *Iliad* they *found* upon
the ignorance of his times. *Pope.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is escap'd.

—Then comes my fit again: I had else been per-
fect,

Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shaksp.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [from *fundere*, Latin; *fonder*,
French.] To form by melting and
pouring into moulds; to cast.

A second multitude

With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, *found*'d the bullion drofs.
Milton.

FOUNDATION. *n. f.* [from *fundation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees,
when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but
that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that
root which ministrereth unto the other nourish-
ment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed.
Hooker.

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,

To buy all. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

O Jove, I think,

Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakespeare.*

I draw a line along shore;

I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryd.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest.
Tickel.

3. The principles or ground on which any
notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but
gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our
future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer
them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in
our minds. *Tillotson.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the
laws of mankind and customs of nations have
ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature
for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first
foundation thereof, all men have either been
taken as lords or lawful kings in their own
houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for
any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a
foundation. *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

FO'UNDER. *n. f.* [from *found.*]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice;

one who presides at the erection of a
city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was *Proeneste's* *founder* wanting there,
Whom *Jove* reports the son of *Mulciber*. *Dryden.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any
purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founders* charity in the dust laid low. *Dryd.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the
honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise
of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its ori-
ginal or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules.
Reformism.

When Jove, who saw from high, with just dis-
dain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race,
had he not confined all his views to the peace
of his own reign, his son had not been involved
in such fatal troubles. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*fondeur*, French.] A caster; one who
forms figures by casting melted matter
into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-
metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewte-
rers to their pewter, to make it found more clear
like silver. *Grew's Museum.*

TO FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [from *fondre*, French.]
To cause such a foreness and tenderness
in a horse's foot, that he is unable to
set it to the ground.

Phæbus's steeds are *founder'd*,

Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakespeare.*
I have *founder'd* nine scots and odd posts;
and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my
pure and immaculate valour, taken fir John
Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight;
but what of that? he saw me and yielded.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimble in the mud,
Than all the swift-fin'd racers of the flood.
Dorset.

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;

A *founder'd* horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. *Swift.*
If you find a gentleman fond of your horse,
persuade your matter to sell him, because he is
vicious, and *founder'd* into the bargain. *Swift.*
Men of discretion, whom people in power may
with little ceremony load as heavy as they please,
drive them through the hardest and deepest roads,
without danger of *foundering* or breaking their
backs, and will be sure to find them neither resty
nor vicious. *Swift.*

TO FO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *fond*, French,
the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been
ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordi-
nary storm. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

FO'UNDERY. *n. f.* [from *fonderi*, Fr. from
found.] A place where figures are
formed of melted metal; a casting house.

FO'UNDLING. *n. f.* [from *found* of *find.*]

A child expos'd to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.

I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

A piece of charity practis'd by most of the nations about us, is a provision for *foundlings*, or for those children who are expos'd to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.

The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,
And long had sought his sufferings to redress;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,
To teach his hands some beneficial art.

FO'UNDRESS. *n. f.* [from *founder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Clarissa was their chief 't *foundress*.

For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too.

FOUNT. *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him I spread
A table of celestial food divine,
Ambrosial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life;
And from the *font* of life ambrosial drink.

2. A small basin of springing water.

Proofs as clear as *fountains* in July, when
We see each grain of gravel. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Can a man drink better from the *fontain*
finely paved with marble, than when it swells
over the green turf?

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal *font* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.

3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud.

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends.

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

A mighty God, the *fontain* of all goodness.
You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*.

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, but only the *fontain* of habits and fashions, and good breeding; but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fontain*.]

Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert *fontainless* and dry.

FO'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*font* and *full*.] Full of springs.

But when the *fontful* Ida's top they seal'd
with utmost haste,

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks.

TO FOU'FF. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. Out of use.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the nor-

thern nations, who *four* their words out of the throat without and full parts.

FOUR. *adj.* [peope], Saxon.] Twice two.

Just as I with'd, the lots were cast on *four*;
My's: i the fifth.

FOURBE. *n. f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.

Love's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!

Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*.

FOURFOLD. *adj.* [*four* and *fold*.] Four times told.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity.

FOURFOOTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot*.]

Quadruped; having four feet.
Augur Altylos, whose art in vain
From sight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoot with Nessus on the plain.

FOURSCORE. *adj.* [*four* and *score*.]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *four score* of their ships, and the greater part of their men.

The Chiots were first a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *four score* ships.

2. It is used elliptically for *four score* years in numbering the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at *four score* it is too late a week.

Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions 'till after three score and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so 'till *four score*.

FOUR SQUARE. *adj.* [*four* and *square*.]

Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *four square*, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven.

FOURTE'EN. *adj.* [peopeatyn, Saxon.]

Four and ten; twice seven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale

FOURTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen*.]

The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day,
few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some
not open before the *fourteenth* day.

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you show me this? A *fourth*: Bart eye!
What! will the line stretch out to thy crack of doom?

FOURTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost.

FOURWHE'ELED. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel*.]

Running upon four wheels.

Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and strong,

The massy load could bear, and roll along.

FO'UTRA. *n. f.* [from *fourtre*, French.]

A fig; a scoff; a word of contempt. Not used.

A *fox* for the world, and waddling, base.

FOWL. *n. f.* [fugel, pulis, Saxon; vogel, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds; but in book, of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and *fowl*.

The beak, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their male subjects, and at their controul.

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the summer; but methinks very cold for winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the winter season? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This might breath

TO FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.

The *foxler*, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields
and glades,

Offensive to the birds.
With slaughter'ing guns th' unwear'd *foxler*
roves,

When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves.

FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. f.* [*fowl* and *piece*.]

A gun for birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*.

FOX. *n. f.* [fox, Saxon; vos, vogel, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears, and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb.

He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geese.

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriors.

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *n. f.* [*fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.

One had better be laugh'd at for taking a *foxcase* for a fish, than be destroyed by taking a live *fox* for a cat.

FO'XCASE. *n. f.* [*fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchase*, wise at a debate.

FO'XEVIL. *n. f.* [*fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH. *n. f.* [*vulpesula piscis*.] A fish.

FO'XGLOVE. *n. f.* [*digitalis*.] A plant.

FO'XHUNTER. *n. f.* [*fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then cut
steals the sex.

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over
a six-bar gate.

FO'XSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning mischievous art.

Had'st thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words.

FOXTAIL. *n. f.* [*alopæcurus*.] A plant.
FOXTRAP. *n. f.* [*fox and trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.
 Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*? *Taylor.*
FOY. *n. f.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegi-ance. An obsolete word.
 He Eafterland subdued, and Denmark won, And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise. *Fairy Queen.*
TO FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.
 His days and times are past, And my reliance on his *fracted* dates Has (mit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
FRACTION. *n. f.* [*fractio*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.
 The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. A broken part of an integral.
 The *fractions* of her faith, acts of her love, The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedæ. *Shakespeare.*
 Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown.*
 Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
FRACTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.
 We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
FRACTURE. *n. f.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
 1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.
 That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale.*
 2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.
 But thou wilt sin and grief destroy, That to the broken bones may joy, And tune together in a well-tun'd song, Full of his praises, Who dead men raises; *Fractures* well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*
Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp.*
TO FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To break a bone.
 The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wigman's Surgery.*
FRAGILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, Fr. *fragilis*, Latin.]
 1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.
 To ease them of their griefs, Their pangs of love, and other incident throes, That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain In life's uncertain voyage. *Shaksp. Timon.*
 The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*
 When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine, 'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Aracine's line. *Denham.*
 A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less real than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville.*
 2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.
 Much ostentation, vain of fleshy arms, And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,

Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought, Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton.*
FRAGILITY. *n. f.* [from *fragile*.]
 1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.
 To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.
 Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Kvolles' History.*
 3. Frailty; liableness to fault.
 All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Watson.*
FRAGMENT. *n. f.* [*fragmentum*, Lat.]
 A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.
 He who late a sceptre did command, Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden.*
 Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the *Davidicis*, has shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts on the Mind.*
 If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*
 Some on painted wood Transfix'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the food. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FRAGMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment*.]
 Composed of fragments. Not elegant, nor in use.
 She, she is gone; the 's gone: when thou know'st this, What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is, Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought; He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne.*
FRAGOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used.
 Pursu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*
FRAGRANCE. } *n. f.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.]
FRAGRANCY. } Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.
 Even separate he spies, Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where the flood Half spy'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of celestials and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addison's Spectator.*
 Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye; Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*
 Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam Scarce twenty measures from the living stream To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd, Breath'd aromatic *fragrances* around. *Pope.*
FRAGRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.]
 Odeorous; sweet of smell.
 Fragrant the fertile earth After soft show'rs; and sweet the coming on Of grateful evening mild. *Milton.*
 The nymph vouchsaf'd to place Upon her head the various wreath: The flow'rs, lets blooming than her face; Their scent lets *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*
FRAGRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.]
 With sweet scent.
 As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mort.*
FRAIL. *n. f.*
 1. A basket made of rushes.
 2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
 1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.
 I know my body's of to *frail* a kind, As force without, fevers within can kill. *Darvies.*
 When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Rogers.*
 2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.
 The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fall in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
FRAILNESS. *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.
 There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world to tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*
FRAILTY. *n. f.* [from *frail*.]
 1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.
 Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakespeare.*
 Not should 't thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*: Ere I to thee, thou to thyself was cruel. *Milt.*
 God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*
 2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.
 Love did his reason blind, And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dry.*
 Kind wits w. l. thate light faults excuse; Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*
 Death, only death, can break the lasting chain; And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain; Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign, And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*
 That christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Law.*
FRASCHEUR. *n. f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.
 Hither in summer-evenings you repair, To taste the *frascheur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*
FRAISE. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.
TO FRAME. *v. a.*
 1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.
 The double gates he findeth locked fast; The one fair fram'd of burnish'd ivory, The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*
 2. To fit one to another.
 They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to fight. *Abbott.*
 Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together. *Mortimer.*
 3. To make; to compose.
 Then chafing out few words most horrible, Theof did verses *frame*. *Spenser.*
 Fight valiantly to-day; And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it; For thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To regulate; to adjust.
 Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tithefer.*

5. To form any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier; and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyself's surfeit hereafter theirs. *Shakspere*
I have been a tenant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will.

Shakspere's Henry vi.

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most arbitrary ideas are only such as the
understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together
ideas that it had either from objects of sense or
from its own operations about them. *Locke*.

Full of that flame his tender senses he warms,
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms.

Craneille.

Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies.
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope*.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in
the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a
length of years. *Watts*.

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence
in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarend.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense:
as, to *frame* a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, *framed*
to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility, turn themselves any way, as it might happen.

Hooker.

Casles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with torrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good! Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton.*

Divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,

The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong.

Dryden.

We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson.*

2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryden's Farnas.*

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's hand. *Newton.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakspere.*

Your steady soul reserves her *frames*;
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the baitard,
Whose spirits toil in *frames* of villanies. *Shaksp.*

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd with cut form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRAM'LER. *n. f.* [from *frame*; *framman*, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer

The forger of his own fate, the *fram'er* of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *fram's* of those metals. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FRAMPOLD. *n. f.* [This word is written by Dr. Hacket, *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakspere.*

The *frampul* man could not be pacified. *Hacket's Life of Williams.*

FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other *franchises*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryden.*

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travel'd forth of their own *franchises*. *Spenser.*

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

I lose no honour

In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear.

Shakspere's Mucheb.

FRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seems the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

FRANION. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by i'er side did sit the bold Sanfloy,
Fit mate for such a mirching minion,
Who in her loosens took exceeding joy,
Might not be found, a franker *franion*. *Fairy Q.*

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moister fouts of trees yield little moss,
for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs. *Bacon.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open lands, and their charity towards others. *Spratt.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to suit. *Hav. Tu.*

4. Not retained; licentious. Not in use.

Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Spens.*

FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so called from liberality of food.

Whence saps he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immedately, by several *franks*, my epistle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hammr.*

In the sty of it is most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley i. *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakspere.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius* and *Ainsworth*.

3. To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Oracy writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *frank'd* by him. *Swift.*

Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOIGNÉ. *n. f.* The same which we in Latin call *libera elemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank almone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to *Briton*, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FRANKINCENSE. *n. f.* [*frank* and *incense*; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it. *Hill.*

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Exodus.*

I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in India. *Brewerwood on Languages.*

Black ebony only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabean bough.

Dryden's Virg.

Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the heath, and wide perfume'd the isle. *Pope.*

FRANKLIN. *n. f.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly English'd a gentleman servant. Not in use.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walk'd in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Fairy Queen.*

FRANKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *Luke.*

By the roughness of the earth, the sap cannot get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon.*

I value my garden more for being full of black-birds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs. *Spectator.*

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own houses; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reserve.

He entered very *frankly* into those new designs, which were contriv'd at court. *Clarendon.*

FRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuoussness.

When the conde duke had some éclaircissement with the duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere affection, the other received his protestations with all contempt; and declared

with a very unnecessary frankness, that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon*

Torn made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and frankness of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.
3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the frankness of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalandar had told him touching the strange story. *Stiney.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon.*

FRANKPLEDGE. *n. f.* [*francplegium*, Latin; of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *fidi jussor*.] A pledge or surety for freedom.

The ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus francplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowll.*

FRANTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phreneticus*, *phreneticus*, Latin; *φρενητικός*.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad; Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent, Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageously; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the frantick error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker.*

To such height their frantick passion grows, That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Druiden.*

She tears her hair, and, frantick in her eyes, Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover, frantick, See Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shaksp.*

FRANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Pie, fie, how frantickly I square my talk. *Shaksp.*

FRANTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRATERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content With fair equality, fraternal Rate, Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd, Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of his church, then more publick reprehensions; and

upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Harmond.*

Plead it to her, With all the strength and heats of eloquence Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addis.*

FRATERNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY. *n. f.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and fraternities, and all manner of civil contacts, to have a strict regard to the honour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.
With what terms of respect knives and jots will speak of their own fraternity. *South's Sermons.*

FRATRICIDE. *n. f.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtily; stratagem.

Our better part remains To work in close design, by fraud or guile, What force effected not. *Milton.*

None need the frauds of sly Ulysses fear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

If succeeds a lover's toil attends, Who asks if force or fraud obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

FRAUDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all Hangs on the cutting short that fraudulent man. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

He, full of fraudulent arts, This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryd.*

FRAUDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUDULENCE. } *n. f.* [*fraudulentia*,
FRAUDULENCY. } Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickiness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of hislels to abolish, and the providence of heretics always to deprave the same. *Hooker.*

FRAUDULENT. *adj.* [*frauduleux*, French; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He with serpent tongue His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*
She mix'd the potion, fraudulent of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd Supplanted Adam, And frustrated the conquest fraudulent. *Milton.*

FRAUDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudulent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either fraudulently or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now written *freight*.]

1. Laden; charged.
In the narrow seas that part The French and English, there miscarried A vessel of our country, richly fraught. *Shaksp.*
With joy And tidings fraught, to hell he now return'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And now approach'd their fleet from India, fraught With all the riches of the rising sun, And precious sand from southern climates brought. *Dryden.*

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The scripture is fraught even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this sad Una, fraught with anguish sore, Arrived, where they in earth their blood had spilt. *Spenser.*

I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*
Whoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with fire, Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Abdallah and Belfora were so fraught with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with a constant passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addison.*

FRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne To tyrannous hate! swell, woful, with thy fraught;

For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakspere's Othello.*
The bark that all our blessings brought, Charg'd with thyself and James, a doobly royal fraught. *Dryden.*

TO FRAUGHT. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight: If after this command thou fraught the court With thy unworthiness, thou dost it. *Shakspere.*

FRAUGHTAGE. *n. f.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our fraughtage, sir, I have convey'd aboard. *Shakspere.*

FRAY. *n. f.* [*frayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.
Time tells, that on that ever blessed day, When christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,

The furious prince Tancredie from that fray His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*

After the bloody fray at Wakefield fought, He left them to the fates in bloody fray, To toil and struggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before the appointed day, Nature and death continue long their fray. *Denham.*

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day With Sparta's king to meet in single fray. *Pope.*

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy With a ready voice, and turn two minding steps Into a manly stride; and speak of frays, Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakspere.*

TO FRAY. *v. a.* [*frayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them fray, Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide, To let them gaze, while he on them may prey. *Spenser.*

So diversely themselves in vain they fray, Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh. *Spenser.*

Fishes are thought to be frayed with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon.*
These vultures prey only on carcasses, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour to fray them away. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. f.* [*frieb*, German, fancy; petulant; *ppæc*, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A sudden and cautious change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but a tear the fickle *freaks* quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.

Fairy Queen.

When that *freak* has taken possession of a tactical head, the distemper is incurable.

L'Esrange.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation.

Spectator.

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak.

To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomson*] To variegate; to checker.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.

Thomson.

FREAKISH. *adj.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humorously.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same in all respects.

L'Esrange.

FREAKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humorously.

FREAKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humorosomeness; whimsicalness.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremore*, Latin; *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar.

Bailey.

FRECKLE. *n. f.* [*fleck*, a spot, Germ. whence *fleckle*, *freckle*.]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun. Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue; Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen, Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.

Dryden.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

The cowslips till her pensiveness be;
In their gold coats spots you see:
Those be rubies fair favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours.

Shakespeare.

The lavender frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips; therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*.

Evelyn.

FRECKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With sicken worms

Drayton's Cynthia.

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip,
Wanting the icyne, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness.

Shakespeare's Henry v.

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid.

Swift.

FRECKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, i. e. the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace.

Gibson's Camden.

FREE. *adj.* [*ppæh*, Saxon; *evry*, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependant.

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any condition of subjection.

Temple.

Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?
Dryden.

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will?

Locke.

This wretched body trembles at your power:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free, to herself my potent mind renoups,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.

Prior.

Set an unhappy prisoner *free*,
Who never intended harm to thee.

Prior.

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a public constitution for the ordering of the church.

Hooker.

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honour,
All which we pine for now.

Shakespeare.

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not indifferent.

South.

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have given sincere

Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would?

Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you?

Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Detaining as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.

Milton.

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*,
I'll the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree.

Pope.

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

Sham'st thou to censure thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*?

Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.

Physicians are too *free*, upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends.
The enticks have been very *free* in their censures.

Temple.

Felton.

I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults.

Pope.

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Cassio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?

Owen's Orphan.

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feels well, loves company,

Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous.

Shakspeare's Othello.

Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter.

Hakewill on Providence.

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe.

Prior.

8. Liberal; not parsimonious; with of.

Gloiter too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion.

Shakspeare.

No potato in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;

I, who at sometimes spend as other spare.

Pope.

Al'xandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty:

Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter works.

Pope.

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask.

Bacon.

10. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind.

Stasip. King Lear.

11. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ignorant.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*.

Dryden.

12. Exempt: with of anciently; more properly from.

These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free* of.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free* from conscience, is a slave to fame.

Denham.

Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be *free*.

Dryden.

Their steeds abroad,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground.

Dryden.

The will *free* from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.

Locke.

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with of.

He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.

Dryden.

What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?

Dryden.

Stark-daring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea?

Dryden.

14. Without expence; by charity, as a free-school.

To FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be the trespass of the queen.

Shakspeare.

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down.

2 Mac.

Can'st thou no other matter understand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand?

Dryden.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge to base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart.

Pope.

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with of or from.

It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd* of these inconveniencies the passions of those meetings gave him than to dissolve them.

Clarendon.

Freed Erymanthus from the foaming boar.

Dryden.

Our land is from the rage of tygers *freed*.

Dryden's Virgil.

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.

The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way.

Dryden.

Fierce was the fight; but halting to his prey,
By force the furious lover *freed* his way.

Dryden.

This master-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person.

Dryden.

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in use.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our seats and banquets bloody knives.

Shakspeare.

Never any Sabbath of release
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep.

Daniel.

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin.

Romans.

FREEBO'OTER. *n. f.* [*free and booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consist of moſtly of baſe people and *freebooters*, ſitter to ſpoil a coaſt than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or ſuch *freebooters* as failed under their commiſſion, taken all the ſeamen. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING. *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handſomely in his way; and when he goeth aboard in the night on *freebooting*, it is his beſt and ſureſt friend. *Spencer.*

FREEBORN. *n. f.* [*free and born.*] Not a ſlave; inheriting liberty.

O baſeneſs, to ſupport a tyrant's throne, And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſpeak my thoughts like a *freeborn* ſubject, ſuch things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am ſure no Frenchman durſt. *Dryden's Enſid, Dedication.*

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe, Submit to ſervile ſhame; Who from content and cuſtom draw The ſame right to be rul'd by law, Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHAPPEL. *n. f.* [*free and chappel.*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo license a ſubject to found ſuch a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's viſitation. *Cowell.*

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FREECOST. *n. f.* [*free and coſt.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We muſt not vouch any man for an exact maſter in the rules of our modern policy, but ſuch a one as has brought himſelf ſo far to hate and deſpiſe the abſurdity of being kind upon *freecoſt*, as not ſo much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

FREEDMAN. *n. f.* [*freed and man.*] A ſlave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* jottles, and will be preferred; Firſt come, firſt ſerv'd, he cries. *Dryden.*

FREEDOM. *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence.

The laws themſelves they do ſpecially rage at, as moſt repugnant to their liberty and natural freedom. *Spencer on Ireland.*

O *freedom!* firſt delight of human kind! Not that which bondmen from their maſters find, The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inferbe Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe; That falſe enfranchiſement with eaſe is found; Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our ſilly *Setlers* have I learn To have the due and ſtrict or my bond; If you deny it, let the danger light Upon your charters, and your city's freedom. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince firſt give freedom to ſervants, ſo as to become citizens of equal privileges with the reſt, which very much increaſed the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.

I wiſe muſt change Their nature, and revoke the high decree Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd Their freedom; they themſelves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every ſin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by ſo much is the act the more ſinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is ſo much an higher and perfecter degree of freedom about that act. *South.*

5. Unreſtraint.

I will that all the feaſts and ſabbath; ſhall be all days of immunity and freedom for the Jews in my realm. *1 Macabees.*

6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The freedom of their ſtate lays them under a greater neceſſity of always chuſing and doing the beſt things. *Law.*

7. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [*free and foot.*] Not unreſtrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear, Which now goes too *freefooted*. *Shakſp. Hamlet.*

FREEHEARTED. *adj.* [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained.

Love muſt *freehearted* be, and voluntary; And not inſtigated, or by fate conſtrain'd. *Davies.*

FREEHOLD. *n. f.* [*free and hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holds in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Freehold in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to ſuch land or tenements before his entry or ſeizure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſite to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or foreland, that is, holden, without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better fort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being ſuch as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief ſhould be available. touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

There is an unſpeakable pleaſure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and ſnow, will make the owner pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and Rout in the defence of it. *Addiſ.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I ſhould be glad to poſſeſs a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give conſent. *Swift.*

FREEHOLDER. *n. f.* [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did barriſh the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; ſo the law did barriſh the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FREELY. *adv.* [*from free.*]

1. At liberty; without vallaſage; without ſlavery; without dependance.

2. Without reſtraint; heartily; with full gutt.

If my ſon were my husband, I would *freely* rejoice in that abſence wherein he won honour, than in the emblements of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Pkantiſuly; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains I have beſtow'd to breed this preſent peace, You would drink *freely*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Without ſeruple; without reſerve.

Let ſuch teach others who themſelves excel, And cenſure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verſifying, were even to eat acorns

with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Aſcham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I ſhow, Thyſelf may *freely* on thyſelf beſtow: Fortune was never worthipp'd by the wife; But ſet aloft by fools, uſurps the ſkies *Dryden.*

6. Without neceſſity; without predetermination.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuſe with the liberty of reaſonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do alſo *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without coſt.

By nature all things have an equal common uſe: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſoms of the univerſe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FREEMAN. *n. f.* [*free and man.*]

1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal.

Had you rather Caſar were living, and die all ſlaves, than that Caſar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakespeare.*

If to break looſe from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chuſing or doing the worſt, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent, What nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expreſſed in the preceding verſe, by their both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon.*

FREEMINDED. *adj.* [*free and mind.*]

Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminde*d, and cheertully diſpoſed at hours of meat, ſleep, and exerciſe, is one of the beſt precepts of long laſting. *Bacon.*

FREENESS. *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being free.

2. Openneſs; unſervecdneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he pleaſe, for the *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Generoſity; liberality.

I hope it will never be ſaid t' at the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, ſhall in their corporations exceed the clergy itſelf, and their ſons, in *freeneſs* of giving. *Spence.*

FREESCHO'OL. *n. f.* [*free and ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, proviſion was made by another law, that there ſhould be one *freeſchool* at leaſt erected in every dioceſe. *Davies.*

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a ſmall *freeſchool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better underſtanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better ſcholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN. *adj.* [*free and ſpoken.*]

Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

Never a one might ſupped privately with ſome fix or ſeven; amongſt whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courſe as *Mucellus* and *Regulus* had done: the emperor fell into diſcourſe of the injuſtice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accuſers; and ſaid, what ſhould we do with them, as if we had them now? One of them that was at ſupper, and was a *freeſpoken* ſenator, ſaid, *Mary*, they ſhould ſup with us. *Bacon.*

FRESTONE. *n. f.* [*free and ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building.

Freeſtone is ſo named from its being of ſuch a conſtitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I ſaw her hand; ſhe has a leathern hand, a *freeſtone*-coloured hand. *Shakespeare.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat. *Adiſon.*
FREETH'NER. *n. f.* [*free and think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.
 Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Adiſon.*
 Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against christianity? and therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabrick must fall to the ground. *Swift.*

FREEWILL. *n. f.* [*free and will.*]
 1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.
 I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezra.*

FREEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*free and woman.*]
 A woman not enslaved.
 All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *1 Maccabees.*

TO FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*wrielsen, Dutch.*]
 2. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*; which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Opheus with his late made trees
 And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
 Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*
 Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakspeare.*
 Hear'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
 And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

TO FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Freeze almost to death, how did he lay me,
 Ev'n in his garments! *Shakspeare. Richard III.*
 My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakspeare.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
 That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shakspeare.*
 Death came on amain,
 And exercis'd below his iron reign;
 Then upward to the feat of life he goes;
 Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden.*

TO FREIGHT. *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter, French.*]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
 Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
 Of cruel war. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, P. ol.*
 Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
 Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
 With one frail interposing plank to save
 From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Freighted with iron, from her native land
 I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
 Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
 It should the good ship to have swallow'd, and
 The *freighting* tools within her. *Shakspeare.*

FREIGHT. *n. f.*
 1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
 The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *n. f.* [*fretteur, French.*]
 He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *n. f.* A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is staid,
 And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;
 And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
 So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser.*

FRENCH CHALK. *n. f.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*
French chalk is unctuous to the touch, astatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood.*

TO FRENCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*]
 To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They mislik'd nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Comien's Remains.*
 Has he familiarly dislik'd
 Your yellow starch, or had your doublet
 Was not exactly *Frenchified*? *Shakspeare.*

FRENETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique, French;* *frenetick;* generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent,
 By mean of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War.*

FRENZY. *n. f.* [*deſtrive; phrenitis, Latin:* whence *phrenetify, phrenetify, phrenzy, or frenzy.*] Madnets; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.
 That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
 That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
 All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Adiſon.*
 Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bentley.*

FRE'QUENCE. *n. f.* [*frequence, French;* *frequentia, Latin.*] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
 From high to low throughout. *Shakspeare.*
 He, in full *frequence* bright
 Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton.*

FRE'QUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia, Latin.*]
 1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle: its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.
 Thou cam'st ere while into this senate: who
 Of such a *frequence*, to many friends
 And kindred thou hast here, solated thee? *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

FRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*frequent, French;* *frequens, Latin.*]
 1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.
 The *frequency* these times are, the better. *Duty of Man.*
 An ancient and imperial city falls;
 The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden.*
Frequent heres shall behug your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practice any thing.
 The christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*
 Every man think, he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.
Frequent and full. *Milton.*

TO FRE'QUENT. *v. a.* [*frequentio, Latin;* *frequenter, French.*] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.
 They in latter day,
 Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
 'Gan more the same *frequent*, and further to invade. *Spenser.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto:
 our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequent*ed them. *Hesker.*

It is fellow here, this thy creature,
 By night *frequent*s my house. *Shakspeare. Timon.*
 At that time this land was known and *frequent*ed by the ships and vessels. *Bacon.*

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
*Frequent*ing, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
 Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;
 And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham.*
 That he *frequent*ed the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden.*

FRE'QUENTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent.*]
 Conversable; accessible. Not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sidney.*

FRE'QUENTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif, Fr. frequentativus, Latin.*] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FRE'QUENTER. *n. f.* [from *frequent.*]
 One who often resorts to any place.
 Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequent, Latin.*]
 Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief; observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

FRESCO. *n. f.* [Italian.]
 1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.
 Hellish spirits
 Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Pope.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.
 Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
 A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

FRESH. *adj.* [Saxen; *fraische, French.*]
 1. Cool; not vapid with heat,

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repair;
The crocus herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *fresh* spring.

Pror.

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water;
For salt, a very great way with the sea,
Men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were
near the land.

Atkins's Description of the World.

3. New; not had before.

No arrow will you, his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring.

Dryd.

4. New; not impaired by time.

This second race of men, while yet but few,
And while the dead or judgment pass remain
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives.

Milton's Par. Lost

That rose which first was set, will not decay;
Mine of a *fresh* date will longer stay.

Dryden.

5. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our men
Preserve and still keep *fresh* like flowers in waters.

Denham.

With such a care

As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew.

Waller.

Thou sun, said I, fair light!

And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay!

Milton.

Think not, 'cause men flatter'ing say,
You're *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so.

Carver.

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the *fresh* Palmurus press'd;
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest.
Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoint,
On engines they dilend their tortur'd joints.

Dryden.

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to morrow to be slain.

Dryd.

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him;
Take order that when he is dead there be
Chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and
threecore.

Bacon's Holy War.

Two swains

Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair.

Pope.

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me

Hast thou beheld a *fresh* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks?

Shakspeare.

It is no rare observation in England to see a
fresh coloured lusty young man yoked to a con-
sumptive female, and him soon after attending
her to her grave.

Harvey on Consumption.

They represent to themselves a thousand poor,
tall, innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen.

Atkinson's Spectator.

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fans the sails of a ship.

Holder.

11. Fastidious; opposed to eating or drinking.

A low word.

12. Sweet; opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. n. s. Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but *fresh*; for I'll not
shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are.

Shakspeare.

To FRESHEN. v. a. [from *fresh*.] To make fresh.

Preclusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world.

Thomson's Spring.

To FRESHEN. v. n. To grow fresh.

A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide.

Pope's Odyssey.

FRESHET. n. s. [from *fresh*.] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore,
Fishes or purring brook, or fish or fin

Milton.

FRESHLY. adv. [from *fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of herbs being grown onto such
spiciness as that way do, even in the very cutting
down, sents oftentimes those seeds which for a
while he useth and buried in the earth; but
afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less perni-
cious than at the first.

Hobbs.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd.

Shakspeare's Henry v.

They are now *freshly* in disservice with them.

Bacon.

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?

Shakspeare.

FRESHNESS. n. s. [from *fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed;
but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness*
and sweetness of their odour.

Bacon.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a
pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind;
for surely no man was ever weary of thinking,
that he had done well or virtuously.

South.

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number
and *freshness* of men.

Hayward.

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for
freshness, and gathering the winds and air in the
heats of summer; but they be but penings of
the winds, and enlarging them again, and mak-
ing them rebeberate in circles.

Bacon.

Say, if the pleate, the hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air.

Addis.

5. Ruddy; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating
stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and want'd grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face.

Granville.

6. Freedom from saltiness.

FRESHWATER. [A compound word of *fresh* and *water*, used as an adjective.]

Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low
term borrowed from the sailors, who
stigmatize those who come first to sea as
freshwater men or novices.

Those novities, as *freshwater* soldiers which
had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their
vain bravery made light account of the Turks.

Knolles' History of the Turks.

FRET. n. s. [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from *pretan*, to eat; others from *pretan*, to adorn; some from *pretan*; or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifies any strait, *fret*, or
channel of the sea, running between two shores.

Brown.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth
and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*,
and is still breaking against the stones that oppose
its passage.

Addison on Italy.

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like
wine upon the *fret*, dischargeth itself of hetero-
geneous mixtures.

Derham.

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it
will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes,
the higher they go, the less distance is between
the *frets*.

Bacon's Natural History.

The harp

Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And oboe, all organs of sweet stop,
And founds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd their tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or union.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

They are fitted to answer the most variable
harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a
church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a
lute.

Grew's Cosmolog. Sac.

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of noses, and all equal figures,
please; whereas unequal figures are but deformi-
ties.

Bacon's Natural History.

We take delight in a prospect well laid out,
and diversified with fields and meadows, woods
and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks
and grottos.

Spectator.

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another ensue, may warm at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*;
As cooling fencibles suffer heat to tire.

Herbert.

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fret*.

Late's Juvenal.

You, too weak, the slightest joys to bear,
Are on the *fret* of passion, toil and rage.

Creech's Juvenal.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt.

Pope.

To FRET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n.

Shakspeare.

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them full upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth.

Shakspeare's Richard II.

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of
the water, there were divers times *fretted* out
big pieces of gold.

Abbot.

Before I ground the object metal on the *fret*,
I always ground the purity on it with the concave
copper, till it had done making a noise; because,
if the particles of the purity were not made to
stick fast in the pits, they would, by rolling up
and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and
fill it full of little holes.

Newton's Opticks.

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony

Is valiant and dejected; and, by flouts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not.

Shakspeare.

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within
or without.

Leucius.

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fret* with rust, both plow and
fields,
And empty helms under his harrow sound.

Haleswell.

5. To form into raised work.
Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with buffy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.
You grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

7. To make angry; to vex.
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chofen thou hast, and they that over-woth,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and truth.
Milton.

Because thou hast fretted me in all these things,
behold I will recompence thy way upon thine
head. *Ezekiel.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come
to pass: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and
fret myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and
the memory of them is not so easily obliterated.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

To FRET. v. n.

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.
No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay
that diabolical rancour, that frets and ferments
in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out
in slander and invective. *South.*

The adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool.
Thomson's Summer.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.
Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin,
and put your gold therein, with sal armoniack,
binding it close, and than hang it up: the sal
armoniack will fret away, and the gold remain
behind. *Placham on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.
These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances,
or fret into the wood, and therefore they are very
seldom used to soft wood. *Moxon.*

It inflamed and swelled very much; many
wheals arose, and fretted one into another with
great exoriation. *Wiseman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex
himself.
They trouble themselves with fretting at the
ignorance of such as withstand them in their
opinion. *Hooker.*

We are in a fretting mind at the church of
Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cog-
itation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot
To fret for anger, or for grief to moan!
Fairy Queen.

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead matters.
Shakespeare's Henry v.

Be linn-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

His heart frettest against the Lord. *Proverbs.*
Hudibras fretting

Conquest should be so long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous
moan,
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the
ground. *Dryden.*

How should I fret to mangle ev'ry line,
In rev'rence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRET'FUL. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.
Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shaksp.*

Where 's the king?
—Contending with the fretful elements;
Bids the wind blow the earn into the sea. *Shaksp.*

They are extremely fretful and peevish, never
well at rest; but always calling for this or that,
or changing their posture of lying or sitting.
Harvey on Consumptions.

Are you positive and fretful?
Headless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRET'FULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful.*] Peev-
ishly.

FRET'FULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fretful.*] Pas-
sion; peevishness.

FRET'TY. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with
raised work.

FRIABILITY. *n. f.* [from *friable.*] Capa-
city of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron,
are qualities to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRIABLE. *adj.* [friable, French; fri-
abilis, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily
reduced to powder.

A spongy excrecence groweth upon the roots of
the laser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very
white, light, and friable, which we call agarick.
Bacon's Natural History.

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most fri-
able, and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbut.*

FRIAR. *n. f.* [A corruption of *frere*,
French.] A religious; a brother of
some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Shaksp.*
All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shaksp.*
He 's but a friar, but he 's big enough to be
a pope. *Dryden.*

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the
disguise of presbyterian and independant minist-
ters, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A friar would need shew his talent in Latin.
Swift.

FRIARLIKE. *adj.* [from *friar.*] Mo-
nastic; unskilled in the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day
make one holyday in the christian calendars, in
remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian mar-
tyrs slain of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRIARLY. *adj.* [friar and like.] Like a
friar, or man untaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may 'st
get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and
leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor fri-
arly contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRIARSCOWL. *n. f.* [friar and cowl.] A
plant. It agrees with arum, from which
it differs only in having a flower re-
sembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY. *n. f.* [from *friar.*] A monastery
or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *adj.* Like a friar.
Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when
he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St.
Francis, with a friary cow in a corn field.
Camden's Remarks.

To FRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To trifle.
Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do fribble. *Hudib.*

FRI'BBLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A
trifler.
A fribbler is one who professes rapture for the
woman, and dreads her consent. *Spectator.*

FRI'CASSE'E. *n. f.* [French.] A dish
made by cutting chickens or other small
things in pieces, and dressing them with
strong sauce.
Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing
dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with cuskard choak'd at Newberry.
King.

FRI'CA'TION. *n. f.* [fricatio, Latin.] The
act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle friction draweth forth the nourishment,
by making the parts a little hungry, and heating
them: this friction I will to be done in the
morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will
flame, attract vigorously, and most then of with-
out friction, as good hard wax, which will con-
vert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone.
Brown.

FRI'CTION. *n. f.* [*friction*, French; *frictio*,
from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.
Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial
parts, and especially with sulphureous oates, emit
light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated,
whether the agitation be made by heat, friction,
percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion?
Newton's Opticks.

2. The resistance in machines caused by
the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or
cloths.
Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full,
as we see both in men and in the currying of
horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of
spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. f.* [frīðedæg, Saxon.] The
sixth day of the week, so named of
Frya, a Saxon deity.
An' she were not kin to me, she would be as
fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare.*
For Venus like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. f.* [*friend*, Dutch; *friond*,
Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives,
is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i*
totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevo-
lence and intimacy: opposed to *foe* or
enemy.
Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the god'd state sustain.
Shakespeare.

Some man is a friend for his own occasion,
and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Eccles.*
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of
foes. *Shakespeare.*

Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend.
Dryden.

2. One without hostile intentions.
Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
—A friend.

—What friend? your name? *Shakespeare.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put
by the custom of the language somewhat
irregularly in the plural number.
He 's friends with Cæsar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st
free. *Shakespeare.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my
mind
Was then scarce friends with him. *Shakespeare.*
If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but send me hers, and we are friends.
Carew.

4. An attendant, or companion.
The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his friends. *Dryd.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.
Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her
swiftness, and how she is a friend to poetry and
all ingenious inventions. *Peacocks.*

6. A familiar compellation.
Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Mat.*
What supports me, do'st thou ask?
The conscience, friend, I have lost mine eyes
or erply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to friend.
Shakspeare.

When vice makes mercy, mercy 's so extended,
That, for the fault 's love, is th' offender friended.
Shakspeare.

FRIENDED. *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends.
Shakspeare.

FRIENDLESS. *adj.* [from friend.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.
Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the friendless person.
South.

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly.
To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly.
Pope.

2. **FRIENDLESS Man.** The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRIENDLINESS. *n. f.* [from friendly.]

1. A disposition to friendship.
Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought forth the effects.
Sidney.

2. Exertion of benevolence.
Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friendliness and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health.
Taylor.

FRIENDLY. *adj.* [from friend.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.
They gave them thanks, desiring them to be friendly still unto them.
2 Mac.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly still, and oft return!
Milton.

How art thou
To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of brutal kind?
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosperous mariner
With everlasting beams of friendly light.
Prior.

2. Disposed to union; amicable.
Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light.
Pope.

3. Salutary; homogeneous.
Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helen,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so friendly, or so cool to thir.
Milton.

FRIENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably.
Here between the armies,
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity.
Shakspeare.

FRIENDSHIP. *n. f.* [friendship, Dutch.]

1. The state of mind united by mutual benevolence; amity.
There is little friendship in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other.
Becon.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship with the favourites.
Clarendon.

2. Highest degree of intimacy.
My sons, let your unteemly discord cease,
It not in friendship, live at least in peace.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His friendships, still so few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Swift.

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by friendship, and not chosen by sufficiency.
Spenser.

4. Assistance; help.
Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a bovel:
Some friendship will it lend you against the tempest;
Repose you there.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.
We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

FRIEZE. *n. f.* [drap de frise, French.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The All-giver would be unthank'd.
Milton.

The captive Germans of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frieze.
Dryden's Persus.

He could no more live without his frieze coat than without his skin.
Addison's Guardian.

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frieze;
As if a man, in making poses,
Should bundle thistles up with roses.
Swift.

FRIEZE. } *n. f.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.
Harris.

No jutting cornice,
Buttrice, nor coigne of ntage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle.
Shakspeare.

Nor did there want
Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures grav'd;
The roof was fretted gold.
Milton's Par. Lost.

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for friezes.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

FRIEZED. *adj.* [from frieze.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE. *adj.* [frieze and like.] Resembling a frieze.
I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little friezelike tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only.
Addison on Italy.

FRIGATE. *n. f.* [frigate, French; fregata, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed frigats.
The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain frigats.
Raleigh's Apology.

On high-raisd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble frigats go.
Dryden.

2. Any small vessel on the water.
Behold the water work and play
About her little frigate, therein making way.
Fairy Queen.

FRIGIFICATION. *n. f.* [frigus and facio, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [frughtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay.

This was in the old authors more frequently written affright, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clam'rous in the frighted fields.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion was confounded.
Milton.

Cerberic watch, and of a sword that flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life.
Milton.

Nor exile or danger can fright a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my sufferings a merit.
Dryden.

The mind frights it self with any thing reflected on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty.
Locke.

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He frights the nations.
Thomson's Autumn.

FRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terror.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble person in a fright.
Dryden.

To FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infest the wood.
Prior.

FRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from fright.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays frightful, desprate, wild, and furious.
Shakspeare.

Without aid you durst not undertake
This frightful passage o'er the stygian lake.
Dryden.

2. A cant word among women for any thing displeasing.

FRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from frightful.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.
This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks frightfully to the imagination; 'tis huge and great.
Burnet.

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.
Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look frightfully to-day?
Swift.

FRIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from frightful.] The power of impressing terror.

FRIGID. *adj.* [frigidus, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the frigid zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables.
Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.
If justice Phillip's costume head
Some frigid rhymes disputes,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses.
Swift.

FRIGIDITY. *n. f.* [frigiditas, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.
Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit.
Brown.

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than frigidity.
Pope.

3. Want of corporeal warmth.
The boiling blood of youth menders that serenity which is necessary to severe intensions; and the frigidity of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture.
Glanville.

4. Coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY. *adv.* [from frigid.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIGIDNESS. *n. f.* [from frigid.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. *adj.* [*frigorificus, frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing.

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as the hawk *frills*. *Diã.*

FRINGE. *n. f.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness.

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame, And drew a precious trail.

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and fo faint as not easily to be visible.

Newton's Opticks.

To FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bark, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts.

Of silver wings he took a shining pair, *fringed* with gold.

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd, My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*.

FRIPPERER. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY. *n. f.* [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old clothes are sold. We know what belongs to a *frippery*.
Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from *Demna* to play their after-game.

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags. Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,

Whose works are ev'n the *frippery* of wit; From brocade is become so bold a thief, As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.

The fighting-place now seamens rage supply, And all the tackling is a *frippery*.

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold.

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip. Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net.

Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not.

2. To dance in frolick or gayety.

We are as twin'd lambs, that d'd *frisk* i' th' sun, And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd, Was innocence for innocence; we knew not The doctrine of ill-doing.

About them *frisking* play'd All hearts of th' earth.

A wanton heifer *frisk'd* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure.

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail, Then serve their fury with the rushing mane.

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies tode, And beats in ganibols *frisk'd* before their bonnet god.

Off to the mountains airy tops advanc'd, The *frisking* satyrs on the lummits danc'd.

Those merry blades, That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades.

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe.

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle, To catch a monkey by a wile,

The mimick animal amuse; They place before him gloves and shoes;

Which when the brute puts aukward on, All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries; The huntmen seize the grinning prize.

FRISK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRISKER. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that; Now I will wear I cannot tell what:

All new fashions be pleasant to me: Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;

What should I do but set cock on the heap?

FRISKINESS. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gayety; liveliness. A low word.

FRISKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT. *n. f.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

FRITH. *n. f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough.

What desperate madman then would venture o'er, The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?

Desraud us of the glittering finny swarms That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores.

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stoppt from issuing out again.

FRITILLARY. *n. f.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant.

FRITINANCY. *n. f.* [from *fritinio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short.

FRITTER. *n. f.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make; Let flut have one pancake for company sake.

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sense and purter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, teaching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weaken'd.

The ancient errant knights Wen all their ladies hearts in fights; And cut whole giants into *fritters*, To put them into amorous twitters.

3. A cheefecake; a wig.

To FRITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign! My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence, Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.

How prologues into prefaces decay, And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away.

FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike.

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth.

She tam'd the bridled lioness, And spotted mountain pard; but set at nought The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid.

Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight, Will be of serious consequence to you, When they have made you once ridiculous.

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeach'd, however *frivolous* the articles or how-ever weak the proofs.

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself oblig'd to answer every *frivolous* objection.

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRIZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

And hush, with *frizled* hair implicit. They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons.

I doff'd my shoe, and swear Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizled* hair.

FRIZLER. *n. f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.

FRO. [of *fna*, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, *to* and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left.

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast, Now *to*, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast, Together clung, it rolls around the field.

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now used. They turn round like grindle stones, Which they dig out *fro*' the delves, For their bairns bread, wives and selves.

FROCK. *n. f.* [*frac*, French.]

1. A dress; a coat. That monster, custom, is angel yet in this, That to the use of actions fair and good, He likewise gives a *frack* or livery, That aptly is put on.

Chalybean temper'd steel, and *frack* of mail Adamantine proof.

2. A kind of close coat for men. I strip my body of my shepherd's *frack*.

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. f.* [*frōzza*, Saxon.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beasts and fish; famous in Homer's Poem. There is likewise a

small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming frog, the load, the todpale. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Auffer is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend frogs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. f.* [*frog and bit.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GFISH. *n. f.* [*frog and fish.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GGRASS. *n. f.* [*frog and grass.*] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. f.* [*frog and lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *n. f.* [*from the French froisser, as the pancake is crisped or crimped in frying.*] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FRO'LUCK. *adj.* [*wrolijk, Dutch.*] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We faries, that do run

By the triple Heate's team,

From the presence of the sun,

Following darkness like a dream,

Now are frolick.

Shakspeare.

Whether, as some fages sing,

The frolick wind that breathes the spring,

Zephyr with Aurora playing,

As he met her once a maying;

There on beds of violets blue,

And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,

Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,

So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire.

Milton.

Who ripe, and frolick of his full-grown age,

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,

At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milt.*

The gay, the frolick, and the loud. *Waller.*

FRO'LUCK. *n. f.* [*from the adjective.*] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his frolick once again,

And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolicks and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er

Her frolicks, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LUCK. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety.

Mainly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor frolicks with the caprices of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,

And deck her in golden array;

Be finest at every fine show,

And frolick it all the long day. *Roscoe.*

FRO'LUCKLY. *adv.* [*from frolick.*] Gayly; wildly.

FRO'LUCKSOME. *adj.* [*from frolick.*] Full of wild gayety.

FRO'LUCKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from frolicksome.*] Wildness of gayety; pranks.

FRO'LUCKSOMELY. *adv.* [*from frolicksome.*] With wild gayety.

FROM. *prep.* [*from, Saxon and Scottish.*]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour

Will take ten thousand subjects from your power

Dryd. n.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,

And took him trembling from his lov'r reign's side.

Dryden.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,

A two-edg'd weapon from the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare from steel receives its

date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*

The song began from Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings rise from the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmission.

The messengers from our sister and the king.

Shakspeare.

5. Noting abstraction or vacation.

I shall find time

From this enormous state, and seek to give

Losses their remedies. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

6. With to following; noting succession.

These motions we must examine from first to

last, to find out what was the form of the earth.

Burnet's Theory.

He bid her from time to time be comforted.

Addison's Spectator.

7. Out of: noting emission.

When the most high

Eternal Father, from his secret cloud

Amid'st, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milt.*

Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,

Sigh'd from her inward soul, and thus she said.

Dryden's Æneid.

8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion

of experience from the time past to the time present

will not be found and perfect. *Bacon.*

This is evident from that high and refined mor-

ality, which shined forth in some of the ancient

heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom

a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with

him from the bridge.

—How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou from the

bridge? *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

10. Out of: noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,

Of poor descent; Acetes is my name. *Addison*

11. Because of: noting the reason or

motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but from a nobler cause;

From your own knowledge, not from nature's

laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God from the

consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We sicken soon from her contagious care;

Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.

Prior

Relaxations from plentitude is cured by spare

diet, and from any cause by that which is con-

trary to it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of: noting the ground or cause

of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,

The mysteries of Heate, and the night;

By all the operations of the orbs,

From whom we do exist, and cease to be,

Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare.*

They who believe that the praises which arise

from valour are superiour to those which proceed

from any other virtues, have not considered.

Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication

What entertainment can be raised from so pi-

tiful a machine? We see the success of the bat-

tle from the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true from force the strongest title springs,

I therefore hold from that which first made kings.

Dryden.

13. Not near to: noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least

South from the mighty power of the king.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee, were but to die in jest;

From thee to die, were torture more than death.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start,

The youthful charioteers with heaving heart

Rush to the race, and, panting, fearfully bear

Th' extremes of fervish hope and chilling fear.

Dryden's Virgil.

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealousy's tormenting strife,

For ever be thy bosom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting absence.

Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,

Of differences, which I best thought it fit

To answer from our home. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

18. Since: noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but

there were mountains from the creation. *Raleigh.*

I had, from my childhood, a wart upon one of

my fingers. *Bacon.*

The other had been trained up from his youth

in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,

Taught from his tender years the taste of blood.

Dryden.

Were there, from all eternity, no memorable

actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotson.*

19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing too overdone is from the purpose of

playing; whose end, both at the first and now,

was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to

nature. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Do not believe,

That from the sense of all civility,

I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.

Shakspeare.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign to break?

Or must we read you quite from what we speak,

And find the truth out the wrong way? *Doane.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice from the ground she leap'd. *Dryden.*

21. From is very frequently joined by an

ellipsis with adverbs: as, from above,

from the parts above; from below, from

the places below; of which some are

here exemplified.

22. FROM above.

He, which gave them from above such power,

for miraculous confirmation of that which they

taught, endued them also with wisdom from above,

to teach that which they so did confirm. *Hooker.*

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,

When, from above, a more than mortal sound

Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

23. FROM afar.

Light demillances from afar they throw.

Dryden's Æneid.

24. FROM beneath.

With whirlwinds from beneath the toils'd the

ship,

And bare expos'd the bottom of the deep. *Dryd.*

An arm arises out of stygian flood,

Which, breaking from beneath with bellowing

sound,

Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around.

Dryden.

25. FROM behind.

See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,

And joyful ages from behind, in crowding ranks

appear. *Dryden.*

26. FROM far.

Their train proceeding on their way,

From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey.

Dryden.

27. FROM high.

Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down from

high. *Dryden.*

28. FROM thence. Here from is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise from

thence, they rather break into several divisions

than join in any one publick interest; and from

hence have always risen the most dangerous

factions, which have ruined the peace of nations.

Clarendon.

29. FROM whence. From is here super-

fluous.

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts

delight,

His daily vision, and his dream by night,

Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly.

Pope's Statius.

30. FROM *where.*

From *where* high Ithaca, o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent
woods,

Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope.*

31. FROM *without.*

When the plantation grows to strength, then it
is time to plant it with women as well as with
men, that it may spread into generations, and not
be pierced *from without*.

If native power prevail not shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour *from without*. *Dryd.*

32. FROM is sometimes followed by another
preposition, with its proper case.33. FROM *amidst.*

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the few'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, who rival tow'ns invade the skies,
And, *from amidst* the waves, with equal glory rise.

Addison.

34. FROM *among.*

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

35. FROM *beneath.*

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd.

Dryden's Æneid

36. FROM *beyond.*

These followed him great multitudes of peo-
ple from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Mat.*

37. FROM *forth.*

Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope.*

38. FROM *off.*

The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off*
certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the
bottom of it. *Woodward*

Knights, unhors'd, may rise *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryd.*

39. FROM *out.*

The king with angry threatenings *from out* a win-
dow, where he was not ashamed the world should
behold him a beholder, commanded his guard
and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their deat'h.

Silney

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.

Milton.

Now shake, *from out* thy fruitful breast, the
feeds

Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden.*

Strong god of iron, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north and hyperborean seas,
Terror is thine, and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong.

Dryden

40. FROM *out of.*

Whatever such principle there is, it was at
the first found out by discourse, and drawn *from
out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth.

Hooker.

41. FROM *under.*

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illumined,
His heav' virtue rous'd

From under ashes into sudden flame. *Milton.*

42. FROM *within.*

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryden.*

FROMWARD. *prep.* [from and toward,
Saxon.] Away from: the contrary to
the word toward. Not now in use.

As cheerfully going toward as Pyrocles went
forward *fromward* his death. *Sidney.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying
towards east and west; and so the dipping or in-

clining needle is varying up and down, towards
or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Lat.]
Bearing leaves. *Ditt.*FRONT. *n. f.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, Fr.]

1. The face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns com-
mand. *Pier.*

They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth
view

The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue.

Cræch's Mantilius.

The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front* and in thy bosom glow.

Thomson.

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dis-
like: as, a hardened *front*; a sierce *front*.
This is the usual sense.

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes
way

Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce.

Daniel.

4. The part or place opposed to the
face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of
land: our men had shot, that thundered upon
them from the rampiers in *front*, and from the
galleries that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left
A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*
Presented, flood in terrible array. *Milton.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a
building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but
parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though
severally partitioned within, and are on both
sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of
the *front*. *Bacon.*

Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should
so respect the south, that in its first angle it re-
ceive the rising rays of the winter sun, and de-
cline a little from the winter setting thereof.

Brown.

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above

He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One sees the *front* of a palace covered with
painted pillars of different orders. *Addison*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.
To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To oppose directly, or face to face;
to encounter.

You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane;
we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your en-
counter, then they light on us. *Shakspeare.*

Can you, when you have push'd out of your
gates the very defender of them, think to *front*
his revenges with easy groans. *Shakspeare*

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast
and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of
the same party that may oppose them, and so
divide the reputation. *Bacon's Essays.*

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed, or over against any
place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful
in Italy when the statue is erected, and a town
house built at one end to *front* the church that
stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I *front*, but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me. *Shakspeare*

FRONTAL. *n. f.* [*frontale*, Latin; *frontal*,
French.] Any external form of medi-
cine to be applied to the forehead, gen-
erally composed among the ancients of
coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples
of mastick: *frontales* may also be applied.

Wifeman.

The torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but
after death produceth no such effect; which had
they retained, they might have supplied opium,
and served as *frontals* in phlebotomy. *Brown.*

FRONTATED. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.]

In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower
grows broader and broader, and at last
perhaps terminates in a right line: used
in opposition to cusped, which is,
when the leaves of a flower end in a
point. *Quincy.*

FRONTBOX. *n. f.* [*front* and *box*.] The
box in the playhouse from which there
is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

FRONTED. *adj.* [from *frons*.] Formed
with a front.

Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton.*

FRONTIER. *n. f.* [*frontiere*, Fr.] The
marches; the limit; the utmost verge
of any territory; the border: properly
that which terminates not at the sea,
but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away,
or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about
him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I upon my *frontiers* here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend. *Milton.*

FRONTIER. *adj.* Bordering; conterminous.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds.

Addison.

FRONTISPIECE. *n. f.* [*frontispicium*, *id
quod in fronte conspicitur*; *frontispice*,
French.] That part of any building or
other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems

The portal throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul
can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such
a sort of *frontispiece*? *Locke.*

The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of
a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.

Addison on Italy.

FRONTLESS. *adj.* [from *front*.] Not
blushing; wanting shame; void of dif-
fidence.

Thee, frontless man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd.*
For vice, though *frontless*, and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*
Strike a blush through *frontless* flattery. *Pope.*

FRONTLET. *n. f.* [from *frons*, Latin;
fronteau, French.] A bandage worn
upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet*
on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes.

Deuteronomy.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to
restrain and intercept the influx. *Wifeman.*

FRONTROOM. *n. f.* [*front* and *room*.]

An apartment in the forepart of a house.
If your shop stands in an eminent street, the
frontrooms are commonly more airy than the back-
rooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the
frontroom shallow. *Maxon.*

FRORE. *adj.* [bevrozen, Dutch, frozen.]

Frozen. This word is not used since
the time of *Milton*.

The parching air
Burns *froze*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Milton.

FRORE. *adj.* [*hevrozen, frozen, Dutch.*]
Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.
O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frore* I feel,
And my galage gown fait to my heel. *Spenser.*

FROST. *n. f.* [*froyt, Sax.*]
1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When the frost seizes upon wine, only the
more waterish parts are congealed: there is a
mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and
within its own compass lie secure from the freez-
ing impression. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees
sparkling with congelation of dew.
Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.
Pope's Winter.

FROSTBITTEN. *adj.* [*frost and bitten.*]
Nipped or withered by the frost.
The leaves are too much *frostbitten*. *Mortimer.*

FROSTED. *adj.* [*from frost.*] Laid on
in inequalities like those of the hoar frost
upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold.
Gay.

FROSTILY. *adv.* [*from frosty.*]
1. With frost; with excessive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection.
Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*.
Ben Jonson

FROSTINESS. *n. f.* [*from frosty.*] Cold;
freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *n. f.* [*frost and nail.*] A
nail with a prominent head driven into
the horse's shoes, that it may pierce
the ice.

The claws are strait only to take hold, for
better progression; as a horse that is shod with
frostnails. *Grew's Cosmol.*

FROSTWORK. *n. f.* [*frost and work.*]
Work in which the substance is laid on
with inequalities, like the dew con-
gealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze.
Blackmore.

FROSTY. *adj.* [*from frost.*]
1. Having the power of congelation;
excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned soul. *Shakespeare.*

The air, if very very cold, irritateth the flame,
and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire
scorcheth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon.*

A gnat half-starved with cold and hunger,
went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-nive.
L'Estrange.

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of
kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spiritied rogue is this! *Shaksp.*

3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost.
Where is loyalty?

If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shaksp.*

FROTH. *n. f.* [*froe, Dan. and Scottish.*]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in
liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy steed. *Fairy Queen.*

When wind expieth from under the sea, as it
causeth some rebounding of the water, so it causeth
some light motions of bubbles, and white circles
of *froth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain battery, and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton's Paradise Regain'd.

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the
pearl lies covered with a mass of waters.
Glanville.

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud
arise. *Dryden.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be
mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap,
be agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that *froth*
has stood a little, there will appear, to one that
shall view it intently, various colours every
where in the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one
that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish
the colours from one another, the whole *froth*
will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.
Newton.

A painter having finished the picture of a horse,
excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his
bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, de-
spairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great
rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the
colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right
place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly
supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or
eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or sub-
stantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth.
Tusser

TO FROTH. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To
foam; to throw out spume; to generate
spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden*
Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes
it flutter and *froth* high. *Grew*

FROTHILY. *adv.* [*from frothy.*]
1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *adj.* [*from froth.*]
1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some
watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some
thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and
some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wafting.
Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need
not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*.
Bacon's Natural History.

3. Vain; empty; trifling.
What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy*
vanity of discourse that commonly attends these
pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortifi-
cation to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange.*

Though the principles of religion were never so
clear and evident, yet they may be made ridicu-
lous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and
wisest person in the world may be abused by being
put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE. *n. f.* A word used by fal-
coners for a distemper, in which white
spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

TO FROUNCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
To frizzle or curl the hair about the
face. This word was at first probably
used in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their tufts, and other timely dight
Their gay attine. *Fairy Queen.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slo-
venly buskin, or an overslaring *frounced* head.
Afham's Schoolmaster.

Thus, night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till civil suited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FROUZY. *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fetid; mullly.
Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.
When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *adj.* [*framward.*] Peevish;
ungovernable; angry; perverse: the
contrary to *to'ward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me
delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the
chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shaksp.*

Whole ways are crooked, and they *froward* in
their paths. *Proverbs.*

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* reten-
tion of custom is as turbulent a thing as innova-
tion. *Bacon's Essays.*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* children;
they'll be sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty.
L'Estrange.

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the com-
mon use and experience of rocking *froward* chil-
dren in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [*from froward.*] Pee-
vishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly*
in the way of his heart. *Isaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. f.* [*from froward.*]
Peevishness; perverseness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother?
how many indignities does he pass by?
how many affronts does he put up at our hands?
South.

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth, and *frowardness* of age.
Addison's Cato.

FRO'WER. *n. f.* [I know not the etymo-
logy.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath.
Tusser.

TO FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner, old French,*
to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To express dis-
pleasure by contracting the face to
wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that she *frowns*; I'll say, she looks as
clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shaksp.*
They chuse their magistrate;

And such a one as he, who puts his thall,
His popular thall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet
on? You are too much of late i' th' *frown*.

—Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou
hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shaksp.*
Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below.
Pope.

FROWN. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] A wrinkled
look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour.

Krolles' History of the Turks.

In his half-clos'd eyes

Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command

Prior

FROWNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?

A countenance more in sorrow than in anger,

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

FROWY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*.

But if they with thy gotes should yede,

They soon might be corrupted;

Or like not of the *frouy* fede,

Or with the weeds be glutted,

Spenser.

FROZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms?

Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea.

Dryden.

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
To invade the *frozen* wagon of the north.

Dryd.

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their
wet attire.

Dryden's Flower and Leaf.

2. Chill in affection.

Against whom was the *fine frozen* knight,
frozen in despair; but his armour naturally re-
presenting ice, and all his furniture lively answer-
ing thereto.

Silbey

Be not ever *frozen* coy;

One beam of love will soon destroy

And melt that ice to floods of joy.

Carew.

3. Void of heat or appetite.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires,

Pope.

F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Who *virtu* profess

Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.

Pope.

FRUCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *fructifer*. Latin.]

Bearing fruit.

Ainsworth.

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *fructify*.]

The act of causing or of bearing fruit;
fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the springs,
to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he
that hath beheld how many gallons of water may
be drawn from a birch tree, hath slender reason to
doubt.

Brown's Vulgar Errors

To **FRUCTIFY.** *v. a.* [from *fructifer*. Fr.]

To make fruitful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the sovereign raises are as va-
pours which the sun exhales, which fall down
in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth.

Howell.

Where'er the look, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth.

Granville.

To **FRUCTIFY.** *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It waterth the heart, to the end it may *fruc-
tify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of
magnanimity and courage; as serveth as a most
approved remedy against all doleful and heavy ac-
cidents which befall men in this present life.

Hooker.

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near
or under them, the sun being horizontal to the
poles.

Brown.

FRUCTUOUS. *adj.* [from *fructuosus*. French;

from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; im-
pregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fatt'ning congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound!

Philips

FRUGAL. *adj.* [from *frugalis*. Latin; *frugal*,

French.] Thrifty; sparingly; parfimo-

nious; not prodigal; not profuse; not
lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admire,

How nature wise and *frugal* could commit

Such disproportions, with superfluous hand

So many nobler bodies to create,

Greater to manifold to this one use.

Milton.

And wing'd purveyors his sharp hunger led

With *frugal* scraps of flesh and maslin bread.

Harte.

If through mists he shoots his fullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drifting day.

Dryden's Virgil

FRUGALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parfi-
moniously; sparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Pafmond his marriage
press'd,

And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,

To join his brother's bridal with his own

Dryd.

FRUGALITY. *n. f.* [from *frugalité*. French;
frugalitas. Latin.] Thrift; parsimony;
good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may
be the cause of drinking water; for that is no
small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink.

Bacon.

Frugality and bounty too.

Those differing virtues, meet in you.

Waller.

In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I
cannot omit.

Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines:
it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers
of *frugality*, without entering the territories of
parsimony.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

FRUGIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *frugifer*. Latin.]
Bearing fruit.

Ainsworth.

FRUIT. *n. f.* [from *fructus*. Latin; *frwyth*,
Welsh; *fruit*. French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which
the seeds are contained.

The Strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And whol some berries thrive and ripen best
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality.

Shaksp.

2. That part of a plant which is taken for
food.

By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,

Where they sought knowledge, they did error find.

Davies.

See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own.

Blackmore.

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and
righteousness, and truth.

Ephesians.

4. The offspring of the womb; the young
of any animal.

Can'st thou their reck'nings keep? the time

compute,

When their ivorn bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*?

Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or
conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's
victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this
day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity?

Swift.

Another *fruit*, from considering things in them-
selves, will be, that each man will pursue his
thoughts in that method which will be most
agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his
apprehension of what it suggests to him.

Locke.

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect
of granting; she was pale when she remembered the
fruits of denying.

Silbey.

They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way.

Proverbs.

FRUITAGE. *n. f.* [from *fruitage*. French.]

Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees

Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines

Yield nectar.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Greeditly they pluck'd

The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sudom flamm'd.

Milton.

What is more ordinary with them than the
taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing
of their work?

Morr.

FRUITBEARER. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *bearer*.]

That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often in-
sected with the meales.

Mortimer.

FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [from *fruit* and *bear*.]

Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one
on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that
bear not.

Mortimer.

FRUITERER. *n. f.* [from *fruitier*. Fr.] One

who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a

fruiterer, behind Gray's-inn.

Shakspere.

Walnuts the *fruiterer's* hand in Autumn stain;

Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain.

Cy.

FRUITERY. *n. f.* [from *fruiterie*. French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care

To help thy plants, on the small *fruiterie*

Exempt from ills, an oriental blait

Disasterous flies.

Philips.

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL. *adj.* [from *fruit* and *full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal
of vegetable product.

If the continued cruel, he could no more
sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in
the sun's continual absence.

Silbey.

The earth,

Though in comparison of heav'n, so small,

Nor glitt'ring, may of solid good contain

More plenty than the sun that barren shines,

Whose virtue on itself works no effect,

But in the *fruitful* earth.

Milton.

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,

That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the

next.

Shakspere.

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddesses, hear a

father!

Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend

To make this creature *fruitful*;

Into her womb convey sterility.

Shakspere.

Male he created thee, but thy consort

Female for race; then blest'd mankind, and said,

Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the earth;

Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold.

I have copied nature, making the youths
amorous and the damsels *fruitful*.

Gay.

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,

And from Britannia's publick ports retire,

Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,

Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays.

Addison.

FRUITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,

And purer fire through universal night

And empty space did *fruitfully* unite.

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off:
if your will want not, time and place will be
fruitfully offered.

Shakspere.

Fruitfully abound.

Dryden.

FRUITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful pro-
duction.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to
any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any
plant thereon growing, that they had before the
flood.

Raleigh's History.

2. The quality of being prolifick, or
bearing many children.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bleis'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden's Ovid.

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no
labour will help the contrary; I will like and
praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if
he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

FRUIT-GROVES. *n. f.* [fruit and groves.]
Shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees.

The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,
To tend the fruit-groves.
Pope's Odyssey.

FRUITION. *n. f.* [fruur, Latin.] En-
joyment; possession; pleasure given by
possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with
fruition of that wherewith his life is preserved,
or with performance of such actions as advance
him most deservedly in estimation.
Hooker.

I am driv'n, by beath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love.
Shaksp.

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave.
Sandys.

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorned, could find success;
'Till by fruition, novelty destroyed,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd.
Granville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pur-
suing those vices in which the guilt of men con-
sists: if the affliction be on his body, his appet-
ites are weakened, and capacity of fruition
destroyed.
Rogers' Sermons.

FRUITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] En-
joying; possessing; having the power
of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To what our longings for fruitive or experi-
mental knowledge, it is reserved among the pre-
rogatives of being in heaven, to know how hap-
py we shall be, when there.
Boyle.

FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [from fruitless.]
Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity fruitlessly enquireth,
and confidence blindly determineth.
Brown.
Walking they talk'd, and fruitlessly divin'd
What friend the priests by those words design'd.
Dryden.

FRUITLESS. *adj.* [from fruit.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spiniards of Mexico, for the first forty
years, could not make our kind of wheat bear
seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was
fruitless.
Raleigh's History.

2. Vain; productive of no advantage;
idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so fruitless are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that lust long voyage fare.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming
hither,
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here 't excess.
Milton.

The other is for entirely waving all searches
into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as
being either needless or fruitless.
Waterland.

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And but a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding.
Shakspere

FRUIT-TIME. *n. f.* [fruit and time.] The
autumn; the time for gathering fruit.FRUIT-TREE. *n. f.* [fruit and tree.] A
tree of that kind whose principal value
arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops.
Shakspere.

They possessed houses full of all goods, wells
digg'd, vineyards and oliveyards, and fruit-trees
in abundance.
Nehemiah.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound.
Waller.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from frumentum,
Latin.] Made of grain.FRUMENTY. *n. f.* [frumentum, corn,
Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in
milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat.
Skinner. Ainsworth.

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [froisser, French.] To
break, bruise, or crush.
Hammer.

I like thy armour well;
I'll frush it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it.
Shakspere.

FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sort of
tender horn that grows in the middle of
the sole, and at some distance from the
toe: it divides into two branches, run-
ning toward the heel, in the form of a
fork.
*Farrier's Dict.*FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [frustra, Latin.]
Vain; useless; unprofitable; without
advantage.

Their attempts being so frustraneous, and the
demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it
is a marvel that any man should be zealously af-
fected in a cause that has neither truth nor any
honest usefulness in it.
Mor.

He timely withdraws his frustraneous
kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to
stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethi-
opian out of his colour.
South.

To FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [frustror,
Latin; frustrer, French.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire
cannot utterly be frustrate.
Hooker.

I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion.
Shakspere's Henry IV.

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill.
Dryden.

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles.
Mil.

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands
to the queen, did cut off and frustrate all such
conveyances.
Spenser.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And frustrate the conquest fraudulent.
Milton.

The peculiar strength of the motive may of
itself perhaps contribute to frustrate the efficacy
of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him
to whom it is address'd.
Atterbury.

FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the
verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

He is drown'd
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our frustrate search on land.
Shaksp. Tempest.

The ruler of the province of Judea being by
Julian busied in the re-edifying of this temple,
flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation,
and oft consuming the workmen, made the enter-
prize frustrate.
Raleigh's History.

All at once employ their thronging daits;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design.
Dry.

2. Null; void.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or
purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should
forthwith utterly become frustrate.
Hooker.

FRUSTRA'TION. *n. f.* [frustratio, Latin;
from frustrate.] Disappointment; defeat.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and
irresistible power countermands their deepest pro-
jects, splits their counsels, and finites their most
refined policies with frustration and a curse.
South.

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from frustrate.]
Fallacious; disappointing.FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from frustrate.]
That makes any procedure void; that
vacates any former process.

Bartolus refrains this to a frustratory appeal.
Lyttl.

FRUSTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut
off from a regular figure. A term of
science.FRY. *n. f.* [from frøe, foam, Danish.
Skinner.]1. The swarm of little fishes just produced
from the spawn.

They come to us, but as love draws;
He swallow us, and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks to die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
Dance.

Forthwith the bounds and seas, each creek and
bay,
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in sculls, that oft
Bank the mid-sea.
Milton's Parad. Lost.

The angler had the hap to draw up a very
little fish from among the fry.
L'Esrange.

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge Leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the
way.
Dryden.

2. Any swarm of animals; or young peo-
ple in contempt.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys,
growing up in knavery and villainy, are their
kern continually supplied and maintained.
Spens.

Them before the fry of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens sounding timbrel sung.
Fairy Queen.

Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous fry
Of animals that stock the sky.
Oldham.

The young fry must be held at a distance, and
kept under the discipline of contempt.
Collier.

FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.

He dresth the dust from malt, by running it
through a fan or fry.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To FRY. *v. a.* [frigo, Latin; fric, Welsh;
frijck, Erse.] To dress food by roasting
it in a pan on the fire.To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the hims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting fry,
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die.
Wal.

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan
on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with
sugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toasted,
is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the
oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer
after it.
Bacon's Nat. History.

Where no ford he finds, no water fries,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roars,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shoar.
Dryden's Æneid.

FRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN. *n. f.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire. *Howell's Voc. For.*

We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.

L'Estrange.
A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twinkling of a brass kettle or a fryingpan. *Addison.*

TO FRY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *job.* See **FOB.**

A hundred mark is a long *eye* for a poor lone woman to bear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *subb'd* off and *subb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shaksp. II. iv.*

FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsw.*

FUCATED. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. Not in use.

Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben Jonson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Celivier.*

TO FUDDL. *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomson.*

TO FUDDL. *v. n.* To drink to excess.
Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on still. *L'Estrange.*

FUEL. *n. f.* [from *feu*, fire, French.]

The matter or aliment of fire

This shall be burning and *fuel* of fire. *Isaiah.*

This spark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shaksp. Henry vi.*

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;
And as the *fuel* sinks, the flame decrease. *Prior.*

TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needful is,
To *fuel* such a fever long. *Donne.*

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomson.*

2. To store with firing.

Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton.*

FUEILLEMORTE. *n. f.* [French.]

Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot.*

Fueillemorte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn. *Lo. ke.*

FUGACIOUS. *adj.* [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Latin.]

Volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. *interj.* [perhaps from *φευ*.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *job.*

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A very filthy fellow; how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitivus*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream, which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme Of my pursuing verie, ideal shade, Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more starchy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilst yet with Partisan blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Partians follow. *Shaksp. The Trojan chief*

Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*

FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty,

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy punishment,
False *fugitive!* and to thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

We understand by some *fugitives*, that he hath commanded

The generals to return with victory, or expect
A shameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenser.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What mufe but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Harte.*

FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn attending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *n. f.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In music, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction. *Brewer's Nat. History.*

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The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied defeat in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education.*

Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant *fugue*. *Milton.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison.*

FULCIMENT. *n. f.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever,

The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it, as there is betwixt their several distances from the centre or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*

TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more.

This fence is now not used.

Six gates i' th' city, with mally staples,
And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Spare ye the sons of Troy. *Shaksp. The Trojan chief*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Act.*

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promise to the skies. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Mil.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,
Think for whose sake my breath that wound did bear;
And faithfully my last desires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Romans.*

This I my glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfill* is all my bliss. *Milton.*

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught*.]

Fully stored,

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the best endu'd,
With some suspicion. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

FULGENCY. *n. f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; lustre; glitter.

FULGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,
And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *Mair's Dramatic Dialogues.*

FULGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter.

FULGOUR. *n. f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things,
there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *Mare.*

FULGURATION. *n. f.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.]

The act of lightening.

FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and
Fulham's hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.

Shaksp.

FULGINOUS. *adj.* [*fuliginosus*, French.
fuliginosus, Latin.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the
fuliginous vapours of dusky melancholy, and to
cure madness.

Bacon.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth,
he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of
lies.

Howel.

FULMART. *n. f.* [This word, of which
Skinner observes that he found it only
in this passage, seems to mean the same
with *foat*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fitchat, the *fulmart*, and the ferret, live
upon the face, and within the bowels of the
earth.

Falcon's Angles.

FULL. *adj.* [*fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no
space void.

Better is a handful with quietness, than both
the hands *full* with travel and vexation of spirit.

Ecclesiastes.

Valley *full* of chariots.

Isaiah.

The trees of the Lord are *full* of sap.

Psalms.

Where all must *full* or not coherent be.

Pope.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her *full*, but *full* of warefulness.

You should tread a course

Sidney.

Pretty and *full* of view.

Shaksp. Cymb.

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets
of the commendation of those they follow, are
full of inconvenience; they taint business through
want of secrecy, and export honour from a man,
and make him a return in envy.

Bacon.

That must be our cure,

To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,
Though *full* of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity?

Milton.

Gay religion's *full* of pomp and gold.

Mil.

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,
I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,
Though *full* of youthful health and pain.

Dryden.

He is *full* of wants which he cannot supply,
and compassed about with infirmities which he
cannot remove.

From your bright heaven our author fetch'd his
fire,

Tillotson.

And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he waxes;
And frames his goddess by you, matelless
charms.

Graville.

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied
with any thing.

Full of days, was he;

Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see.

Ticket.

4. Plump; faginated; fat.

A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his
skin by a fall, the wound inflamed.

Weseman.

5. Saturated; fated.

I am *full* of the Count's offerings of rams.

Isaiah.

The alteration of teens leaves and moves the
eye, before it be *full* of the same object.

Bacon.

6. Crowded with regard to the imagina-
tion or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold
baths on decayed and weak constitutions.

Locke.

7. That fills or makes full; large; great
in effect.

Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any
liquor.

Abraham.

8. Complete; such as that nothing fur-
ther is desired or wanted.

I had enjoy'd seen the *full* accomplishment
Of all his travels.

Daniel's Civil War.

What remains, ye gods,

Put up and enter now into *full* bliss?

Milton.

Being tried at that time only with a promise,
he gave *full* credit to that promise, and still gave
evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were
offered.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath
given the world *full* assurance of another life.

Tillotson.

9. Complete without abatement; at the
utmost degree.

At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dream'd.

Genesis.

After hard riding plunge the horses into wa-
ter, and allow them to drink as they please; but
gallop them *full* speed, to warm the water in
their bellies.

Swift's Directions to the Groom.

10. Containing the whole matter; ex-
pressing much.

Where my expressions are not so *full* as his,
either our language or my art were defective;
but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but
the impressions which the often reading of him
have left upon my thoughts.

Denham.

Should a man go about with never so set study
to describe such a natural form of the year before
the deluge as that which is at present established,
he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and
proper, so *full* and express'd.

Woodward.

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so
empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the
greatest sound.

Shakspere.

Burels placed under the floor of a chamber,
make all noises in the same more *full* and re-
sounding.

Bacon's Natural History.

Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the *full* resounding line.

Pope.

12. Mature; perfect.

In the fantasy of the Manulukes, Slaves
reigned over families of free men; and much
like were the case, if you suppose a nation,
where the custom were that after *full* age the
sons should expulse their fathers out of their
possessions.

Bacon.

So law appears imperfect, and but given
With purpose to resign them in *full* time
Up to a better covenant.

Milton.

These thoughts

Full counsel must mature.

Milton.

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in
its orb.

Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming
home one morning, he felt his legs falter.

Weseman's Surgery.

14. Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith he end'd, making a *full* point of a
hearty sign.

Sidney.

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do
not remember to have seen the head of a Roman
emperor drawn with a *full* face: they always ap-
pear in profile.

Addison on Medals.

FULL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from de-
ficiency.

When we return,

We'll see those things affect'd to the *full*.

Shaksp.

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a
general wel, and preserved the dignity of it to
the *full*.

Chowenbo.

The picture of Ptolemy Pailopater is given by
authors to the *full*.

Dryden.

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than express the *full*

Dryden's Persius.

Of what he feels.
If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the *full*

Pope.

Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule.

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,

That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide.

Neither way inclines.

Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at *full*.

Shakspere's Henry iv.
But what at *full* I know, thou know'st no
part;

I knowing all my peril, thou no art.

Shakspere.

4. The state of being fatiated.

When I had fed them to the *full*.

Jeremiah.

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in
which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are
fullest in the *full* of the moon.

Bacon.

FULL. *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He *full*

Resplendent all his Father manifest

Express'd.

Milton.

In the unity of place they are *full* as scrup-
ulous; which many of their critics limit to
that very spot of ground where the play is sup-
posed to begin.

Dryden's Dramatick Poesy.

A modest blush the wears, not form'd by art;

Free from deceit his face, and *full*, as free his
heart.

Dryden.

The most judicious writer is sometimes mis-
taken after all his care; but the hasty critick,
who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be de-
ceived.

Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.

Since you may

Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good.

Dryden.

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the
horse's mouth to express the foam, which the
painter, with all his skill, could not perform
without it.

Dryden's Desjefnoy.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,

This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The diapason closing *full* in man.

Dryden.

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,

An arm arifeth of the flying flood.

Allston.

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,

A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play.

Addison's Ovid.

4. Directly.

He met her *full*, but *full* of warefulness.

Sidney.

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,

The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull,

Dryden.

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his
force

Full at the temples of the warrior horse.

Dryden.

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjec-
tives, to intend or strengthen their sig-
nification.

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly fear'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?

Full lively is the semblant, though the substance
dead.

Spenser.

I was set at work

Among my maids; *full* little, God knows,
looking

Either for such men or such business.

Shakspere.

Full well ye reject the commandment.

Mas.

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide

Lamenting turn'd *full* sad.

Milton's P. ad. Left.

You *full* little think that you must be the be-
ginner of the discourse yourself.

More.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.

Dryden.

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,

And what her aims and what her arts pursue.

Dryden.

There is a perquisite *full* as honest, by which
you have the best part of a bottle of wine for
yourself.

Swift.

FULL. is much used in composition to in-
timate any thing arrived at its highest
state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [*full and blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're *full-blown*: Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud.

Denham's Sophy.

My *full-blown* youth already fades apace; Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryd.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,

With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;

Who at enormous villany turns pile,

And iters against it with a *full-blown* fall.

Dryden's Persius.

FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [*full and bottomed.*] Having a large bottom.

I was oblig'd to sit at home in my morning gown, having purchased a new suit of clothes and a *full-bottomed* wig for a foin of money.

Guardian.

FULL-EARED. *adj.* [*full and eared.*] Having the heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring breeze, Or *full-eared* corn, or torments raging courts.

Denham.

FULL-EYED. *adj.* [*full and eyed.*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. *adj.* [*full and fed.*] Sated; fat; faginated.

All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair, She form'd this image of well bodied air. *Pope.*

FULL-LADEN. *adj.* [*full and laden.*] Laden till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD. *adj.* [*full and spread.*] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind, With *full-spread* sails to run before the wind; But those that 'gainst stiff gales lacerating go, Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*

FULL-SUMMED. *adj.* [*full and summ'd.*] Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretch'd forth his branches, and the king of birds nest'd within his leaves, thick feather'd, and with *full-summed* wings fastening his talons east and west; but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howell's Vocal Persif.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullore, Latin.*] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE. *n. s.* [*from full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleaning cloth.

FULLER. *n. s.* [*fullo, Latin.*] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off

The spinsters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shaks.*

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mark.*

FULLERS Earth. *n. s.* A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest is dug in our own island. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

The *fullers earth* of England very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward.*

FULLERS Thistle, or Weed. *n. s.* [*dipsacus.*] A plant.

FULLERY. *n. s.* [*from fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. *n. s.* [*full and mill.*] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleaned.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fullingmills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

FULLY. *adv.* [*from full.*]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker.*

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*

The goddess cry'd It is enough, I'm *fully* satisfy'd. *Albion.*

FULMINANT. *adv.* [*fulminant, French, fulminans, Latin.*] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulminis, Latin; fulminar, French.*]

1. To thunder.

I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords No Lycoptronian bulks. *Tho. Randolph's ph.*

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

While it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward.*

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Aspley's Parergon.*

FULMINATION. *n. s.* [*fulminatio, Latin; fulmination, French, from fulminate.*]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciation of censure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Aspley's Parergon.*

FULMINATORY. *adj.* [*fulmineus, Latin; from fulminate.*] Thundering; striking horror.

FULNESS. *n. s.* [*from full.*]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numbers.*

Let the sea roar and the *fulness* thereof. *Deut.*

To the houses I wish'd nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations; and congratulating their *fulness* only with their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and *fulness* of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalms.*

He is the half part of a blessed man, Let it be finished by food as the; And the a tau divided exceed not; Whole *fulness* of feet on lies in him. *Chiln.*

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual temperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and *fulness*. *Taylor's Rule of living nosy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in *fulness*

Is sorer than to be for need; and falsehood

Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon.*

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

FULSOME. *adj.* [*from fulle, Saxon, foul.*]

1. Nauseous; offensive.

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view, With nauseous images my fancy fills, And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*

How half the youth of Europe are in aims, How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind, And die of rank diseases here at home? *Orway.*

2. Rank; gross; to the smell.

White satyion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful.

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes. *Shakspeare.*

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

FULSOMELY. *adv.* [*from fulsome.*] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS. *n. s.* [*from fulsome.*]

1. Nauseousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as the self can supply it. *Dryden.*

FUMADO. *n. s.* [*fumus, Latin.*] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumados*. *Carter.*

FUMAGE. *n. s.* [*from fumus, Latin.*] Hearthmoney.

FUMATORY. *n. s.* [*fumaria, Latin; fumeterre, French.*] An herb.

Her follow is

The daniel, henlock, and rank *fumatory*, Ditch root upon. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

To FUMBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen, Dutch.*]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick thoughts will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cartesius.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.
Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
3. To play childishly.
I saw him *fumble* with the facets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

To FUMBLE. v. a. To manage awkwardly.

As many farewells as he stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and configur'd kisses to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shaksp.*
His greasy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the heads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

FUMBLER. n. f. [from *fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY. adv. [from *fumble*.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. n. f. [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.
Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;
But straight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fumes*;
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs:
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes.

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

In winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes so far condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or crafter vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable quantity. *Woodward.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.
The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*
Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,
And its mad *fumes* in your discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.
The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influence upon these things below, than they have, but in grofs. *Bacon.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*

To FUME. v. n. [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]

1. To smoke.
Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By the great intercessor; came in sight
Before their father's throne. *Milton.*

From thence the *fuming* trail begun to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æn.*

Straight hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakespeare.*
Silence lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Rescormon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben Jonson.*
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

The first fresh dawn than wak'd the gladden'd race,
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The foggard sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He fies, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamors ring around. *Dryd.*

To FUME. v. a.

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*, by hanging upon them long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Careau.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlic, or other unfavoury things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. To disperse in vapours.
The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FUMET. n. f. The dung of the deer.

FUMETTE. n. f. [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.
A haunch of ven'ison made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FUMID. adj. [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.
A crafts and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of *aquafortis*. *Brown.*

FUMIDITY. n. f. [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke. *Diä.*

To FUMIGATE. v. n. [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, French.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.
Would thou preserve thy *fumish'd* family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. n. f. [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, Fr. from *fumigate*.]

1. Scents raised by fire.
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*
My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:

And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY. adv. [from *fume*.] Angri-ly; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and cholera in them: they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to debase their pens with making answer to such idle questions. *Hobbs.*

FUMITER. n. f. A plant. See FUMATORY.

Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the next tea; *fuming* aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FUMOUS. } adj. [*fumeux-se*, French; from
FUMY. } *fume*.] Producing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *famy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden.*

FUN. n. f. [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *Mare.*

FUNCTION. n. f. [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his public calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is excluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*
You have paid the heav'n's your *function*, and the prisoner the w'y other debt of your calling. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Nor was it any policy, or attorney, or partiality of affection either to the men or to the *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to her. *Addison.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. Single act of any office.
Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort, be executed. *Hobbs.*
They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the *cead*, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Trade; occupation.
Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.
The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Nature seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head, As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*
Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their diseases consistent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot.*

FUND. *n. f.* [*fund*, French; *fundo*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own fund, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Part must be left, a fund when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the warty tide. *Dryd.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or fund of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Addison.*

FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Latin, from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,

That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shaksp.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain some general and fundamental truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,
Can fight, can alter, or can enain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that fundamental ill. *Prior.*

Yet some there were among the founder few,
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's fundamental laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnable in respect of superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspective in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Greuv.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

FUNERAL. *n. f.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,
Come I to speak in Cæsar's funeral. *Shaksp.*

All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black funeral. *Shaksp.*

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn funerals, nor sepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac.*

No widow at his funeral shall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long funerals blacken all the way. *Pope.*
You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral pass by in the street. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his funeral
I'th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast. *Shaksp.*
Let such honours

And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repeats the main,
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *fungus*.] Unsolid excrecence. *Diæ.*

FUNGOUS. *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the fungous lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the eschrotick medicines. *Sharp.*

FUNGUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

This eminence is composed of little points, or granula, called fungus, or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

FUNICLE. *n. f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, French, from *funicle*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *n. f.* A stink. A low word.

FUNNEL. *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *funale*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a gлот of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them. *Ben Jonson.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a funnel to pour liquor into any vessel. *Ray.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*

FUR. *n. f.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair with which gar-

ments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be express'd with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur mittens the sign of capricorn. *Peachment on Drawing.*

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and furs to make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in fur,
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,

The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbountested he rons,
And bids what will take all. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or fur of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in every part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Beside a filthy fur upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

TO FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a fight it was to see Demetas, like rich tissue furred with lambkins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;

Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakspere.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest,
You fur your gloves with reasons. *Shakspere.*

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be furred and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peachment.*

Three sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and furr'd with moss. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Phillips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides furr'd with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of rusty gore. *Addison.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wing her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of fualcon fierce not far. *Swamy.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey. *Gay's Past.*

FURACIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to steal. *Diæ.*

FURACITY. *n. f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.

FURBELOW. *n. f.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. *Trev. Diæ.*

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a flounce, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

TO FURBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;

To break their points, you turn their force,
And fur below the plain discourse. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furberous*; every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison*
TO FURBISH. *v. a.* [*foubrir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
 And *furbiſh* new the name of John o' Gaunt.
Shakspeare's Richard II.
Furbiſh the ſpears, and put on the brigandines.
Jeremiah.

Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the ſufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ſtrict ſenſe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there ſhall be a general gaol-delivery of the ſouls in priſon, and that not a farther execution, but a final releaſe.
South

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
 The martial Ancus did the ſceptre wield;
Furbiſh'd the rusty ſword again,
 Reſum'd the long-forgotten ſhield,
 And led the Latins to the duſty field. *Dryden.*
 Inferior miniſters, for Mars repair
 His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
 And ſend him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms.
Dryden.

FURBISHER. *n. ſ.* [*foubriffeur*, French; from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.
 When flags grow old they grow leſs branched,
 and firſt loſe their brow-antlers, or loweſt *furca-*
tions next the head.
Brown.

FURFUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurff or dandruff, that grows upon the ſkin, with ſome likeneneſs to bran.
Quincy

FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [*ſurfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; branny; ſealy.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furioſus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.
 No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furioſus* men and innocents to be puniſhable.
Hooker

2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.
 Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furioſus*;
 Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.
Shakspeare's Macbeth
 To be *furioſus*;
 Is to be fright'ed out of fear; and in that mood
 The dove will peck the eſtridge. *Shakspeare.*
 Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance or ſong,
 Torment, and loud lament and *furioſus* rage.
Milton.

3. Violent; impetuoſly agitated.
 With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
 Towards the retreating ſea their *furioſus* tide.
Milton.

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furioſus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.
 Which when his brother ſaw, fraught with great grief
 And wrath, he to him leapt *furioſly*. *Fairy Q.*
 They obſerve countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furioſly* to that which of themſelves they are inclined. *South.*
 She heard not half, ſo *furioſly* ſhe flies;
 Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FURIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *furioſus*.] Phrenſy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

TO FURL. *v. a.* [*ſreſter*, French.] To draw up; to contract.
 When fortune ſends a ſtormy wind,
 Then ſhe a brave and preſent mind;
 And when with too indulgent gales
 She ſwells too much, then *furl* thy ſails. *Greek.*
FURLONG. *n. ſ.* [*ſaplang*, Saxon.] A

measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man ſtand in the middle of a field and ſpeak aloud, he ſhall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate ſounds. *Bacon.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they paſſed through a very thick grove. *Addison.*

FURLONG. *n. ſ.* [*verbej*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.

Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
 And give them *furlongs* for another world;
 But we, like ſenties, are oblig'd to ſtand
 In ſtarleſs nights, and wait th' appointed hour.
Dryden.

FURMENTY. *n. ſ.* [More properly *frumenty* or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
 The ſeed-cake, the palties, and *furmenty* pot.
Tuſſer.

FURNACE. *n. ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclosed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe ſo hot
 That it may ſinge yourſelf. *Shakspeare Henry VIII*
 The ſining pot is for ſilver and the *furnace* for gold.
Proverbs.
 We have alſo *furnaces* of great diverſities, that keep great diverſity of heats. *Bacon.*
 The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and ſining of their gold.
Abbe.

Whoſo falleth not down and worſhippeth,
 ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the miſt of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Daniel.*
 A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
 As one great *furnace*, flam'd.
Milton

TO FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. A bad word.

The thick ſigs from him. *Shakspeare Cymbeline.*

TO FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary to a certain purpoſe.
 She hath directed
 How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
 What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with.
Shakspeare.

His training ſuch,
 That he may *furniſh* and intruſt great teachers,
 And never ſeek for aid out of himſelf. *Shakspeare.*
 Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy ſtock. *Deuteronomy.*
 Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and ſeed me of that thou haſt ready. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
 Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſh'd* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*
 I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and converſation will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtured. *Locke.*

2. To give; to ſupply.
 Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſh'd* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*
 It is not the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons, that hath *furniſh'd* out theſe ſeveral remittances. *Addison.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.
 Something deeper,
 Whereof perchance theſe are but *furn* things.
Shakspeare.
 Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coſtly *furniſh'd*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.
Rizon's Apophth.
 We were led into another great room, *furniſh'd* with old inſcriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any under taking.

Will your lordſhip lend me a thouſand pounds to *furniſh* me? *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
 Ideas, forms, and intellects,
 Have *furniſh'd* out three different ſects. *Prior.*
 Doubtleſs the man Jeſus Chriſt is *furniſh'd* with ſuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becauſe he is employ'd in ſuperior work. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to ſupply with ornamental houſehold ſtuff.

The wounded arra would *furniſh* all their rooms,
 And lead for ever ſcarlet in the looms. *Halfax.*

FURNISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, French; from *furniſh*.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *n. ſ.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furniſh*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.
 No man can tranſport his large retinue, his ſumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South.*
 There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.
 By a general conflagration mankind ſhall be deſtroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotſon.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.
 Young Clarion, with vauntful luſtyhed,
 After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare,
 And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*
 The duke is coming: ſee the barge be ready,
 And fit it with ſuch *furniture* as ſuits
 The greatneſs of his perſon. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*
 The ground muſt be of a mixt browe, and large enough, or the horſe's *furniture* muſt be of very ſenſible colours. *Dryden.*

FURRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. ſ.* [*furph*, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed.
 Wheat muſt be ſowed above *furrows* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*
 Their ploughs for ſeed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
 And oxen labour'd firſt beneath the yoke. *Dryden.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.
 My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
 With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt;
 Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground
 quite to forget it. *Dryden & Lee's Oedipus.*

FURROW-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.
 Crown'd with rank ſumter, and *furrow-weeds*.
Shakspeare.

TO FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *ſyrrian*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.
 While the ploughman near at hand,
 Whiſtles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*
 2. To divide in long hollows.
 No liny tear has *furrow'd* her ſmooth cheek. *Suckling.*
 The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
 On the rough ſea, and ſmooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.
 There go the ſhips that *furrow* out their way;
 Yea, the re of whales enormous fights we ſee. *Hutton.*

FURRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]
 1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.
 From Volgar's banks th' impetuous Czar
 Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton.*

2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy *furry* mantle shake. *Dryd.*
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary night,
O, claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryd.*

FURRIER. *adj.* [from *furth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *furthel*, corrupted from *farther*, *forthel*, *forþden*, Saxon. *Forþer* is used by sir *Thomas More*. See **FORTH** and **FARTHER**, of which the examples are to be referred to in this word.]

1. At a greater distance.

2. Beyond this.

What *farther* need have we of witness.
Matthew.

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow;
But *farther* way found none, to take it to mend,
As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
Milton.

Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now tis'n, to work them *farther* woe or shame.
Milton.

I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit, from him to draw
What *farther* would be learn'd.
Milton.

3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further*, for *nothing further*.

Let this appear
Thy doubt, since human reach no *farther* knows.
Milton.

FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.

And the angel of the Lord went *farther*, and stood in a narrow place.
Numbers.

TO FURTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *forþrtian*, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *farther* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best.
Tupper.

Could their fond superstition have *farthered* to great attempts without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the inefficible force of divine power.
Hooker.

Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked;
farther not his wicked device.
Jobns.

This binds thee then to *farther* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *farther* thine. *Dryden.*

FURTHERANCE. *n. f.* [from *farther*.] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *fartherance* of their trade and private business.
Seymour.

Our diligence must search out all helps and *fartherances* of direction, which scriptures, counsels, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford.
Hooker.

For gain and work, and success in his affairs,
he seeketh *fartherance* of him that hath no manner of power.
Hooker.

Cannot my body, nor blood sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wanted *fartherance*? *Shaksp.*

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *fartherance* of it. *Tillotson.*

FURTHERER. *n. f.* [from *farther*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and *fartherer* of God's true religion, that faithful servant to his prince and country.
Asham.

FURTHERMORE. *adv.* [from *farther* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.

This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: *farthermore*,

I pray you, shew my youth old *Shylock's* house.
Shakspare.

FURTIVE. *adj.* [from *furtivus*, French; *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft. Or do they, as your sycenies, I think, have shown,

Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun?
Prior.

FURUNCLE. *n. f.* [from *furuncle*, French; *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it stretch up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or or ninth day.
Wifeman.

FURY. *n. f.* [from *furor*, Latin; *furor*, Fr.]

1. Madnes.

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madnes.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd

To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakspare.*
He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts.
Wifolom.

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired: and her voice would, in so beloved an ocean, sing, second her wit. *Sidney.*

A *fybil*, that had second'd in the world
The sun to count two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic *fury* few'd the work. *Shaksp.*
Greater than human kind the seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. [from *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance; and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The fight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul. *Shakspare.*

It was the most proper place for *afury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion.
Addison on Italy.

FURZ. *n. f.* [from *furz*, Saxon; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Gorse; gogs.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzing*, the turf and the cole.
Tupper.

For fewel, there growth great store of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French.
Carew.

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to till the *furze*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FURZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.
Gay.

FUSCATION. *n. f.* [from *fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring.

TO FUSE. *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

TO FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FUSÉE. *n. f.* [from *fuseau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, French]; a small neat musket. This is more properly written *fusil*.

3. **FUSÉE** of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time *Anderfon* makes twenty seven seconds. *Harris.*

4. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuse*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with, or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolv'd it into a nobler use. *Watson.*

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FUSIL. *adj.* [from *fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothic buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought

Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn silt,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Philips.*

FUSIL. *n. f.* [from *fusil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musket.

2. [In heraldry; from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.

Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle; in the ancient coat of *Montague*, argent three *fusils* in fess gules. *Peacock on Blaz'ry.*

FUSILIER. *n. f.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.

FUSION. *n. f.* [from *fusio*, Latin; *fusio*, French.]

1. The act of melting.

2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fusio* do not flame for want of a copious flame, except spelter, which flames copiously, and thereby fuses. *Newton's Opt.*

FUSS. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle.

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with senates keep a *fuss*:
I submit, and answer thus.

Swift.

FUST. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [from *fuste*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *n. f.* [*futaine*, French; from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings?

Shakspeare.

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,

By dint of high heroic *fustian*.

Hudibras.

What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn.

Dryden.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other.

Dryden.

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the clove,
Oit rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose.

Smith.

FUSTIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid; used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument.

Hudibras.

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

FUSTIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying of cloth.

Diã.

To FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane.

Diã.

FUSTILARIAN. *n. f.* [from *fustis*.] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakspeare* only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilianian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe.

Henry IV.

FU'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *fustis*.] Mouldiness; stink.

FU'STY. *adj.* [from *fustis*.] Ill-smelling; mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he woe as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.

Shakspeare.

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours.

Shakspeare.

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,

From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.

Shakspeare.

FUTILE. *adj.* [*utile*, French; *utilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *utile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal.

Bacon.

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*utilité*, French; from *utile*.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *utility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour.

L'Estrange.

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *utility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects.

Bentley.

FUTTOCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot hooks*. *Skinner*.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.

Glory they sung to the Most High! good will To future men, and in their dwellings peace.

Milton.

He sows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And flings the *future* people from his hand.

Addison's Ovid.

FUTURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant.

Shakspeare. Macb.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.

Locke.

FUTURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

This presence of God, as it is presence, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding;

neither doth God's aforeknowledge impose any necessity, or bind.

Raleigh.

FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; the condition of being come to pass hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no?

South.

FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurety*,
Can ransom me.

Shakspeare's Othello.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurety*, that I had your lordship for my patron.

Swift.

2. Event to come.

All *futureties* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place.

South.

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Thou skill'd in fate and dark *futurety*.

Pope.

3. The state of being to be; futuration.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurety*; it requiring such a free, sedate, and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas.

Glanville's Sceptis.

To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *φύ*; *vab*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wrecks themselves do now allay.

Spenser.

Ey, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account?

Shakspeare.

A bawd, fir, fy upon him.
But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!

Shakspeare.

Expectance calls thee now another way.

Milton.

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?

Ushand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:

Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:

My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite.

Dryden.

Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaities.

Tatler.

G

G

G Has two sounds, one from the Greek γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *g*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *g* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft *g*, resem-

bles that of *j*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the

G

G A B

middle of the words before *b*; as, *might*. The Saxon *g*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

GABARDINE. *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.

My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabouts.

Shakspeare.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*. *Shakspeare.*
The knight did straight submit,
And hid his weapons at her feet:
Next he disrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras.*

To **GABBLE**. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian;
gabberen, Dutch.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st *gabble*
like

A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purpuses
With words that made them known. *Shakspeare.*
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempest roars,
With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent thour.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty,
but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do
ye make an alehouse of my lady's house?
Shakspeare.

Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudib.*
Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.
Not to know what we speak one to another,
so we seem to know, is to know straight our
purpose: enough's language, *gabble* enough, and
good enough. *Shakspeare.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

GABBLER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater;
a chattering fellow.

GABEL. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabella*,
Italian; *gabel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An
excise; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil,
wine, and tobacco. *Addison on Italy.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker
basket which is filled with earth to make
a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*,
and casks filled with sand. *Knolles.*

GABLE. *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*,
French.] The sloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered
with the tiling, according to the new way of build-
ing, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy,
and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

GAD. *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick,
a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to
Dort, and other parts, some in bars, and some
in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and
sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for a
style or graver. [from *gab*, Saxon, a
goad.]

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Shakspeare.

To **GAD**. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from
gadfly; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welsh,
to forsake; thought by others only the
preterit of the old word *gaan*, to go.]

To ramble about without any settled
purpose; to rove loosely and idly.
How now, my headstrong, where have you
been *gadding*?

—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakspeare.*
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked
woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclesi.*

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore.
Fairfax.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the
streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrai'd hope or passion;
T'ncourt each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

These, shepherd, thee the woods and desert
caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrow'n,
And all their celso's moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw
blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden.

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies flights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to
roam. *Dryden.*

There 's an ox lost, and this cockcomb ruins a
gadding under wild fowl. *L'Esrange.*

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually
sluifing from what disguits them, and seek
better entertainment in more pleasing objects,
after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*.
Locke.

GADDER. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler;
one that runs much abroad without busi-
ness.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad,
caufeth great anger, and she will not cover her
own shame. *Ecclesi.*

GADDDINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a ram-
bling, roving manner.

GADFLY. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by
Skinner, who makes it the original of
gad, it is called *goadfly*. Supposed to be
originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and
fly.] A fly that when he stings the cattle
makes them *gad* or run madly about;
the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat
that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and
is most about ponds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a slight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson.*

GAFF. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook.
Ainsworth.

GAFFER. *n. f.* [*gaffer*, companion,
Saxon.] A word of respect, now obso-
lete, or applied only in contempt to a
mean person.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Post.*

GAFFLES. *n. f.* [*gafelucay*, spears, Sax.]

1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when
they are set to fight.

2. A steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsw.*

To **GAG**. *v. n.* [from *gagbel*, Dutch, the
palate, *Minsberw.*] To stop the mouth
with something that may allow to
breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you
laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and
bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something
put into the mouth to hinder speech or
eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply
drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain.
Dryden.

Your woman would have run up stairs before
me; but I have secur'd her below with a *gag* in
her chaps, *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any
thing given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of Asia Saasfay
He spy'd, with that same fauy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away.
Fairy Queen.

These I throw my *gage*,
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shakspeare.*

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakspeare. R. 4. 11.*

They from their mothers breasts poor orphans
rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it.
Southern's Oron.

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the
main,

Heav'n, as a *gage*, would cast some previous
thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be
slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not possession of our
minds by self-evidence or demonstration, the
arguments that gain it assent, are the vouchers
and *gages* of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.
One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a surer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage. *Young.*

To **GAGE**. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to
impawn; to give as a caution, pledge,
or security.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

He found the Turkish merchants making mery-
ry: unto these merchants he gave due salutations,
gaging his faith for their safety, and they likewise
to him. *Knolles' History.*

2. To bind by some caution or surety; to
engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To measure; to take the contents of
any vessel of liquids particularly. More
properly *gauge*. See **GAUGE**.

We shall see your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to night: you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shakspeare.*

To **GAGGLE**. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*,
Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose.

Bird, prune their feathers, gee' *gaggles*, and
crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the
comfort they receive in the relenting of the air.
Bacon's Natural History.

May fat gee' *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And we'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce.
King.

GAILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly. See **GAYLY**.

GAIN. *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage: contrary to *loss*.
But what things were *gain* to me, those I
counted *loss* for Christ. *Phil.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how
victory should be used, or the *gains* thereof
communicated to the general confest. *Raleigh.*

Havock and spoil, and ruin are my *gain*.
Milton.

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*;
for light *gains* make heavy purses; for light *gains*
come thick, whereas great come but now and
then. *Bacon's Essays.*

This must be made by some governor upon his own private account, who has a great flock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*

Compute the *gains* of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well.

Dryden

Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*. *Pope.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

That, sir, which serves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I sent unto you? *2 Corinthians.*

If pride, if envy, if the lust of *gain*,
If mad ambition in thy bosom reign,
Thou boast'st, alas! thy sober sense in vain. *Fitzgerald.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

To *GAIN*. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy and limeous matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm land. *Brown.*

He *gains*, to live as man,
Higher degree of life. *Milton.*

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope. *Milton.*

2. To win; not to lose.

A leper once he lost, and *gain'd* a king. *Milton.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To obtain; to procure, to receive.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This answer from the gracious voice divine. *Milton.*

That side from small reflection *gains*
Of glimmering air; less vex'd with tempest loud. *Milton.*

If such a tradition were endeavour'd to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult to conceive however it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

For fame with toil we *gain*, but loose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

5. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time, because ye fee the king is gone from me. *Daniel.*

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye should not have looked from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss. *Act.*

7. To win against opposition.

They who were sent to the other pass, after a short resistance, *gained* it. *Clarendon.*

Fat fees from the defended Umhran draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause. *Dryden.*

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope.*

8. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents, laden from the east,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself:
If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course. *A. Phillips.*

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,
Or whom he wishes most shall seldom *gain*
Through her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*
By a far worse. *Milton.*

10. To reach; to attain.

The west still glimmers with some streaks of day:

Now spurs the lated traveller *ago*,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Death was the post, which I almost did *gain*:
Shall I once more be tost into the main? *Waller.*

Sun! found his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noon hast *gain'd*, and when thou fall'st. *Milton.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome march to the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus *sa'd* from death, they *gain* the Phœtan shores,
With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars. *Pope.*

11. To *GAIN* over. To draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavour'd to *gain* over those who were represented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To *GAIN*. *v. n.*

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezekiel.*

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees: with *on*.

When watchful herons leave their watry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the fight. *Dryden's Virgil.*

So *on* the land, while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

3. To get ground; to prevail against: with *on*.

The English have not only *gained* upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

4. To obtain influence with: with *on*.

My good behaviour had *gained* so far on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

GAIN. *adj.* [An old word now out of use.] Handy; ready; dexterous.

Preface to the Accidence.

*GAIN*ER. *n. f.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, besides retaining a clear conscience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loss, as seeing, if the composition be overhard, he may relieve himself by recourse to his oath. *Bacon.*

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainer*. *Denham's Sophy*

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loss. *L'Estrange.*

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

*GAIN*FUL. *adj.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some rich match, or advantageous project. *South*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care. *Dryden.*

Maro's muse commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent
On what is *gainful*: sometimes she divers
From solid counsels. *Philips.*

*GAIN*FULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageously.

*GAIN*FULNESS. *n. f.* [from *gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

*GAIN*GIVING. *n. f.* [*'gain* and *give*.]

The same as misgiving; a giving against: as gainfaying, which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting.

It is but foolery; but it is such kind of *gain*-giving as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

*GAIN*LESS. *adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

*GAIN*LESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work: minor, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digg'd; no more is the infatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*

*GAIN*LY. *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously. Out of use.

To *GAIN*SAY. *v. a.* [*'gain* and *say*.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute against.

Speeches which *gain*say one another, must of necessity be applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker.*

Too facile then, thou didst not much *gain*say; Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Lest impudence to *gain*say what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

*GAIN*SAYER. *n. f.* [from *gain* and *say*.] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gain*sayers, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the fame at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest *gain*sayers of scripture, even in that which we read for scripture unto the people. *Hooker.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gain*sayers. *Hammond.*

Others fought themselves a name by being his *gain*sayers, but failed of their purpose. *Fell.*

*GAIN*ST. *prep.* [for *against*.] See *AGAIN*ST.

Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that *'gainst* ourselves we bore. *Dryden.*

To *GAIN*STAND. *v. a.* [*'gain* and *stand*.]

To withstand; to oppose; to resist. A proper word, but not in use.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

*GAIN*ST. *prep.* [for *against*.] See *AGAIN*ST.

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*.
Hubbard's Tale.

3. The manner and air of walking.
Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait*.
Shakespeare.

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his *gait* and motion.
Clarendon.

A third, who, by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell.
Milton.

Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*.
Milton.

I describ'd his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait*.
Milton.

- GALA'GE. *n. f.* A shepherd's clog. Not in use.

My heart-blood is well-nigh froze, I feel;
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel. *Spenser.*

- GALA'NGAL. *n. f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root.

The lesser *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid and pungent taste.
Hill.

- GALAXY. *n. f.* [*γαλαξίας*; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*.
Milton's Par. Lost.

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd.
Clarendon.

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick 't' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*.
Cowley.

We dare not undertake to show what advantage is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy*.
Bentley.

- GALBANUM. *n. f.* A resinous gum.

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops of tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant.
Hill.

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum*.
Ecclus.

- GALE. *n. f.* [*gabling*, hafty, fudden, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona?
Shakespeare.

Winds
Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells.
Milton.

Fresh *gales* and gentle air.
Umbria's green retreats,
Where western *gales* eternally reside.
Addison.

- GA'LEATED. *adj.* [*galteatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.
A *galteated* echinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing.
Woodward on Fossils.

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

- GALERI'ULATE. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. *n. f.* [*galotte*, French.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three patereroes. It can both sail and row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.
Diſc.

Barbarossa sent two notable pyrates with thirty *galists*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered, and forced again to their *galists*.
Kudler's History.

- GALL. *n. f.* [*geala*, Sax. *galls*, Dut.]
- The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its suppurated bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murdering ministers!
Shakespeare.

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies. It's as bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet flavour.
Hurvy.

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

- The part which contains the bile.
The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.
Brown.

- Any thing extremely bitter.
Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you fend,
Though ink be made of *gall*.
Shakespeare.

Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste!
Shakespeare.

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.
Dryden's Juvenal.

- Rancour; malignity.
They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people.
Spenser on Ireland.

- Anger; bitterness of mind.
Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and thuns the blow. *Prior.*

- A slight hurt by fretting off the skin.
[from the verb.]
This is the fatallest wound; as much superior to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scatch.
Government of the Tongue.

7. [from *galla*.]
Galls or gallnuts are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have oriental and European *galls*: the oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of galls is this: An insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case, about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the *gall*; and where no hole is seen, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation shall be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescencies which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes,

and oak-cones, are true *gall*, though less firm in their texture.
Hill.

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed.
Roy.

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them.
Deham.

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

- To hurt by fretting the skin.
I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast.
Denham.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and many a good word;
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* crew.
Pope's Iliad.

- To impair; to wear away.
He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being *gall'd* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare.*

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Roy.*

- To tease; to fret; to vex.
In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hosker.*

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *galleth* them.
Hosker.

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall*.
Shakespeare.

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson.*

- To harass; to mischief; to keep in a state of uneasiness.
The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *galled* them. *Sidney.*

Light demerces from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.
Dryden's Aeneid.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addis.*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret.
I have seen you glecting and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.
Shakespeare.

GALLANT. *adj.* [*galant*, French; from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

- Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.
A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Isaiah.*

The gay, the wife, the *gallant*, and the grave, Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller.*

- Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous.
Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney.*

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth.
Shakespeare.

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further might. *Digby.*

3. Fine; noble; spacious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith; But hollow men, like hurses hot at hand, Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakspeare.*

4. Courtly with respect to ladies.

He discoursed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistresses. *Clarendon.*

When first the fool of love is sent abroad, The gay troops begin In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson.*

GALLANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation. —What is 't for? —The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*, That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor. *Shakspeare.*

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vassius. *Kneller.* The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right, Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly sight. *Dryden.*

Gallants, look to 't, you say there are no sprights; But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden.*

2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant*. *Shakspeare.* She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GALLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

You have not dealt to *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GALLANTRY. *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glanville's Sceptis, Preface.*

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakspeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd, Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Glanville.*

5. Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GALLEASS. *n. f.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy

low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. To carry three

tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Did.*

My father hath no leis Than three great argosies, besides two *galleasses*, And twelve tight galleies. *Shakspeare.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleasses*. *Addison.*

GALLE'ON. *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk, or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galleasses* and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

GALLERY. *n. f.* [*galerie*, French; derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney.*

High lifted up were many lofty towers, And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Spenser.* Your *gallery*

Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakspeare.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led, Not to the loe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends, And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope.*

GALLETYLE. *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with *gallipot*.

Make a compound body of glass and *gallestyle*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

GALLEY. *n. f.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλέβρις*, the swordfish; as others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galkeas*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load Of ships, hulks, *galles*, barks, and brigandines. *Fairfax.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of *galles*, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Jafon ranged the coasts of Asia the Lefs in an open boat or kind of *galley*. *Raleigh's History.*

On oozy ground his *galles* moor; Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the *galles* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South.*

GALLEY-SLAVE. *n. f.* [*galley* and *slave*.]

A man condemned for some crime to row in the *galles*.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor men, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy. *Bramhall.* Hardened *galley-slaves*: despite manumission. *Deeny of Pity.*

The furies gently dash against the shore, Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar. *Garth.*

GALLIARD. *n. f.* [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius; and *gay*]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a *galliard* by himself. *Clarendon.*

2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a *galliard*. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France That can be with a nimble *galliard* won: You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakspeare.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon.*

The tripl's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard* time and minuet time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon.*

GALLIARDISE. *n. f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gayety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*

GALLICISM. *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Felton on the Claffets.*

GALLIGASKINS. *n. f.* [*Caliga Gallo-Vasconum*, Skinner.] Large open hose.

Not used but in ludicrous language.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts, By time tub'd'e, what will not time subdue, An horrid chafin disclosure. *Philips.*

GALLIMATIA. *n. f.* [*galimathias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.GALLIMAU'TRY. *n. f.* [*galimafree*, Fr.]1. A hotch-potch, or halm of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hammer.*

They have made of our English tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches.

Spenser.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in 't.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The painter, who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.

—Why, sir, my wife is not young.

—He woues both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves thy *gallimaufry* friend. *Shakespeare.*

G'ALLIOT. *n. f.* [*galiette*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallees and certain *galliot*s, shaped his course towards Italy.

Knoles' History.

G'ALLIPOT. *n. f.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or *gallypot*, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outides apes, owls, and fatyrs; but within, precious drugs.

Bacon's Siphophlegms

Here phials in nice discipline are set;

There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garrh.* Alexandrian thought it unsafe to troff the real secret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man.

Speclator.

Thou that dost *Aesculapius* decide,

And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton*

G'ALLON. *n. f.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd.

Wifeman's Surgery.

GALLO'ON. *n. f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To G'ALLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.] Derived by all the etymologists, after *Bulaeus*, from *καταδραση*; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear

The *galloping* of horse: who was 't come by?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

His steeds will be restrain'd,

But *gallop* lively down to western hill. *Donne.*

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain

His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,

When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,

The leacher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them.

Sidney.

They 'gan espy

An armed knight towards them *gallop* fast,

That seem'd from some feared foe to fly.

Fairy Queen.

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full speed.

Locke.

3. To move very fast.

The golden son

*Gallop*s the zodiac in his glistering coach. *Shakf.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?

—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

G A L L O P. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forward, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

Farrier's Dict.

G'ALLOPER. *n. f.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

To G'ALLOW. *v. a.* [*axelpan*, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies

Gallop the very wand'ers of the dark, And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare.*

G'ALLOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

G'ALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

1. It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen the Irish call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English fervitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footmen that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented.

Spenser on Ireland.

2. [*Hammer*, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r

Of *gallowglasses* and stout keenes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shaksp.*

G'ALLOW. } *n. f.* [It is used by some in

G'ALLOWS. } the singular; but by more

only in the plural, or sometimes has

another plural *gallowses*. *Galgo*, Goth.

zealga, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which

some derive from *gabalus furca*, Latin;

others from גבול high, others from

gallu, Welsh, power: but it is probably

derived like *gallow*, to fright, from

axelpan, the gallows being the great

object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two polls, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *galloos*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaulers and *gallowses*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I prophesied if a *gallow* were on land, This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare.*

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Huyward.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too.

Shakespeare.

G'ALLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.]

Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,

And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant.

Dryden.

G'ALLOWTREE. *n. f.* [*gallow* and *tree*.]

The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hong their conquer'd arms, for more de-fame,

On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame.

Spenser.

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loote,

Drops into Styx, and turns a soand goole.

Cleaveland.

GAMBA'DE. } *n. f.* [*gamba*, Italian, a

GAMBA'DO. } leg.] Spatterdashies; boots

worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gamba'ses*

once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

G'AMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

G'AMBOGE. *n. f.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To G'AMBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump

for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,

Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,

Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.

Dryden.

The monsters of the flood

Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,

And heavy whales in awkward measures play.

Pope.

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madnes

That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,

And I the matter will record, which madnes

Would *gambol* from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

G'AMBOL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him,

and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*.

L'Ejrange.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest

god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,

With such unofferable rambles! *Hudibras.*

G'AMBREL. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon

Cruce.

his back.

GAME. *n. f.* [*gaman*, a jelt, Islandick.]
 1. Sport of any kind.
 We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game*.
Shakspeare.
 2. Jelt: opposed to earnest or seriousness.
 Then on her head they set a garland green,
 And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*.
Spenser.
 3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.
 Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
 On my refusal, to distress me more;
 Or make a *game* of my calamities?
Milton.
 4. A single match at play.
 5. Advantage in play.
 Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,
 And play the *game* into each other's hand.
Dryd.
 6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.
 This seems to be the present *game* of that
 crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they
 see an end of this.
Temple.
 7. Field sports: as, the chace, falconry.
 If about this hour he make his way,
 Under the colour of his usual *game*,
 He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
 To set him free from his captivity.
Shakspeare.
 What arms to use, or nets to frame
 Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
 With all the myst'ries of that *game*.
Waller.
 Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*,
 spied a company of bustards and cranes.
L'Estrange.
 8. Animals pursued in the field; animals
 appropriated to legal sportsmen.
 Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his
game,
 With war, and hostile snare, such us refuse
 Subjection to his empire tyrannous.
Milton.
 There is such a variety of *game* springing up be-
 fore me, that I know not which to follow.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
 A bloodhound will follow the person he pur-
 sues, and all bounds the particular *game* they have
 in chace.
Arbuthnot.
 Go, with thy Cynthia hunt the pointed spear
 At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
 I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
 At human hearts we sling, nor ever miss the *game*.
Prior.
 Proud Nimrod first the bloody chace began,
 A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
 Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,
 And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game*.
Pope.
 Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
 For, grow but wife, you rob me of my *game*.
Young.
 9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles
 to the people.
 The *games* are done, and Cæsar is returning.
Shakspeare.
 Mido, when entering the Olympick *game*,
 With a huge ox upon his shoulders came.
Denham.
TO GAME. *v. n.* [*gaman*, Saxon.]
 1. To play at any sport.
 2. To play wantonly and extravagantly
 for money.
Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no
 way profits either body or mind.
Locke.
GAMECOCK. *n. f.* [*game* and *cock*.] A
 cock bred to fight.
 They manage the dispute as fiercely as two
gamecocks in the pit.
Locke.
GAME-EGG. *n. f.* [*game* and *egg*.] An
 egg from which a fighting cock is bred.
 Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
 To make the fowl more furious for the fray.
Garth.
GAMEKEEPER. *n. f.* [*game* and *keep*.] A
 person who looks after *game*, and sees
 it is not destroyed.
GAMESOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolick-
 some; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

GERON, though old, yet *gamefome*, kept one end
 with Cosma.
Sidney.
 I am not *gamefome*; I do lack some part
 Of that quick spirit that is in Antony.
Shaksf.
 The *gamefome* wind among her trusses play,
 And curleth up those growing riches short.
Fairfax.
 Belial, in like *gamefome* mood.
Milton.
 This *gamefome* humour of children should ra-
 ther be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and
 improve their strength and health, than curbed
 or restrained.
Locke.
GAMESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamefome*.]
 Sportiveness; merriment.
GAMESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamefome*.]
 Merrily.
GAMMASTER. *n. f.* [from *game*.]
 1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.
 Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good
 student from his book, and it is wonderful.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
 A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art,
 the worse man he is.
Bacon.
Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
 The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
 The whole estate.
Dryden's Juvenal.
 Could we look into the mind of a common
gamester, we should see it full of nothing but
 trumps and mattadores: her flumbers are haunted
 with kings, queens, and knaves.
Addison.
 All the superfluous whims relate,
 That fill a female *gamester's* pate;
 What agony of soul she feels
 To see a knave's inverted heels.
Swift.
 Her youngest daughter is run away with a
gamester, a man of great beauty, who in dressing
 and dancing has no superior.
Larw.
 2. One who is engaged at play.
 When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
 The gentle *gamester* is the soonest winner.
Shaksf.
 A man may think, if he will, that two eyes
 see no more than one; or that a *gamester* seeth
 always more than a looker-on: but, when all is
 done, the help of good counsel is that which
 setteth business straight.
Bacon.
 3. A merry frolicksome person.
 You're a merry *gamester*,
 My lord Sands.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.
 4. A prostitute. Not in use.
 She's impudent, my lord,
 And was a common *gamester* to the camp.
Shakspeare.
GAMMER. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*: as, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. An old play.
GAMMON. *n. f.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
 1. The buttock of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of the stich.
 Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
 A ratty *gammon* of some sev'n years old.
Dryd.
Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
 And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
 That ere the first is out, the second stinks.
Dryd.
 2. A kind of play with dice.
 The quick dice,
 In thunder leaping from the box, awake
 The sounding *gammon*.
Thomson's Autumn.
GAMMUT. *n. f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes
 Madam, before you touch the instrument,
 To learn the order of my fingering,
 I must begin with rudiments of art,
 To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort.
Shakspeare.
 When by the *gamut* some musicians make
 A perfect song, others will undertake,
 By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
 Things simply good can never be unfit.
Donne.
 Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
 That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,
 Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire.
Addison.
'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*.
 The noble knight *'gan* feel
 His vital force to faint.
Spenser.
TO GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Pocockius*.
 Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
 Gemunt onusti, vel fude trans finem
 Lustantur adâ, pendulive
 Sanguineis trepidant in uncis.
Musa Arg.
G'ANDER. *n. f.* [*gandna*, Saxon.] The male of the goose.
 As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*.
Camden's Remains.
 One *gander* will serve five geese.
Mortimer.
TO GANG. *v. n.* [*gangan*, Dutch; *gangan*, Saxon; *gang*, Scottish.] To go; to walk. An old word not now used, except ludicrously.
 But let them *gang* alone,
 As they have brewed, so let them bear blame.
Spenser.
 Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts
 open.
Arbuthnot.
GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.
 O, you pandery rascals! there 's a knot, a
gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me.
Shakspeare.
 As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a
 mailiff fell barking.
L'Estrange.
 Admitted in among the *gang*,
 He acts and talks as they befriend him.
Prior.
GANGHON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of flower.
Ainsworth.
G'ANGLION. *n. f.* [*γαγγλιον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.
 Bonefsetters usually represent every bone dis-
 located, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or
 other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance
 of some part of a joint.
Wifeman.
TO G'ANGRENATE. *v. a.* [from *gan-
 grene*.] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.
 Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, fiderated, and
 mortified, become black, the radical moisture or
 vital sulphur suffering an extinction.
Brown.
G'ANGRENE. *n. f.* [*gangrene*, French; *gangræna*, Latin.] A mortification; a floppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.
 This experiment may be transferred unto the
 cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or
 induced by too much applying of opiates.
Bacon.
 She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,
 By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away.
Waller.
 A discolouring in the part was supposed an
 approach of a *gangrene*.
Wifeman's Surgery.
 If the substance of the soul is fettered with
 these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be
 ever cured: these inflammations will rage to all
 eternity.
Addison's Spectator.
TO G'ANGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.
 In cold countries, when men's noses and ears
 are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with
 cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently;
 for that the few spirits that remain in those parts,
 are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is
 made complete.
Bacon.
Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,
 Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay.
Dryden.

To **GA'NGRENE**. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable

Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*

To black mortification.

Milton's Agonistes.
As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out.

Wise man's Surgery.

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbutnot.*

GA'NGWAY. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Diſt.*

GA'NGWEEK. *n. f.* [*gang* and *week*.] Rogation week, when processions are made to illustrate the bounds of parishes. *Diſt.*

GA'NTELOPE. } *n. f.* [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *gantlope*; *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,

Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,

To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryd.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke*

GA'NZÁ. *n. f.* [*ganza*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies, And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras*

GAOL. *n. f.* [*geol*, Welsh; *geole*, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Have I been ever free, and must my house

Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakspeare.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakspeare.*

To **GAOL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imprison; to commit to *gaol*.

Goaling vagabonds was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example. *Bacon*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. f.* [*gaol* and *deliver*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring soul the body leave, Which we call death; but were it known to all, What life our souls do by this death receive, Men would it birth of *gaol-delivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaol-delivery* of souls, not for punishment. *South*

GA'OLER. *n. f.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when

The steeld *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shaksp.*

I know not how or why my surly *gaoler*,

Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r

When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,

Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind she had been banished and immured, 'till the death of her *gaoler*.

Tutler.

GAP. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,

By custom and covetous pates,

By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tuffin's Husbandry.*

With terrors and with furies to the bounds

And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,

Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd

Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Bushes are most lalling of any for dead hedges,

or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

I fought for a man, says God, that should

make up the hedge, and stand in the *gap* before

me, for the land that I should not destroy it.

Rogers.

2. A breach.

The loss of that city concerned the christian commonweal: manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear

Full in the *gap* and hopes the hunted bear,

And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies open thereby, that I could wish it were well stop'd. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature

Mere.

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part

Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first

We were dissever'd. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time

my Antony is away. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,

Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden surprising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. To open of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is cauted by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. To stop a **GAP**. To escape by some mean shift: alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quicksets will grow.

His policy consists in setting traps,

In finding ways and means, and stopping *gaps*.

Swift.

9. To stand in the **GAP**. To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would stand in the *gap*? *Lesly.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having interstices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To **GAPE**. *v. n.* [*geapan*, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;

Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shaksp.*

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass

from man to man; for that that causeth *gaping*

and stretching is when the spirits are a little

heavy by any vapour. *Arbutnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,

Swift.

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,

Whose mother 's kill'd in seeking of the prey,

Cry in their nest, and think her long away:

And at each leaf that flurs, each blast of wind,

Gape for the food which they moit never find. *Dryden.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,

And *gape* upon the garber'd clouds for rain,

Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,

And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

3. To desire earnestly; to crave: with *for*.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;

The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*.

Denham.

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;

For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

And thou, who gap'st for my estate; draw near;

For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryd.*

4. With *after*.

What shall we say of those who spend their

days in *gaping after* court-favour and prefer-

ments? *L'FStrange.*

5. With *at*.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but

before they could swallow them, have had their

mouths stopp'd in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person,

I'll speak to it though hell itself should *gape*

And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,

Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

The great horse-mussel, with the fine shell,

doth *gape* and shut as the oysters do. *Bacon.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the cart's falls open under the incisions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew of heaven or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into

the cavity of these vesicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd

away,

Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:

The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,

Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*

That all these actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbutnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on a another for want of a cæsuræ in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my muse can through past ages see,

That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Resammon.*

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* 't anticipate

The cabinet designs of fate;

Apply to wizards, to forsee

What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras.*

11. To stare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape at*. *Dryden's Dunciess.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,

Clas'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,

Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.

Jes.

GA'PER. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbeys lands rained well near into every gaper's mouth.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *Eibhelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to make. Obsolete. It is still used in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet? What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs y-torn? Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet? Or art thou of thy loved lass forlorn. *Spenser.*

GARB. *n. f.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reason's *garb*,
Counsell'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth.

Milton.

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange.*

2. Fashion of dress.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear.

Denham.

3. Exterior appearance.

This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect

A fauce roughness and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

GARBAGE. *n. f.* [*garbear*, Spanish. This etymology is very doubtful.] The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,

That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*.

Shakspeare.

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

A flim more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle

Prefag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*

Who without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?

Roscommon.

When you receive condign punishment, you run
to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*.

Dryden.

GARBEL. *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GARBIDGE. } *n. f.* Corrupted from

GARBISH. } *garbage*.

All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer.*

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GARBLE. *v. a.* [*gartellare*, Italian.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake.

Dryden.

Had our author 'et down this command, without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to it. *Cheyne.*

GARBLES. *n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part from another.

A further secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

GARBOIL. *n. f.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Hammer.*

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garboils* the awak'd. *Shakspeare.*

GARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

GARDEN. *n. f.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakspeare.*

My lord of E'y, when I was last in Holbourn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

In the royal ordering of gardens there ought to be gardens for all the months in the year. *Bacon.*

In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and water. *Temple.*

My garden takes up half my daily care,
And my field asks the minutes I can spare. *Harte.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shakspeare.*

3. **GARDEN** is often used in composition for *hortensis*, or belonging to a garden.

4. **Garden-mould**. Mould fit for a garden.

They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*,
that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer.*

5. **Garden-tillage**. Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer.*

6. **Garden-ware**. The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer.*

To GARDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection. *Bacon.*

GARDENER. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; so that if we plant nettles, or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakf.*

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips. *Bacon.*

The *gardener* may top religion as he pleases. *Hewel.*

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diversions. *Evelyn.*

Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryden.*

GARDENING. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] The art of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spektator.*

GARE. *n. f.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Diſt.*

GARGARISM. *n. f.* [*γαργαρισμος*; *gargarisme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

Quincy.

Apoplethmisms and *gargarisms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

To GARGARIZE. *v. a.* [*γαργαρίζω*; *gargarifer*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarised*, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize*. *Holder.*

GARGET. *n. f.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GARGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargogliare*, Italian; *gurgel*, German, the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate. *Harsy.*

The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stop by *gargling* with oxycrate. *Wijeman.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Those which only warble long,
And *gargl'* in their throats a long. *Waller.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat

On nonsense *gargl'd* in an cunuch's throat. *Fentyn.*

GARGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure. *Wijeman.*

GARGLION. *n. f.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy.*

GARGOL. *n. f.* A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GARLAND. *n. f.* [*garlaude*, *guirland*, French.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;

For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whituniver to bear. *Sidney.*

A reeling world will never stand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.

—How! wear the *garland*! dost thou mean the crown?

—Ay, my good lord. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryden.*

Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose *ga'land* crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though she has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*

Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

2. The top; the principal; the thing most prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakspeare.*

GARLICK. *n. f.* [*gar*, Saxon, a lance; and *leek*, the leek that shoots up in blades. *Skinner.* *Allium*, Latin.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk; and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plasters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath. *Hill.*

Garlick has, of all our plants, the great strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. *Lough.*

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a faced pow'r;
Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate.*

GARLICK Pear-tree. n. f.

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the puntal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of garlick. *Miller.*

GARLICK Wild. n. f. A plant.

GARLICKEA'TER. n. f. [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters*. *Shakspeare.*

GARMENT. n. f. [*guarniment*, old French.]

Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; drefs.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Our leaf once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh.*

Faintest thing that shines below,
Why in this robe dost thou appear?
Would'st thou, a while more perfect show,
Thou must at all no garment wear. *Cowley.*

Three worthy perions from his side it tore,
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when she is dressed. *Addison.*

Let him that fues for the coat, i. e. the shirt, or inner garment, take the cloak also, is a proverbial phrase too; for in the truth of the letter, a shirt is no likely matter of a lawsuit, and signifies an uncountessing sufferance of such small losses. *Kettlewell.*

GARNER. n. f. [*grenier*, French.]

A place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and soyson plenty,
Barns and garners never empty. *Shakspeare.*

For sundry foes the rural realm furround;
The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd.*

To GARNER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To store as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shakf.*

GARNET. n. f. [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin; from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightnefs of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients; the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple. *Woodw.*

To GARNISH. v. a. [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garnish'd* their proud heights with stately trees. *Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garnish'd*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,

Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours thew. *Spenser.*

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garnish*,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare.*

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnish'd* with fruits, delighting both the eye and the taste. *Raleigh.*

All the streets were *garnish'd* with the citizens, standing in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dress!
Garnish'd with sparagus, himself a feast! *Dryd.*

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitcheock'd eel. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GARNISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shakspeare.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Penitencula carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*

GARNISHMENT. n. f. [from *garnish*.]

Ornament; embellishment.

The church of Sancta Guistiniana in Padoua is a found piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary stone, without any *garnishment* of sculpture, ravish the beholders. *Watton.*

GARNITURE. n. f. [from *garnish*.]

Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture* of their knees, that they are intemperate in furniture of their heads. *Government of Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,
Is lost, without the *garniture* of show. *Granv.*

As nature has pour'd out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison's Spectator.*

GARROUS. adj. [from *garum*.]

Resembling pickle made of fish.

In a civet-cat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish: whereof this humour may be a *garrous* excretion, and odious separation. *Brown.*

GARRAN. n. f. [Erse. It imports the same as gelding.]

The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby. A Highland horse, which, when brought into the north of England, takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth, he will make their caws and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

Every man would be forced to provide winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrans* would decrease. *Temple.*

GARRRET. n. f. [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commissiun'd by the government, are seldom to an empty *garret* sent. *Dryden.*

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With licence to build castles there:

And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in use.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETLER. n. f. [from *garret*.]

An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON. n. f. [*garrison*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill contain'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To GARRISON. v. a. [from the noun.]

To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine. *Dryden's Journal.*

GARRULITY. n. f. [*garrulitas*, Lat.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here
Expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all, loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray.*

GARRULOUS. adj. [*garrulus*, Latin.]

Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

GARTER. n. f. [*gardus*, Welsh; *justier*, French; from *gar*, Welsh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

When we rest in our cloaths we looser our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. *Ray.*

Handsome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves, and all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.
—The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;

The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryd.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To GARTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his horse. *Shakspeare.*

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wifeman's Sargery.*

GARTH. n. f. [as if *girth*, from *gird*.]

The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS. n. f. [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in gene-

ral, a spirit not capable of being coagulated; but he uses it loosely in many senses. *Harris.*

GASCONADE. *n. f.* [French; from *Gascon*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

To GASCONADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillettson.*

See me *gash'd* with knives,
Or fear'd with burning steel. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*
Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,

He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Philips.*

GASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his target,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Spenser.*

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off. *Shaksp.*
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd. *Milton.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back sword and cudgel play,
and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and fear. *Arbutnot.*

GASKINS. *n. f.* [from *Gasconne*. See **GALLIGASKINS.**] Wide hole; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shaksp.*

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gisse*, Danish, to sob, *Junius.*]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryden.*
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasp*ing throats. *Dryden.*

The *gasp*ing head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*

A scanthog of wit lay *gasp*ing for life, and
groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*
The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and
*gasp*ing for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint,
He *gasp*s for breath; and, as his life flows from
him,
Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasp*s away his breath. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature never expresses desire by *gasp*ing.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasp*ed after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spektor.*

GASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is at last *gasp*. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his
last;
And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from *γαστ*, Saxon. See **AGHAST.**] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,

Or whether *gast*ed by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

GASTRICK. *adj.* [from *γαστρε*.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*γαστρε* and *γραφω*.] In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTROTOMY. *n. f.* [*γαστρε* and *τομω*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterit of *get*.

Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Exodus.*

GATE. *n. f.* [*geat*, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My foul lies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shakspere*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and *gate*, hoiteway and footpath. *Shakspere.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Auria had done nothing but wisely and politically, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles' History.*

GATEVEIN. *n. f.* The *vena porta*. Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

GATEWAY. *n. f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of enclosed grounds.

Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GATHER. *v. a.* [*gædepan*, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.
Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap. *Genesis.*

2. To get in harvest.

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our increase. *Leviticus.*

3. To pick up; to glean.

His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shakspere's Henry viii.*

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Isaiah.*

I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.

What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden.*

5. To assemble.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*

All the way we went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To select and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psalms.*

8. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Matthew.*

9. To collect charitable contributions.

10. To bring into one body or interest.

I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him. *Isaiah.*

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.

Immortal Tully thine,
The Roman totra deck'd the consul's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pice. *Dryden.*

13. To pucker needlework.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Or his own door being that against his entrance. *Shakspere.*

After he had seen the vision, we endeavour'd to get into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*

From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in this respect, we may *gather*, that all sins are not alike and equal, as the thick of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined. *Perkins.*

Return'd,
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton.*

Madamoiselle de Seudery, who is as old as Sibly, is translating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. **To GATHER Breath.** [A proverbial expression.] To have respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky made
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER. *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the *gath'ring* clouds we fear,
A long will help the beating storm to hear.
Dryden's Pastorals.

When *gath'ring* clouds o'erhadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh my boys! he
cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, east, and west, on airy courses born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn.
Dryden.

Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it.
Addison's Cato.

2. To grow larger by the accretion of
similar matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for
the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To assemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth;
the slander of a city, the *gathering* together of an
unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Eccles.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath sub-
dued his natural rage, how he likes the change,
and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the
ease of a broken imposthume after the painful
gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pucker;
cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, periwigs, and feathers. *Hudib.*

GA'THERER. *n. f.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a
collector.

I will spend this preface about those from
whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am
but a *gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff
Watson's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of sycamore
fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand.
May's Virgil.

GA'THERING. *n. f.* [from *gather*.] Collec-
tion of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there
be no *gatherings* when I come. *1 Corinthians.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. *n. f.* A species of Cor-
nelian cherry.

GAUDE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this
word is uncertain: *Skinner* imagines it
may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow
flower, yellow being the most gaudy
colour. *Junius*, according to his custom,
talks *γαυδω*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,
in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud,
from *gawawdio*, Welch, to cheat. It
seems to me most easily deducible from
gaudium, Latin, joy; the cause of joy;
a token of joy: thence aptly applied to
any thing that gives or expresses pleasure.
In Scotland this word is still retained,
both as a showy bawble, and the person
fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine
thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy.
It is not now much used.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudets*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shaksp.*

The sun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,

Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudets*,
To give me audience. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

My love to *Hermia*
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shaksp.*

Some bound for *Guiney*, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gaudets* the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbants finest holland bear. *Dryden.*

To GAUDE. *v. a.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To
exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,
After a long grief such nativity. *Shakspere.*

GA'UDERY. *n. f.* [from *gaude*.] Finery;
ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was net pageants and *gaudery*,
but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that
ever was. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death,
and should have nothing about us but what looks
like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever ap-
pears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunt-
ing garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with
cloaths as ridiculously, and as much in the
fashion, as the person that wears them is usually
grown out of it. *South*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaud'ry* known.
Dryden.

GA'UDILY. *adv.* [from *gaude*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gaudy*.] Show-
iness; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY. *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy;
splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shaksp.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay notes that people the sun-beams.
Milton.

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side.
Dryden.

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*
A man who walks directly to his journey's
end, will arrive thither much sooner than him
who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to
gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that persons so na-
turally qualified to be great examples of piety,
should, by an erroneous education, be made
poor and *gaudy* spectacles of the greatest vanity.
Lavo.

GA'UDY. *n. f.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast;
a festival; a day of plenty. A word
used in the university.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day,
that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterit of *give*.

Thou can'st not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can'st give it, then thou never gav'st it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing gav'st it.
Donne.

GA'VEL. *n. f.* A provincial word for
ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten
days. *Mortimer.*

GA'VELKIND. *n. f.* [In law.] A custom
whereby the lands of the father are
equally divided at his death among all
his sons, or the land of the brother
equally divided among the brothers, if
he have no issue of his own. This cus-
tom is of force in divers places of Eng-
land, but especially in Kent. *Corwell.*

Among other Welch customs he abolished that
of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were ut-
terly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as

well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish
gavelkind. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, *jaugé*, a
measuring rod, French. It is pronoun-
ced, and often written, *gagé*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents
of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any pro-
portion.

The vases nicely *gauged* on each side, broad
on one side, and narrow on the other, both which
minister to the progressive motion of the fluid.
Dehahn's Physico-Theology.

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in
itself than that artful manner in *Homer*, of taking
measure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and
thereby elevating the character of one person by
the opposition of it to some other he is made to
excel. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A measure,
a standard.

This plate must be a *gauge* to file your worm
and groove to equal breadth by. *Moron.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to
be had from the owner himself, it might then be
had at the market rate, which would be a con-
stant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that the
should entertain no servant that was above four
foot seven inches high; and for that purpose had
prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be
measured. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

GAUGER. *n. f.* [from *gauge*.] One whose
business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with
royal jurisdiction; and appointed their special
officers, as sheriff, admiral, *gauges*, and escheator.
Carew on Cornwall.

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from
gepanian, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin;
slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within my grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*?
For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt*:
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.
Shakspere's Richard II.

Two maffisks, *gaunt* and grim, her flight
pursu'd,
And oft their fallen'd fangs in blood embro'u'd.

Dryden's Fables.

GAUNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly;
slenderly; meagerly.

GAUNTLET. *n. f.* [*gantlet*, French.]
An iron glove used for defence, and
thrown down in challenges. It is some-
times in poetry used for the *cestus*, or
boxing glove.

A scaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shaksp. Henry IV*
Feel but the difference, soft and rough;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleveland.*

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd.*
Who naked wrestled best, bestmear'd with oil;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil.
Dryden's Fables.

The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light;
View his two *gauntlets*; these declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Piers.*

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;

He throws the *gavnet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.

Southern.

GA'VOT. *n. f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, farabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

Asbuthnot.

GAUZE. *n. f.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin, like *gauze*.

Asbuthnot.

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over.

Swift.

GAWK. *n. f.* [*geac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN. *n. f.* [*corrupted for gallon.*] A small tub, or lading vessel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. f.* [*Scottish.*] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are fet when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;

Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay.

Pope.

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,

And the *gaymourn'd*, who never mourn'd before.

Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go gay.

Baruch.

GAY. *n. f.* [*from the adjective.*] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives tales.

L'Estrange.

GA'YETY. *n. f.* [*gayeté*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires

To exercise their minds, our age retires.

Denb.

3. Finery; show.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all besmirch'd,

With rainy marching in the painful field.

Shakspeare's Henry v.

GA'YLY. *adv.*

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn

With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn.

Giv.

Like some fair flow'r, that early spring supplies,

That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies.

Pope.

GA'YNESS. *n. f.* [*from gay.*] *Gayety*; finery. Not much in use.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*ἀγάζω*, or rather *γεγαν*, to see, Saxon.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,

Inch'd with all the honours of the world:

If so, gaze on.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

From some the east her modest eyes below;

At some her *gazing* glances roving flew.

Fairf.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by

those things that are precious in her.

Bechis.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind.

Shakspeare.

High stations tumults, but not bliss create;

None think the great unhappy, but the great.

Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a sting,

Which makes a swain as wretched as a king.

Yeo. g.

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view steadfastly.

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I

turn'd,

And *gaz'd* a while the ample sky.

Milton.

GAZE. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,

And thereby fill'd with happy influence,

And lifted up above the world's *gaze*,

To sing with angels her immortal praise.

Spenser.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,

If any air of musick touch their ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,

Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,

By the sweet power of musick.

Shakspeare.

'Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such

Than what you look on now.

Shakspeare.

Or open admiration, him behold,

On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd

Worlds.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as

to our understanding, soars out of sight, and

leave his readers at a *gaze*.

Dryden.

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he

discovered an inscription. Addison's Freeholder.

2. The object gazed on.

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;

To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,

With my heav'n-gifted strength.

Milton.

GA'ZEL. *n. f.* An Arabian deer.

GA'ZER. *n. f.* [*from gaze.*] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermil red did shew,

Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,

And gazers sense with double pleasure fed.

Fairy Queen.

I'll slay more gazers than the basilisk.

Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;

And, like the sun, they shine on all alike.

Pope.

His learned ideas give him a transcendent de-

light; and yet, at the same time, discover the

blemishes which the common *gazer* never ob-

served.

Watts's Logic.

GA'ZEPUL. *adj.* [*gāze* and *full.*] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,

The ravish'd hearts of *gaze*ful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light.

Spenser.

GA'ZEHOUND. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agasius*, *Skinner.*] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gaze*hound! how with glance

From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer!

Tickel.

GAZETTE. *n. f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of which the first was published at Venice.]

A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented differently

on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,

And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their seats,

And emendations in *gazettes*.

Hudibras.

An English gentleman, without geography,

cannot well understand a *gazette*.

Locke.

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that

does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.

Addison's Guardian.

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the

press;

Like the last *gazette*, or the last address.

Pope.

GAZETTEER. *n. f.* [*from gazette.*]

1. A writer of news.

2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the lowest minister of state.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:

No *gazetteer* more innocent than I.

Pope.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *stock.*] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us

gazing stocks to others, and objects of their scorn

and derision.

Ray.

GAZON. *n. f.* [*French.*] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with

grafs, cut in form of a wedge, about a

foot long and half a foot thick, to line

parapets and the traverses of galleries.

Harris.

GEAR. *n. f.* [*gýman*, to clothe; *geapne*, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; drefs; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*.

Fairy Queen.

When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*,

And vile tormentors ready saw in place,

He broke through.

Fairfax.

When once her eye

Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,

I shall appear some harmless villager,

Whom thirst keeps up about his country *gear*.

Milton.

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the

street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again.

Addison's Guardian.

To see some radiant nymph appear

In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,

You think some goddesses from the sky

Descended ready cut and dy.

Swift.

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Ty-

deus' son;

His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh;

then took her angry run

At King Eumelus, brake his *gears*.

Chapman.

The frauds he learn'd in his frantick years

Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*.

Dryden.

3. Stuff. Hammer.

If Fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for

this *gear*.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

4. [*In Scotland.*] Goods or riches: as,

he has *gear* enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find

only in *Spenser.*] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seem'd strange and *geason*.

Hub.

GEAT. *n. f.* [*corrupted from jelt.*] The

hole through which the metal runs into

the mold.

Moxon.

GECK. *n. f.* [*geac*, a cuckow; *geck*, Ger.

a fool; *gawk*, Scottish.] A bubble

easily imposed upon. Hammer. Obsolete.

Why did you suffer Jacchimo to taint his noble

heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to be-

come the *geck* and scorn of th' other's villainy?

Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,

And made the most notorious *geck* and gull

That e'er invention play'd on?

Shakspeare.

To GECK. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To

cheat; to trick.

GEE. A term used by waggons to their

horses when they would have them go

falter.

GEESE. The plural of *goose*.

GE'ABLE. *adj.* [*from gela*, Latin.] What

may be congealed, or concreted into a

gelly.

GELATINE. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELATINOUS. } Formed into gelly;
 viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward*

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter; in which they are reposit. *Derham.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelled* or *gelt*;
 part. pass. *gelled* or *gelt*. [*gellen*, Germ.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Gold bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tupper.*

Lord Say hath *gelled* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up
 With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
 As on the other side it takes from you. *Shaksp.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden.*

GELDER. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *gellers* as many one do,
 And look of a dozen to *geld* away two. *Tupper.*

No sow-*gelde* did blow his horn
 To *geld* a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GELDER-ROSE. *n. f.* [I suppose brought from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form. *Miller.*

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mortimer.*

GELDING. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GELID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavernous'd,
 They founce. *Thomson's Spring.*

GELIDITY. } *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Ex-
GELIDNESS. } tremely cold. *Diſ.*

GELLY. *n. f.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; glyu substance.

My best blood turn
 To an infected *gelly*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

The tapers of the gods,
 The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,
 The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,
 And chaos is at hand. *Dryd. & Lee's Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. *Abraham.*

GELT. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; *gelding*. Not used.

The spayed *gells* they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer.*

GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer.*

GELT. *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
 Embost with bugle about the belt. *Spenser.*

GEM. *n. f.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
 And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. *Sidney.*

I saw his bleeding rings,
 Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,
 Led him, begg'd for lum, sav'd him from
 despair. *Shakspeare.*

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham.*

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;
 But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The basis of ail *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantum matter; but we find the diapheneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick item
 A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*;
 Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham.*

Embolden'd out they come,
 And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
 Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or
gemm'd

Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GEMELLIPAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Diſ.*

To GEMINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Diſ.*

GEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *geminate*.] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Keyle.*

GEMINY. *n. f.* [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakspeare.*

A *geminy* of asses split will make just four of you. *Congreve.*

GEMINOUS. *adj.* [*geminous*, Lat.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double consanguinities, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown.*

GEMMARY. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for iradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

GEMMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward.*

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Diſ.*

GEMOTE. *n. f.* A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GENDER. *n. f.* [*genus*, Lat. *gendre*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

The other motive,
 Why to a publick count I might not go,
 Is the great love the general *gender* bare me. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clarke.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Abraham.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Brown.*

To GENDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* itself. *2 Timothy.*

To GENDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads

To *gender* in. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind. *Leviticus.*

GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST. *n. f.* [*γενεαλογέω*; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. *n. f.* [*γενεά* and *λόγος*.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancient ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or genealogy. *Burnet's Theory.*

GENERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing. *Brown.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and incapable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Now would we deign him burial of his men,
 Till he be disturbed at St. Colmeckill stile,
 Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use. *Shaksp.*
 Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
 That for the *general* safety he despis'd
 His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Sparr.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upspring,
 Which to our *general* sin gave prospect large
 Into his nether empire neigh'ring round. *Milton.*

8. Extensive, though not universal.

9. Common; usual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shaksp.*
10. *General* is appended to several offices:
as, *Attorney General, Solicitor General,*
Vicar General.

GENERAL. n. f.
1. The whole; the totality; the main,
without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be com-
manded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in
general, but its tendency to promote or hinder
the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins and so
spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in
the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the
language; and have shewn that he excels, in
general, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in *general*; a
portrait painter a particular man, and consequently
a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole.
Not in use.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of busi-
ness,

Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the
general

Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shaksp.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million;
'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I re-
ceived it, and others, whose judgment in such
matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent
play. *Shaksp.*

4. [*general*, French.] One that has the
command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command
an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to
several that once commanded the French armies.

The war's whole art each private soldier
knows,

And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows.

GENERALISSIMO. n. f. [*generalissime*,
French, from *general*.] The supreme
commander. It is often rather a title
of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given
to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and
Alexander, of the same cognomination, was
generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERALITY. n. f. [*generalité*, French;
from *general*.]

1. The state of being general; the qual-
ity of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with
peril wade farther in the search of things than
were convenient, the same is thereby restrained
unto such *generalities* as, every where offering
themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest
conceit. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* men-
tion the parties contumacious and disobedience.

Asylife's Parergon.

2. The main body; the bulk; the com-
mon mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but
resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Essays.*

By his own principles he excludes from salva-
tion the *generality* of his own church; that is, all
that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tilbison.*

The *generality* of the English have such a fa-
vourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure
them. *Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with
a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the
singularity of their judgment, which has found a
flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires.

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while
the *generality* wandered without any ruler.

GENERALLY. adv. [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or
exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many
giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their
whole sex withal. *Shaksp.*

Generally we would not have those that read
this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange
that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail;
in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.

Generally speaking, they have been gaining
ever since, though with frequent interruptions.

Generally speaking, persons designed for long
life, though in their former years they were small
eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with
their age. *Blackmore.*

GENERALNESS. n. f. [from *general*.] Wide
extent, though short of universality;
frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather
springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of
any artificial practice, set themselves in arms.

GENERALTY. n. f. [from *general*.] The
whole; the totality.

The municipallaws of this kingdom are of a vast
extent, and include in their *generality*, all those
several laws which are allowed as the rule of jus-
tice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GENERANT. n. f. [*generans*, Lat.] The
begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by
angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be
immediately created or traduced hath been the
great ball of contention. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or
active principle is supposed to be the fun, which,
being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise
than by his heat. *Roy.*

TO GENERATE. v. a. [*genero*, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild generate sel-
dom, being tame, generate often. *Bacon.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plentifully
The waters generated by their kinds. *Milton.*

Or find some other way to generate
Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are generated where there is no air at all.

Whatever generates a quantity of good chyle,
must likewise generate milk. *Arbutnot.*

GENERATION. n. f. [from *generare*;
generation, French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it
may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*;
but then the dilatation of them, without any new
sealing, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in
the several parts of the world from *generation*, we
must imagine the first numbers of them, who in
any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to
assemble as so many heads of families whom they
represent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y' are a dog.

—Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's
she, if I be a dog? *Shaksp.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messes,
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shaksp.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in
the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass 'till all these
things be fulfilled. *Matthew.*

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither
again. *Genesis.*

A marvellous number were excited to the con-
quest of Palestine, which with singular virtue
they performed, and held that kingdom some few
generations. *Raleigh's Essays.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed
at an hundred years; by others at an hundred
and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-
five, and twenty: hut it is remarked, that the
continuance of *generations* is so much longer as
they come nearer to the more ancient times.

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages
of the christian world, no church ever perceived
the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*

GENERATIVE. adj. [*generatif*, French;
from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *genera-*
tive, thereby to continue their species and
kinds. *Raleigh's History.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but
the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so dis-
proportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of pro-
duction; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution
of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why
was there not the like decay in the production of
vegetables? *Bentley.*

GENERATOR. n. f. [from *genero*, Latin.]
The power which begets, causes, or
produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *genera-*
tor into the reality in the thing engendered.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GENE'RAL. } adj. [*generique*, Fr.
GENE'RICK. } from *genus*, Latin.]

That comprehends the genus, or dis-
tinguishes from another genus, but does
not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a
proper, and improper to a true and bastard con-
sumption, requires a *generical* description qua-
drate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Though wine differs from other liquors, in that
it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a
general or *generick* difference; for it does not dis-
tinguish wine from cyder or perry; the specifick
difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from
the grape. *Watts' Logick.*

GENE'RICALY. adv. [from *generick*.]
With regard to the genus, though not
the species.

These have all the essential characters of sea-
shells, and shew that they are of the very same
specifick gravity with those to which they are so
generically allied. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY. n. f. [*generosité*, French;
generositas, Latin.] The quality of be-
ing generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of
true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is?

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have
passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. adj. [*generosus*, Latin;
geneux, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A generous virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*

That gen'rous boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend. *Swift.*

The gen'rous critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire. *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than
good,
With manners generous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

The gen'rous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*

His gen'rous spouse, Thicano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in such forms, with such
length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use
for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natur'd
passions die away, your heart grow great and ge-
nerous, delighting in the common happiness of
others, as you used only to delight in your own. *Larv.*

3. It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay
Till the whole carcase he devour,
As if his gen'rous hun, or underfoot
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*

His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A gen'rous pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore
The cup the gen'rous landlord own'd before,
And paid profusely with the precious bowl,
The flinted kindness of this churlish soul. *Parnell.*

Fast by the margin of her native flood,
Whose wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princets flood,
And rich in bounty as the gen'rous stream. *Heigh.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ar-
dent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm,
even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

Thote who in southern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is well repaid,
By gen'rous wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

GENEROUSLY. adv. [from generous.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.
When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryden.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. n. f. [from generous.]
The quality of being generous.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing
generousness of the divine nature would create im-
mortal beings with mean or envious principles?
Collier on Kindness.

GENESIS. n. f. [*γένεσις*; *genese*, Fr.]
Generation; the first book of *Moses*,
which treats of the production of the
world.

GENET. n. f. [French. The word origi-
nally signified a horseman, and perhaps
a gentleman or knight.] A small-sized
well-proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll
have coursfers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes.
Shakspeare's Othello.

It is no more likely that frogs should be en-
gendered in the clouds, than Spanish *genets* be
begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He throws his statue too, where plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly. *Dryden.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. adj. [*γενεθλιακός*.] Per-
taining to nativities as calculated by

astrologers; showing the configurations
of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was slighting
the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethli-
acal* ephemerids, that use to pry into the horo-
scope of nativities. *Horwell's Vocal Forest.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. n. f. [from *γενεθλιακός*.]
The science of calculating nativities, or
predicting the future events of life from
the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLI'TICK. n. f. [*γενεθλιακός*.] He
who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to
be referred to the constellations; the *genethliaticks*
conjecture by the disposition, temper, and com-
plexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. n. f. [A corruption of *genevre*,
French, a juniper-berry.] A kind of
spirit distilled from the juniper-berry:
what is commonly sold is made with no
better an ingredient than oil of turpen-
tine, put into the still, with a little
common salt and the coarsest spirit.

Hill's Mat. Med.

GENIAL. adj. [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That contributes to propagation.
Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden.*

2. That gives cheerfulness, or supports life.
Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darknefs nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Natural; native.
It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity,
and *genial* indispotion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GENIALLY. adv. [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.
Some men are *genially* disposed to some opi-
nions, and naturally averse to others. *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. adj. [*geniculatus*,
Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to
be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Festihs.*

GENICULA'TION. n. f. [*geniculatio*, Lat.]
Knottiness; the quality in plants of
having knots or joints.

GENIO. n. f. [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Lat.]
A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection;
and a man is born with talents for it as much as
for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler.*

GENITALS. n. f. [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts
belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the
youngest son who is said to have cut off the *geni-
tals* of his father. *Brown.*

GENITING. n. f. [A corruption of *Janet-
ton*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*,
having been so called in honour of some
lady of that name; and the Scottish
dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is
the same with *Janetton*; otherwise sup-
posed to be corrupted from *Janeting*.]
An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit,
genitings and codlins. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE. adj. [*genitivus*, Latin.] In
grammar, the name of a case, which,
among other relations, signifies one be-
gotten, as, the father of a son; or one
begetting, as, son of a father.

GENIUS. n. f. [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of
men, places, or things.

Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shakspe.*

And as I awake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unfeen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that should guard my
throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with superiour fac-
ulties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is
not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addison.*

3. Mental power or faculties.
The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one
is qualified for some peculiar employ-
ment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*
Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for
natural history, is a better preparation for en-
quiries of this kind than all the dead learning of
the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius*
for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it.
Arbutnot on Coins.

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he flurs his
crimes. *Dryden.*

Another *genius* and disposition improper for
philosophical contemplations, is not so much from
the narrowness of their understanding, as because
they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*

He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. adj. [*gent*, old French.] Elegant;
soft; gentle; polite. Difused.

Vespaian, with great spoil and rage,
Forceward all: 'till Genuiffa *gent*
Perfused him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*

She that was noble, wise, as fair and *gent*,
Cast how the might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL. adj. [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.
He had a *genteel* manner of binding the
chains of this kingdom than most of his prede-
cessors. *Swift to Gay.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy,
and fall into the most filthy double meanings
when they have a mind to make their audience
merry. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.
So spruce that he can never be *genteel*. *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.
Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are
not able to be always so *genteel*, and so constant
at all places of pleasure and expence. *Law.*

GENTE'ELLY. adv. [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.
Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not
purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists.
Glanville's Scephts, Preface.

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking,
and habbling, he concludes the great work of
dining *genteelly*. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. n. f. [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gratefulness; politeness.
He had a *genius* full of *genteelness* and spirit,
navig nothing that was ungraceful in his postures
and dresses. *Dryden's Distefnav.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of
modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the sim-

plcity of the ancients, and the grandeur and feverity of Michael Angelo *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.
GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerable firm texture, and remarkably tough; it has a furnish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If it be usulouls, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile.* *Romans.*

Gentile, or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil denreth it may be her lot
 To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
 That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
 May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Taffer.*

GENTILESSSE. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses
 Her complaisance and *gentileffes.* *Hudibras.*

GENTILISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unfavoury odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps and a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility.* *Davis on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all pifons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honou's cause,
 Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with curtesy. *Shakspeare.*

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,
 Go I to fight. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. 2 *Maccabees.*

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your charge was wise; for had she been deny'd,
 A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
 You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
 All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Asterbury.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick found,
 Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davis.*

GENTLE. *n. f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Out of use.

Gentles do not reprehend;
 If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakspeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
 How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or at a green *gentle.* *Walton's Angler.*

To **GENTLE.** *v. a.* To make *gentle*; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
 Shall be my brother: he he never to vile,
 This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.]

Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
 Rao in my veins; I was a *gentleman.* *Shakspeare.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
 But young and brave, and of a family
 Ancient and noble. *O'way's Orphan.*

You say a long descended race
 Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
 Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
 Whom I will marry strait to Clarence' daughter. *Shakspeare.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Larw.*

3. A term of complaisance: sometimes ironical.

The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked fitters dancing hard in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Adelison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us
 That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
 In England the most valiant *gentleman.* *Shakspeare.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEMANLIKE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and
GENTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakspeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, tending from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakspeare.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
 The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness.* *Shakspeare.*

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
 Was stately and monarchical;
 All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
 A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Corwley.*

Still she retains
 Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
 Visits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness.* *Woodward's Natural History.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*gentile* and *woman*. See **GENTLEMAN**.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbott's Description of the World.*

Doth this sir Proteus
 Often resort unto this *gentlewoman.* *Shakspeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
 To be her mistress' mistress! *Shakspeare.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
 So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
 And made their bends aduring. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GENTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
 When most struck home, being *gently* warded,
 craves *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

A noble cunning. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *george*, with lowly swobbers fed.
Dryden's Persius.

GEOR'GICK. *n. f.* [*γεργικὴ*; *georgiques*, French.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GEOR'GICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gray*

GEOR'ICK. *adj.* [from *γῆ*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Diſt.*

GE'RENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Diſt.*

GE'RFALCON. *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *n. f.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Latin.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Fairy Q.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakspeare.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courters for cousins, and getners for *germans*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

GE'RMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakspeare.*

GE'RMANDER. *n. f.* [*germandrée*, French; *chamædrys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg; doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GE'RMIN. *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the
treasure

Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakspeare.*

GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodw.*

GERMINATION. *n. f.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GE'RUND. *n. f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GE'ST. *n. f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.
Who fair them quites, as him belieemed best,
And goodly can discourse with many a noble *gest*. *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation.
Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [from *geste*, or *gite*, French.] *Hannay.*

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Preha'd for's pating. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

4. A stage; to much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progresses thereof. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *n. f.* [*gestatio*, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth some times unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

GE'STICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin; *gesticuler*, French.] To play antick tricks; to show postures. *Diſt.*

GE'STICULATION. *n. f.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulation*, French; from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE. *n. f.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shakspeare.*

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator.*

GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To accompany with action or posture.
Our attire dispareth it; it is not orderly read,
nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hooker.*

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

GE'G. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*getan*, *gettan*, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coffee, well hast thou it got. *Spenser.*

Of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this glory. *Genfis.*

We got our bread with the peil of our lives. *Samuel.*

David *got* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *2 Samuel.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose abolition is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger he could *get*.

Unless his ready wit disclos'd,
The subtle riddle the propos'd. *Addison.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such losses and scatterlings cannot easily, by any conlible, or other ordinary officer, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had gotten. *Shaksp.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac.*

Auria held that couric to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallees to have gotten a victory. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterit.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shakspeare.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more juit and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, fo

and well; if not, you must stay 'till they get a better generation.
Dryden.

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to get a child?
Prior.

Let every married man, that 's grave and wife,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
First get a son, then give him education.
Dorset.

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and got the queen of love.
Granville.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will loose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not get it.
Locke.

7. To gain a superiority or advantage.

If they get ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel.
Shakespeare's Henry iv.

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it.
Locke

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to get it?
Locke.

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer get more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price.
Locke.

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to get one sermon by heart than to pen twenty.
Fell.

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary.
Watts.

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may get it thus informed, and afterward, preserve and keep it so.
South.

12. To put into any state.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they got down, not with cutting, but with fire.
Abbot.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, get you gone, she doth not mean away.
Shakespeare.

He who attempts to get another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him.
Locke.

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to get them a little into heat.
Mortimer.

Hellin, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently; his greatest perplexity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched.
Guardian.

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion.
Spektor.

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee get out thy secrets
Eccles.

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he got into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary.
Addison.

After having got out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass.
Guardian.

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith.
Shakespeare's Othello.

Arise, get thee out from this land.
Genesis.

Let them join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land.
Exodus.

He with all speed got himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega.
Knolles.

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly got off the land again.
Knolles.

The roving tumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in

such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to get them off from his rings.
Boyle.

When mercury is got by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind.
Boyle.

They would be glad to get out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated.
Locke on Education.

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night.
Shaksp.

18. To GET off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to get his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver.
Swift.

To GET, v. n.

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapp'd, and saw round about him, but could not get out.
Silby.

You knew he wa'k'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to get o'er.
Shaksp.

The stranger shall get up above three veiy high, and thou shalt come down very low.
Deut.

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to get from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree.
Bacon.

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot get to sleep.
Bacon's Natural History.

I utterly condemn the practice of the latter times, that some who are prick'd for sheriffs, and were hit, should get out of the bill.
Bacon.

He got away unto the christians, and hardly escaped.
Knolles.

He would be at their backs before they could get out of Armenia.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

She plays with his rage, and gets above his anger.
Denham.

The latent air had got away in bubbles.
Boyle.

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may get between, and so di-join them.
Boyle.

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the receiv'd of whatever it was that got through the cork.
Boyle.

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of despondency of getting through so great a task.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would get in, because no air could get out.
Wicks.

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could get out, but she detains the thread!
Dryden.

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, 'till tis'd before the dog he lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Pall pow'r to kill, as she to get away.
Dryden.

The more oily and light part of this mass would get above the other, and swim upon it.
Burnet.

Having got through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument.
Locke.

The removing of the pains we feel, is the getting out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good.
Locke.

If, having got into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense.
Locke.

I got up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me.
Tatler.

Bucephalus would let nobody get upon him but Alexander the Great.
Addison on Italy.

Imprison'd fires in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;

Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.
Addison.

When Alma now in different ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she gets,
And there in public grandeur sits,
To judge of things.
Prior.

I resolv'd to break through all measures to get away.
Swift.

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are got among them.
Tatler.

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to get in at the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts.
Boyle.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy.
Dryden.

A child runs to overtake and get up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does.
Locke.

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once get among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost.
Addison.

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, get in between the surface of bodies, when they are at any distance.
Cheyne.

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel make ready to set;
The sooner, and easier carriage to get.
Tusser.

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to get up into the bulwark to help their fellows.
Knolles's History.

Lying is so cheap a cover for any misdeed, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from getting into it.
Locke.

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no succa master, and were not as yet all got into the castle.
Knolles.

A knot of ladies, got together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence.
Swift.

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and get between the king and Worcester.
Clarendon.

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mixt of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to get quit of them.
Furnet's Theory of the Earth.

Without his assistance we can no more get quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it.
Wicks.

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to get above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into.
Pope on Homer.

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to get rid of fools and scoundrels.
Pope to Swift.

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and gets drunk; then bathes and drinks again.
Dryden.

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does get.
Waller.

10. To GET off. To escape.

The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, got off.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;
With that thou may'st get off, tho' odds oppose thee.
Dryden.

11. To GET over. To conquer; to surpass; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to get over them.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons.

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and got over some part of those disputes.

12. To GET up. To rise from repose. Sheep will get up betimes in the morning to feed against rain.

13. To GET up. To rise from a seat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abiram.

15. To get, in all its significations both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterit compound which often implies mere possession: as, he has got a good estate, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say the lady has got black eyes, merely meaning that she has them.

GETTER. *n. f.* [from *get.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a getter of more backward children than war's a destroyer of men.

GETTING. *n. f.* [from *get.*]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty gettings.

The meaner families return a small share of their getting, to be a portion for the child.

GE'WGAW. *n. f.* [*gezaw*, Saxon; *joyau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and gewgaws which the others could bring.

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering gewgaw that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it.

As children, when they throw one toy away, straight a more foolish gewgaw comes in play.

A heavy gewgaw, call'd a crown, that spread about his temples, drown'd his narrow head, and would have crush'd it.

Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws for pagantry and tawdry gewgaws.

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other gewgaws, which lay so thick that the whole heart was no'ling else but a toyshop.

GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor gewgaw happiness of Felicitiana.

GHA'STFUL. *adj.* [*garz* and *pullz*, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. Obsolete.

Here will I dwell apart, in wretched graves, till my last sleep do close mine eyes: Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound is sign of dreary death.

GHA'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghesfly.*] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [*garz*, or *ghast*, and *like.*]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day? —O, I have pass'd a miserable night; So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams, So full of dismal terror was the time.

Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bassia, and began now to shew her ghastly face.

Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile, to hear His famine should be fill'd.

Those departed friends whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the ghastly horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfused into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities, and powers.

He came, but with such alter'd looks, So wild, so ghastly, as if some ghost had met him, All pale and speechless.

Their sudden coming dues some ill portend.

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,

Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail.

I who make the triumph of to-day, May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear, Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier!

GHA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *garz*, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horror of look. Not used.

GHE'RKIN. *n. f.* [from *gurecke*, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.

To GHESS. *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Ghefs* is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. f.* [*garz*, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his ghost: O, let him pass! He hates him, That would upon the rack of this rough world stretch him out longer.

To y'eld the ghost; but still the envious flood kept in my soul.

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty ghosts of our great Harry rose, And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes, To see this fleet among unequal foes, By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise.

3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Their shadows seem A canopy most fatal, under which Our army lies ready to give up the ghost.

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted.

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Who at Phiippi the good Brutus ghosted, There saw you labouring for him.

GHO'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghostly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. *adj.* [from *ghost.*]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our ghastly enemies.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have, as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to their degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid.

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our ghostly evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth.

To deny me the ghostly comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by christians.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence wilt I to my ghostly friar's close cell, His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell.

The ghostly father now hath done his thrift.

GIALALINA. *n. f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters.

GIA MBREUX. *n. f.* [*jambe*, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel desperately entail'd, Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron wall,

That a large purple stream adown their gjambeux falls.

GIANT. *n. f.* [*geant*, French; *gigas*, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe Upon a dwarfish thief.

Are arch'd so high that giants may jet through, And keep their impious tubans on, without Good-morrow to the sun.

Woman's gentle brain Could not drop forth such giant rude invention; Such Ethiop words.

Fierce faces threaten'ing wars, Giants of mighty bones, and bold empire!

Those giants, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those giants remembered by Moses of his own time.

The giant brothers, in their camp, have found I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground.

By weary steps and slow The groping giant with a trunk of pine Explor'd his way.

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won, Attends the chief to avenge his giant son, Great Polypheme of more than mortal might.

GI'ANTESS. *n. f.* [from *giant.*] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a giantess, and lie under mount Pelion.

Were this subject to the cedar, the would be able to make head against that huge giantess.

GIANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.]
GIANTLY. } Gigantic; vast; bulky.
 Single courage has often, without romance,
 overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Devy of Piety.*
 Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and
 philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers
 to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficul-
 ties, which, over their cups, they pretend to
 have against christianity; persuade but the covet-
 ous man not to deify his money, the proud man
 not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that
 all their *giantlike* objections against the christian
 religion shall presently vanish and quit the held.
South.

GIANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *giant*.] Quality
 or character of a giant.
 His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen,
 Stalking with leis unconscionable strides,
 And lower looks. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GIBBE. *n. f.* Any old worn-out animal.
Hammer.
 For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wife,
 Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
 Such dear conceivings hide? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To GIBBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To
 speak inarticulately.
 The floeted dead
 Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.
Shaksp. Hamlet.

GIBBERISH. *n. f.* [Derived by *Skinner*
 from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others
 conjectured to be formed by corruption
 from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written
geberish, it is probably derived from the
 chymical cant, and originally implied
 the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe; Cant;
 the private language of rogues and gip-
 seys; words without meaning.
 Some, if they happen to hear an old word,
 albeit very natural and significant, cry out
 straightway, that we speak no English, but
gibberish. *Spenser.*
 Some of both sexes writing down a number of
 letters, just as it came into their heads; upon
 reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had
 wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by
 the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GIBBET. *n. f.* [*gibet*, French.]
 1. A gallows; the post on which male-
 factors are hanged, or on which their
 carcases are exposed.
 When was there ever cursed atheist brought
 Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
 That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought?
DuVivies.

You scandal to the stock of verse, a race
 Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleveland.*
 Haman suffered death himself upon the very
gibbet that he had provided for another.

L'Efrange
 Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if
 they were true, our next business should be to
 erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out
 of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beams.
To GIBBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.
 I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*
 2. To hang on any thing going traverse:
 as the beam of a gibbet.
 He shall come off and on swifter than he that
gibbets on the brewer's bucket. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

GIBBIER. *n. f.* [French.] Game;
 wild fowl.
 These impost* are laid on all butcher's meat,
 while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbiere* are
 tax-free. *Addison on Italy.*

GIBBOSITY. *n. f.* [*gibbosité*, French; from
gibbous.] Convexity; prominence;
 protuberance.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the
 sight one of another, what should take away the
 sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity*
 of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GIBBOUS. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeux*,
 French.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into
 inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* mem-
 ber. *Wijeman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
 Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back.
Dryden.

The sea, by this access and recess, thrusting the
 empty shells, wears them away, reducing those
 that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. Crookbacked.
 I demand how the camels of Bactria came to
 have two bunches in their back, whereas the
 camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in
 some countries, began and continue *gibbous* or
 haunch-backed? *Brown.*

GIBBOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gibbous*.]
 Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible,
 suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have
 a spacious horizon; but then, because of the dis-
 tance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish
 away, and he would only see a great circular flat.
Bentley's Sermons.

GIBCAT. *n. f.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old
 worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a logg'd
 bear. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French,
 to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to
 join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of
 late a frame of some new religion, the furniture
 whereof we should not have borrowed from our
 enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and
gibe at our party. *Hooker.*

When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
 And pass the hounds of modest mery make,
 Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit,
 Whole influence is hegot of that loose grace
 Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools.
Shaksp. Hamlet.

Thus with talents well endu'd
 To be scurrilous and rude,
 When you perty raise your snout,
 Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by con-
 temptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to
 ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer;
 to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you
 Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
 Did *gibe* my missive out of audience. *Shaksp.*

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
 From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sneer;
 hint of contempt by word or look;
 scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the sneers, the *gibes*, and notable sneers
 That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shaksp.*

The rich have fill a *gibe* in store,
 And will be monstrous witty on the poor.
Dryden.

If they would hate from the bottom of their
 hearts, their aversion would be too strong for
 little *gibes* every moment. *Spektor.*

But the deam, if this secret should come to his
 ears,
 Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers
Swift.

GIBER. *n. f.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer;
 one who turns others to ridicule by con-
 temptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect
giber of the table, than a necessary benefactor
 of the capitol. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

He is a *giber* and our present business
 Is of more serious consequence. *Ben Jonson.*

GIBINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scorn-
 fully; contemptuously.

His present portance,
Gibingly and ungravelly he did fashion
 After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shaksp.*

GIBLETS. *n. f.* [according to *Minshew*
 from *gobbet*, *gobbet*: according to *Ju-
 nius* more properly from *gibier*, game,
 French.] The parts of a goose which
 are cut off before it is roasted.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
 'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:
 Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,
 To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
 That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high,
 When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryden.*

GIBSTAFF. *n. f.*
 1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove
 forth a vessel into the deep.

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts
 upon the stage. *Dick.*

GIDDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]
 1. With the head seeming to turn round.
 2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
 Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.
 The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,
 Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

GIDDINESS. *n. f.* [from *giddy*.]
 1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous;
 the sensation which we have when every
 thing seems to turn round.

Megrim and *giddiness* are rather when we rise
 after long sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon.*

This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign
 a medicine against the *giddiness* of the brain; 'tis
 this will settle it. *Holyday.*

Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain,
 Begin with *giddiness*, and end in pain. *Young.*
 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability;
 changeableness.

There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count
 it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its
 place.

The indignation of Heaven rolling and turning
 us, till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon gov-
 ernment, that it fell into the very dregs of
 sectaries. *South.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.
 Thou like a contrite penitent,
 Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do'st repent
 These vanities and *giddiness*. *Donne.*

GIDDY. *adj.* [*giddy*, Saxon.] I know
 not whether this word may not come
 from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion,
gad, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a
 whirl, or sensation of circular motion,
 such as happens by disease or drunken-
 ness.

Them rev'ling thus the Teatyrites invade,
 By *giddy* heads and staggering legs betray'd.
Tate's Juvenal.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round
 with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel
 The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; change-
 ful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
 More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
 Than womens are. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddily*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears That mortal bliss should last for length of years, She cast us headlong from our high estate, And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide, With noise say nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of a pathless wood, The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.* The sylphs through myitick mazes guide their way,

Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue. *Pope.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

Too many *giddy* foolish hours are gone, And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Rowe.*

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same hour leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clariss.*

6. Tottering; unfix'd.

As we have pac'd along Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches, Methought that Gloucester stumbled. *Shakespeare.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering incitement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakespeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize, That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes; Hearing applause and universal shout, *Giddy* in spirit, unfix'd still in doubt, Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shaksp.*

To GIDDY. v. n. [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obsolete.

A sodaine north-wind fetcht, With an extreme sea, quite about againe, Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain To *gildie* round. *Chapman.*

GIDDYBRAINED. adj. [*giddy* and *brain*.]

Careless; thoughtless. Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, *giddybrained* ass! *Osway's Venice Preserved.*

GIDDYHEADED. adj. [*giddy* and *head*.]

Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy, By drawing forth heav'n's scheme disery What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year, Our *giddy-headed* antick youth will wear. *Denne.* That men are so misaffected, melancholy, *giddy-headed*, hear the testimony of Solomon.

GIDDYPACED. adj. [*giddy* and *pace*.]

Moving without regularity. More than light airs, and recollected terms, Of these most briik and *giddypaced* times. *Shaksp.*

GIER-EAGLE. n. f. [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*. *Leviticus.*

GIFT. n. f. [from *give*.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincense and myrrh. *Mattheu.*

Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confess; But nrd take back my life, a *gift* that's lefts. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. The act of giving.

Creator bounteous and benign, Giver of all things good, but farest this Of all thy *gifts* none envyet. *Milton.*

These all things living gaze on, all things thou *gifs*. *Milton.*

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give; For had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here Thus grown. *Milton.*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South.*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven. *Tobit.*

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deuteronomy.*

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*, To rain a shower of commanded tears, An onion will do well for such a shaft. *Shaksp.*

She was lovely to attract Thy love, not thy subjection, and her *gifts* Were such as made government well seem'd Unfeemly to bear rule. *Milton.*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talent. *Addison.*

GIFTED. adj. [from *gift*.]

1. Given; bestowed. Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze, To grind in brazen fetters, under talk, With my heav'n *gifted* strength. *Milton.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart, and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryden.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it not under command: women, who are so liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory. *Addison's Freesholder.*

GIG. n. f. [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play. Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*gigia*, Islandick.] A fiddle. Out of use.

GIGANTICK. adj. [*gigantes*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire; On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds. *Milton.*

I dread him not, nor a'l his giant brood, Though fame divulge'd him father of five sons, All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief. *Milton.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems, By his broad shoulders, and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryden.*

The Cyclopean race in arms arose; A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope.*

To GIGGLE. v. n. [*gichelen*, Dutch.]

To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

We threw our present joking, *giggling* race; True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*

GIGGLER. n. f. [from *giggle*.] A laugh-er; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion, That leads the van, and swallows up the cities: The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection, Or the br'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

GIGLET. n. f. [*geazl*, Saxon; *geyl*, Dut. *gillet*, Scottish, is still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Out of use.

Young Talbot was not born To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakespeare.*

The fam'd Casibelan was once at point, Oh *giglet* fortune! to swalter Cesar's sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Away with those *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakespeare.*

GIGOT. n. f. [French.] The hip joint. It seems to mean in *Chapman* a joint for the spit.

The inwards slit, They broil'd on coases and ate: the rest, in *gigots* cut, they split. *Chapman.*

To GILD. v. a. pret. *gilded* or *gilt*. [*gildan*, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide, As it some *gilt* or solemn temple were: Many great golden pillars did uprear The massy roof. *Spenser.*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare.*

And the *gilded* car of day His glowing axle doth allay

In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

Purchasing riches with our time and care, We lose our freedom in a *gilded* snare. *Rosson.*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain, And knowing well that empire must decline, Whose chief support and shewers are of coin. *Waller.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive; And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou didst drink The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle, Which beasts would cough at. *Shakespeare.*

3. To adorn with lullre.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn, Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope.*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace, I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have. *Shaksp.*

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight; 'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the fight. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

GILDER. n. f. [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the spirits of the quicksilver. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We have here a *gilder*, with his anvil and hammer. *Brome.*

2. A coin, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings. I am bound

To Persia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shakespeare.*

GILDING. n. f. [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon.*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with statues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden pimp and fly's engage, And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave, Unplac'd, unpenion'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

GILL. n. f. [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Lat.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The Leviathan, Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims, And seems a moving land, and at his *gills* Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton.*

Fishes perform respiration under water by the gills.

He hath two gill-fins; not behind the gills, as in most fishes, but before them.

'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the mesh with gills entangl'd left.

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and swelling gills, and the hen hath less.

3. The flesh under the chin.

In many there is no palateness at all; but contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and gills, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge.

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the gills of the people in Piedmont.

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half of a pint.

Every bottle must be rinc'd with wine; some, out of mistaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a gill may be enough.

5. A kind of measure among the tinniers. They measure their block-tin by the gill, which containeth a pint.

6. [from *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each sack with his Gill.

7. [*chelidonium*.] A plant; ground-ivy.

8. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. In fense four, and all following, it is spoken jill.

GILLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold.

Three shall each alehouse, three each gillhouse
moun,

And answer'g ginshops sower sighs return.

GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giraslee*, Fr.]

Gillyflowers or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white.

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties.

Fair is the *gillyflower* of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for y^e stage meet.

GILT. *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Obsolete.

Our gaynets and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume,
they mockt thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary.

GILT. The participle of *gild*.

Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way.

GILTHEAD. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.]

1. A sea fish.

2. A bird. He blended together the livers of *giltheads*, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of phenicopters, and the melts of lampres.

GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [an old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMCRACK. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, de-

rived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism.

For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,

The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior*.
What's the meaning of all these trigrams and *gimcracks*?
Jumping over my master's hedges,
and running your lines cross his grounds?

GIMLET. *n. f.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.]

A borer with a ferew at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit.

GIMMEL. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and

Ainsworth to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by *geometry*.]

Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out for as they do.

GIMMER. *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Move-

ment; machinery. The holding together of the parts of matter has so confound'ed me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magic.

GIMP. *n. f.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a snare.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pasture make.

Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
Hath stain'd his Mordant.

So strives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney struggle in the net.

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty,
If those, who have but sense, can shun

The engines that have their annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done,

If I could not thy *gins* avoid.

Though dearly to my cost; thy *gins* and toils
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd.

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without th' expense of cheese and bacon.

Keep from slaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*.

2. Any thing moved with ferews, as an engine of torture.

Typhæus' joints were stretched on a *gin*.

3. A pump worked by rotatory fails.

The delts would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or foughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry.

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water drizzling on the outside of the *gin* pump of Moltzen castles.

4. [contracted from GENEVA.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*.

Gin thops sower sighs return.

GINGER. *n. f.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds.

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves.

Or waiving *ginger* round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.

GINGERBREAD. *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.]

A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with *ginger* and some aromatick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*.

Her currants there and gooseberries were spread;
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*.

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames.

GINGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously; nicely.

What is 't that you
Took up so *gingerly*?

GINGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness.

GINGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occlusæ appallæ, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of periviousness.

To GINGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,

And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence found.

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the backstays, told the crew,
Old Carø is as great a rogue as you.

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew.

GINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID. *adj.* [*γινλυμοειδης*, a hinge, and *ειδης*.] Resembling a *ginglymus*; approaching to a *ginglymus*.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the iacus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint.

GINGLYMUS. *n. f.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each others cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINNET. *n. f.* [*γιννητος*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GINSENG. *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver. *Hill.*

To GIR. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPSY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps, truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frankick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;

A sigil in his hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers. *Garth.*

I, near yon stile, three fallow *gypsies* met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to her lady, was but a kitchen-wench;
Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and
Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakspeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.
The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her
confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Esrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her power, and flies. *Prior.*

GIRASOLE. *n. f.* [*girafolo*, French.]

1. The herb turnfol.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded* or *girt*.
[*gýrdan*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and
girded their loins with sackcloth. *2 Maccabees.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.
Cords of the bigness of packthread were
fastened to bandages, which the workmen had
girt round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac.*
My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Girt on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milton.*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in requerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakspeare's Henry vi*

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezekiel.*

Typhone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the fouls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together
sow'd,
To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if it hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

8. To enclose; to encircle.

That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the god. *Shakspeare.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know not the original; it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *gird* or *cut*.] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to saucer.

This wondrous error growth
At which our critics *gird*. *Drayton.*

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me:
the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man,
is not able to invent any thing that tends to
laughter more than I invent, or is invented on
me: I am not only witty in myself, but the
cause that wit is in other men. *Shakspeare.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang; it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
For shame, my lord of Winchester relent. *Shakf.*

Conscience by this means is freed from many
fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheistic feels. *Tillotson.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he
doth well, to set against the checks and *girds* of
it when he doth amiss. *Goodman.*

GIRDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one arm to the girders.

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling
the summers and ground-plates are of, though
the back *girders* need not be so strong as the front
girders. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vatt in order join'd. *Black.*

GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*gýrde*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shaksp.*

My conceit there is somewhat amiss, until
they put on their *girdles*. *Brown.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are
under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bac.*

To GIRDL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.
Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabafter arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ.
Those sleeping stones,
That as a waif do *girdle* thee about. *Shakspeare.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakspeare.*

GIRDLEBELT. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.]

The belt that encircles the waif.
Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See **GYRE**.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *κόρη* of the same signification; *Minsheu* from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks that it comes from *berlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he, *barlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons, who used *ceopl* for a man, might likewise have *ceopla* for a woman, though no such word is now found. *Dr. Hickes* derives it most probably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unstedg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakspeare.*

I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakf.*

The foolish Amphimachus, to field brought
gold to be his wracke,
Proude *girl* like, that doth ever beare her dowre
upon her backe. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Donne.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Rescommon.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a *girl* like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a *girl*; youthful.
In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a *girlish* manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is still used in *Scotland*, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GIRROCK. *n. f.* [*acus major*.] A kind of fish. *Dict.*

GIRT. The part. pass. of *gird*.

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line that *girts* the globe. *Thomson.*

GIRT. } *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

GIRTH. } *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, that hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

- Or the fiddle turn'd round, or the *girth* brake;
- For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found
Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The reed oppress'd would break his *girth*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *See Jt*
Mordant gallops on alone;
The roads are with his followers strown;
This breaks a *girth* and that a bone. *Swift* }
2. A circular bandage.
The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wise man's Surgery.*
3. The compass measured by the girdle, or encloping bandage.
He is a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison's Fiecholder.*
- TO GIRTH. v. a.** To bind with a girth.
TO GISE Ground. v. a. Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*
- GISLE.** Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisse* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibf. Camden.*
- GITH. n. f.** [*nigilla*.] An herb called Guinea pepper.
- TO GIVE. v. a.** preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*givan*, Saxon.]
1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; not to sell.
I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Templ.*
Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,
His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope.*
While tradesmen starve these Philomels are gay;
For gen'rous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*
Half useless doom'd to live,
Pray's and advice are all I have to *give*. *Harte.*
2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.
The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Genes.*
They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Matthew*
Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas. *Granot's Bills of Mortality*
We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet.*
Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildness. *Bacon.*
3. To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate.
Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Matthew.*
Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*
Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*
If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke.*
4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.
All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job.*
If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,

- And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare.*
- He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke.*
5. To yield; not to withhold.
Philip, Alexander's father, *give* sentence against a prisoner at a time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal: the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon's Aphorisms*
Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear to the proposal. *Addison.*
6. To quit; to yield as due.
Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man? *Eccles.*
7. To confer; to impart.
I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Genes.*
Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself. *Branth. against Hobbes.*
What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden.*
8. To expose; to yield without retention.
All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear:
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden's Æneid.*
9. To grant; to allow.
'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend *Rowe.*
He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterb.*
10. To yield; not to deny.
I *gave* his wife proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will run him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*
11. To afford; to supply.
This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker.*
Give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Exodus.*
12. To empower; to commission.
Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyssey*
13. To enable.
God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker.*
Give me to know
How this soul root began, who set it on. *Shakf.*
So some weak shoot, which else would poorly live,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and *gave* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*
14. To pay.
The applause and approbation I *give* to both your speeches. *Shakespeare.*
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.
So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence, And he that suffers. *Shakespeare.*
The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them. *Knolles' History*
Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift.*
16. To exhibit; to show.
This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

- The number of men being divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbutnot.*
18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.
As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Bacon.*
19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.
In oranges the ripping of the rind *giveth* out their smell more. *Bacon.*
20. To addit; to apply.
The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave* themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies. *Sidney.*
After man began to *grow* in number, the first thing we read they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker.*
Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret accels which people, superstitiously *given*, might have a ways thereunto with ease. *Hooker.*
The duke is virtuous, mild, and, too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakespeare.*
Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shaksp.*
His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakespeare.*
Humages, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Matinas: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease. *Knolles' History.*
Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
He that *gives* his mind to the law of the Most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclesiasticus.*
He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More.*
They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple.*
Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Esfrange.*
Besides, he is too much *given* to horley in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*
I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
What can I refuse to a man so chauntably *given*? *Dryden.*
21. To resign; to yield up.
Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wildness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the cost. *Herbert.*
Virtue *giv'n* for lost,
Deprest and overthrow'n, as seem'd;
Like that self-begot'n bird
From out her ashly womb now teen'd. *Milton.*
Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and full'n,
I *give* not Heav'n for lost. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
For a man to *give* his name to christianity in those days, was to list himself a martyr. *South.*
Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*
The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator.*
As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air,

the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, inasmuch that the people gave him for gone.
Addison's Guardian

22. To conclude; to suppose.
Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All gave you lost on fair Cyclopean ground.
Garth's Ovid.

23. To GIVE away. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he gave away to his new mistresses, when he betrayed his promises to the former.
Sidney.

If you shall marry,
You give away heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
You give away myself, which is known mine.
Shakespeare.

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.
Shakespeare.

I know not how they fold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee.
Shakespeare.
Love gives away all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person.
Taylor.

But we who give our native rights away,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms and go
On holidays to see a puppet-show.
Dryden's Fuv.
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he given away to misery and mortality!
Addison.
Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized.
Addison.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is given away from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations.
Atterbury.

24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore.

Their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their victories procured.
Atterbury.

25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell.
Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead.
Hayward.

26. To GIVE the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must give the hand, which betokeneth pre-eminence.
Hesker.

27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this give over endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail.
Hooker.

It may be done rather than that he give over.
Hooker.

Never give her over;
For scorn at first makes after love the mote.
Shakespeare.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitations.
Shakespeare's Othello.

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the last man.
Knolles' History.

Those troops which were levied, have given over the prosecution of the war.
Clarendon.

But worth of all to give her over,
'Till she's as desperate to recover.
Hudibras.

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg; she fancied that upon a luger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and gave quite over laying.
L'Estrange.

Many have given over their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or

from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it.
Addison's Spectator.

28. To GIVE over. To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee.
Sidney.

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down.
Greav's Cosmology.

I used one thing ill, or gave myself to much over to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world.
Templ.

29. To GIVE over. To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and given over, I will adventure to prescribe to you.
Suckling.

'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are giv'n o'er,
To try one desp'rate med'cine more;
And where your cure can be no worse,
The desp'ratest is the wisest course.
Hudibras.

The abbess, finding that the physicians had given her over, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction.
Addison's Spectator.

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having given her over.
Arbutnot.

Yet this false comfort never gives him o'er,
That whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar.
Pope.

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to give me over.
Swift.

30. To GIVE over. To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to give it over.
Hooker.

Abdemekch, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a monk.
Knolles.

Sleep hath forsook, and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure.
Milton.

The cause for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now give o'er?
Hudibras.

31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ.
Hooker.

It is given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

One that gives out himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princely
It hath been given out, by an hypocritical traitor,
who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece.
Raleigh.

He gave out general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars.
Knolles' History.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies.
Addison.

32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance.

His givings out were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design.
Shakespeare.

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak.
Shaksp.

33. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war,
would give him up, if they saw him shrink.
Sidney.

He has betray'd your business, and given up,
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to give up; the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all.
Knolles.

He found the Lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Aton, and with the unexpected assurance of the giving up of Arundel-castle.
Clarendon.

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll e'en give it up and go and set myself.
Collier against Despair.

I can give up to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals.
Dryden.

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause.
Dryden.

The leagues made between several states dis-owning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, given up their pretences to their natural right.
Locke.

If they give them up to their reasons, then they with them give up all earth and satiate enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty.
Locke.

We should see him give up again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniences of life.
Locke.

Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would give up Africk into Cæsar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone.
Addison's Cato.

Learn to be honest men, give up your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest.
Addison.

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Nottinghamshire squire, if he did not give up to him the church lands.
Addison.

He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately gave up a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success.
Addison's Freeholder.

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would give up the question when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions.
Addison.

He may be brought to give up the clearest evidence.
Addison.

The constant health and longevity of men must be given up also, as a groundless conceit.
Bentley.

Have the physicians given up all their hopes;
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's life?
Race.

These people were obliged to demand peace, and give up to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily.
Arbutnot.

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and given up a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be committed over to the follies of his own heart.
Newton.

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure.
Newton.

34. To GIVE up. To abandon.

If any be given up to believe lyes, some must be first given up to tell them.
Stillingfleet.

Our minds naturally give themselves up to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman.
Addison.

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a young creature given up to the ambition of fame.
Pope.

I am obliged at this time to give up my private application to Homer.
Pope.

Persons, who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress, should not, however, give up neatness.
Chaussé.

35. To GIVE up. To deliver.

And Juba gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king.
2 Samuel.

His accounts were confuted, and he could not then give them up.
Swift.

36. To GIVE way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarec had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*; The mists flew upwards, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden's Æn.*

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows, Battered and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*

37. The word *give* is used with great laxity, the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To GIVE. v. n.

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight 's begun; The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden.*
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooker.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biscuit, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like season'd timber, never *gives*; But though the whole world turn to coal, Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *give again*, that it will be better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt *to give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground, Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound; Now back he *gives*, then rushes on again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

4. To GIVE in. To go back; to give away. Not in use.

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced *to give in*. *Havard.*

5. To GIVE in. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medalists: the poets, however, have sometimes *given in* to it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator *to give in* to those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

6. To GIVE off. To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *give off* as soon as we perceived that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. To GIVE over. To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker.*

Give not over so; to him again; intreat him; Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown, You are too cold. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

The state of human actions is so variable, that

to try things oft and never *to give over*, doth wondrous. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman laid aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse Met ever, and to shameful silence brought, Yet *gives not over*, though desperate of success. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame

Only to put it out again?

And must we now *give over*,

And only end where we begun?

In vain this mischief we have done,

If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when *to give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He coined again, and was forced *to give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

8. To GIVE out. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *Alex.*

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-witthers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

9. To GIVE out. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about:

And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;

They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you *to flout*, That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

GIVER. n. f. [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; benefactor; distributor; granter.

Well we may afford Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost Long hence. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news; The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden.*

Both gifts destitutive to the *givers* prove; Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

GIVES. n. f. Fetters or shackles for the feet.

GIZZARD. n. f. [*gesser*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzard*. *More.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or muscular stomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

They nestle near the throne, By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind; as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm, Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm; Which puts the overheated fots In fevers fill. *Huiliars.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so curiously hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Esrange.*

GLA'BILITY. n. f. [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *DiD.*

GLA'CIAL. adj. [*glaciel*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. v. n. [*glaciers*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION. n. f. [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown.*

GLA'CIOS. adj. [*glacioso*, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacios* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLA'CIS. n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rungeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD. adj. [*glæd*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went into their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. *King.*
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light. *Milton.*

The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton.*

Thither they Hasted with *glad* precipitance. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isaiah.*

Then first adorn'd With their bright luminaries, that set and rose, *Glad* ev'ning and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, sometimes *at* or *with* before the cause of gladness; perhaps *of* is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and *at* or *with*, when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakspere.*

He hath an uncle in M. M. will be very much *glad* of it. *Shakspere.*

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs.*

He *glad* Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue, His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad* of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood; The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood, His fauchien drew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glad of a quarrel straight I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sizley.*

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers: Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Ps. c.*

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.]

To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour Of th' icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lylian sands. *Crahan.*

It *glads* me

To see for many virtues thus united,

To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Orway.*Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

If justice Philips' covetous head

Some frigid rhymes diffusives,

They shall like Persian tales be read,

And *glad* both babes and nudes. *Swift.***TO GLA'DDEN.** *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To

cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!'

Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,

A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him. *Addison's Cato*

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheeks and

gladdens her, when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.***GLA'DDER.** *n. f.* [from *glad.*] One that

makes glad; one that gladdens; one

that exhilarates.

Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,Have pity, goddesses. *Dryden.***GLADE.** *n. f.* [from *glopan*, to be hot,or to shine; whence the Danish *glod*,and the obsolete English *gleed*, a red-hot

coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood.

Lucus. It is taken for an avenue

through a wood, whether open or shaded,

and has therefore epithets of opposite

meaning.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous

ire;

But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,

Those glaring lamps were set, that made a

dreadful shade. *Spenser*Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy *glade*The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. *Hub. Tale.*

O might I here

In solitude live savage, in some *glade*

Obscur'd, where highest woods impenetrable

To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,

And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,

Chances to pass through this adventurous *glade*,

Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star

I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*

For noonday's heat are closer hours made,

And for fresh evening air the op'ner *glade*. *Dryden's Innocence.*There interspers'd in lawns and op'ning *glades*,Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed shades

Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*;

By the youths that dy'd for love,

Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,

Restore, restore Eurydice to life!

Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! *Pope.*

She smil'd, array'd

With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and

glade, *Rowe.*New dress and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.***GLA'DEN.** } *n. f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a**GLA'DER.** } swordgrafs; a

general name of plants that rise with a

broad blade like sedge. *Junius.***GLA'DFULNESS.** *n. f.* [*glad* and *fulness.*]

Joy; gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous suffiance

Of all his *gladfulness*, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.***GLADIA'TOR.** *n. f.* [Latin; *gladiator*,

Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,

Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*. *Dryden's Persius.***GLA'DLY.** *adv.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully;

with gaiety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;But not one follower. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage

every body will *gladly* see you engrossthe glory of. *Blount to Pope.***GLA'DNESS.** *n. f.* [from *glad.*] Cheer-

fulness; joy; exultation.

By such degrees the spreading *gladness* grew

In every heart, which fear had froze before:

The standing streets with so much joy they view,

That with less grief the perish'd they deplore. *Dryden.***GLA'DSOME.** *adj.* [from *glad.*]

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.

The highest angels to and fro descend,

From highest heaven in *gladsome* company. *Fanny Queen.*The *gladsome* ghost in circling troops attend,And with unwear'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of

gaiety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;

Of opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day. *Prior.***GLA'DSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *gladsome.*]

With gaiety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gladsome.*]

Gaiety; showyness; delight.

GLAIRE. *n. f.* [*glap*, Saxon, amber;*glar*, Danish, glafs; *glaire*, French;*glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the *glure* of egg, and strain it as short aswater. *Peacham.*2. A kind of halbert. *Diç.***TO GLAIRE.** *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from

the noun.] To smear with the white

of an egg. This word is still used by

the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *n. f.* [*glantz*, German, glit-

ter.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n

Consum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful

steam:

The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.

The aspects which procure love are not gazings,

but sudden *glances* and dartings of the eye. *Bacon.*

There are of those sort of beauties which last

but for a moment; some particularity of a violent

passion, some graceful action, a smile, a *glance* ofan eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden.*

Boldly she look'd, like one of high degree:

Yet never seem'd to cast a *glance* on me;

At which I only joy'd, for truth to say,

I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a survey of several ob-

jects with one *glance*. *Watts on the Mind.***TO GLANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.

He doubled blows about him fiercely laid,

That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,

As sparkles from the anvil use,

When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Spenser.*When through the gloom the *glancing* light-

ning fly,

Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confess;

But as the jest did *glance* away from me,'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strike in an oblique direction.

Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon

went,

His corset pierces, and his garment rends,

And *glancing* downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye;

to play the eye.

O th' sudden up they rise and dance,

Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*;Then dance again and kiss. *Suckling.*

Mighty dulness crown'd,

Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant

round;

And her Parnassus *glancing* o'er at once,Behold a hundred lions, and each a dunce. *Pope.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.

How can't thou thus, for shame, Titania,

Glance at my credit with Hippolita,Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? *Shakspeare.*Some men *glance* and dart at others, by justifying

themselves by negatives; as to say, this I

do not. *Bacon.*I have never *glanced* upon the late designed pro-

cession of his holiness and his attendants, not-

withstanding it might have afforded matter to

many ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*He had written verses wherein he *glanced* at acertain reverend doctor famous for dulness. *Swift.***TO GLANCE.** *v. a.* To move nimbly; to

shoot obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,Enough to prefs a royal merchant down. *Shakspeare.***GLANGLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *glance.*] In

an oblique broken manner; transiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in

this kind, but brooking and *glancingly*, intend-ing chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.***GLAND.** *n. f.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*,French.] The *glands* of a human body

are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate

and conglomerate. A conglobate

gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up

in a fine skin, by which it is separated

from all the other parts, only admitting an

artery and nerve to pass in, and giving

way to a vein and excretory canal to come

out: of this sort are the *glands* in thebrain, the labial *glands*, and testes. Aconglomerate *gland* is composed of manylittle conglobate *glands*, all tied together,

and wrapt up in the common tunic or

membrane. *Quincy.*

The abscess begun deep in the body of the

glands. *Wiseeman.*The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,

Fine complicated cloes of nervous thread,

Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,

The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackmore.***GLANDERS.** *n. f.* [from *gland.*] In a

horse is the running of corrupt matter

from the nose, which differs in colour

according to the degree of the malignity,

being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farrier's Dict.*His horse is possess'd with the *glanders*, and liketo mose in the chine. *Shakspeare.***GLANDIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*,

Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns,

or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered

amongst the *glansiferous* trees. *Mortimer.***GLANDULE.** *n. f.* [*glandula*, Latin;*glandule*, French.] A small gland serving

to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to sepa-

rate this juice from the blood, and no less than

four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth,

which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulosus*.]

A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities*. *Brown.*

GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, French, from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown.*

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphatics. *Abukhat on Aliments*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell, And like the brand of fool Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatic wit, and gross hyperboles; he maintains majesty in the midst of plannets; he shines but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight; The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light, Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Adisson.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes, Which thou dost *glare* with. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares*! *Shaksp. Lear.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand; But when they met they made a surly stand, And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they pass'd, And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest, or most correct. *Felton.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eyes cannot bear.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye *Glar'd* lightning, and shot forth peracious fire Among th' accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*

GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eyes.

The frame of burni'd steel that cast a *glare* From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden's Fables.*

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux. *Adisson's Guardian*

Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air, And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*, She fights for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round, A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

GLAREOUS. *adj.* [*glarieux*, French; *glareosus*, Latin; from *glaire*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *n. f.* [*glær*, Saxon; *glas*, Dut. as *Pezon* imagines, from *glis*, British, green. In Etie it is called *klänn*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear,

being so denominated from its transparency.]

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glafs*, from the verb *glafsen*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it receiveth. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Glass is thought to compact and firm a body, that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of grenades rain by sudden burst Disploding murderous bowels, fragments of steel And stones, and *glass* and nitrous grain adul. *Philips*

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more, And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass* Which shews me many more. *Shaksp.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glass*, copy and book, That fashion'd others. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight, With tinkling *glasses*, to betray The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden.*

4. An Hour Glass. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Woe my wife's liver Infected as her life, she would not live The running of one *glass*. *Shaksp.*

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royal self did live, no more his noble sonne, The golden Meleager now, their *glasses* all were run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup of glass used to drink in.

To this last costly treaty, That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass* Did break i' th' rinking. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

When thy heart Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glass*, he sure 'Tis time to thun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Taylor.*

The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perspective glass

The moon whose orb Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views. *Milton.*

Like those who survey the moon by *glasses*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee *glass* eyes: And, like a scurvy politician, seem To see the things thou dost not. *Shaksp.*

Glass bottles are more fit for this second lining than those of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. Not in use.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt: in his eye, As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy; Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd*, Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shaksp.*

To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glass'd* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLASSFURNACE. *n. f.* [*glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a *glass furnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

GLASSGAZING. *adj.* [*glass* and *gazing*.]

Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

A whorson, *glassgazing*, finical rogue. *Shaksp.*

GLASSGRINDER. *n. f.* [*glass* and *grinder*.]

One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

The *glassgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLASSHOUSE. *n. f.* [*glass* and *house*.]

A house where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Romant Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*. *Adisson.*

GLASSMAN. *n. f.* [*glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass.

The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glassman*. *Swift.*

GLASSMETAL. *n. f.* [*glass* and *metal*.]

Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon.*

GLASSWORK. *n. f.* [*glass* and *work*.]

Manufacture of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glassworks*. *Bacon.*

GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.] A plant.

It hath an petalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which, for the most part, contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of summer; and having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, by the chymists. *Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or *glasswort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near Mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man's proud man! Drest in a little brief authority, Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd: His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape, Plays such fantastick tricks before high heav'n, As makes the angels weep. *Shaksp.*

There is a willow grows afloat a brook, That shows his hoary leaves in the *glassy* stream. *Shaksp.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing dust. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on winter's head? *Shaksp.*

The *glassy* deep. *Dryden's Æneid.*

GLASTONBURY Thorn. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR.

This species of thorn produces sem- bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in spring. *Milner.*

GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucomé*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glajf*, a hook, Welsh.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glaiue* hath pendant by his side. *Fairfax*

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaiues*,
Gave chase to rockets and white slaves. *Hudib.*

To GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *għpan*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician. *L'Esfrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glafs*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.
Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware. [from the French *glâse*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with brining tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shaksp.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that carries the stroke home. *Greav's Cosm. Sac.*

White, with other strong colours with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glaffier*, of *glafs*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set and fastened by the *glazier*. *Mexon.*

The dextrous *glazier* strong returns t' his bound,
And ginglyng fishes on the penthouse found. *Gay's Trivia.*

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part. *Harte*

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*gelioma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the far Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and lustrous helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addison's Cato.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating banks paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadf'ul flames
Fires that glow. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden conflagration.
Observant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd moon appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled east. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To shine.
On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vistas through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden conflagrations of light.
In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*gleaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Latin.]

1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth.*

Cheap conquest for his following friend remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*. *Dryden.*

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself. *Nelson.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Paternon's fields. *Thomson.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, adlicts him thus. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, end'nal, by extortion. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judges.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his resplendent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole heaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLE'ANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomson.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant flatfiman. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of *gleaning*, or thing *gleaned*.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in fedy bowers;
The grassy *galebs* loves, and oft attir'd with flowers

Of rank and mellow *glebe*. *Drayton.*
Fertile of corn the *glebe* of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to-day. *Garth.*

2. The land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespas done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Diſ.*

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the coin appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *n. f.* [*gledaglide*, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *gled*, the kite, and the vulture. *Dictionomy.*

GLEE. *n. f.* [*gledgde*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gaiety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Queen.*

Many warers make themselves *glee* by vexing the inhabitants; who again foretell not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel my *glee*!
No happiness is now refer'd for me. *Gay.*

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free. *Harte.*

GLEED, n. f. [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word

GLEEFUL, adj. [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Anon, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast?
Shakespeare.

GLEEK, n. f. [*glijgge*, Saxon.] Mulick; or mulician.

What wilt thou give us?—No money, but
the *gleek*: I will give you the mulick.
Shakespeare.

To GLEEK, v. a. [*glijgman*, in Saxon, is a mulick or a dioll]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.
I can *gleek* upon occasion
I have seen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.
Shakespeare.

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimi cry or drollery.

To GREEN, v. n. To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place.

Those who labour

The sweaty forege, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleaming* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid
Virg.

GLEET, n. f. [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from *glijdan*, Saxon, to run softly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a fore.

A hard dry cicicat, without either matter or
gleet.
Wijman's Surgery.

To GLEET, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made
an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled,
but *gleeted* a few drops.
Wijman.

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which
are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till
they hit against the mountainous places of the
globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and
so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains,
whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a
basin.
Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

GLEETY, adj. [from *gleet*] Ichorous; thinly fanious

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter
change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it
corrupting.
Wijman.

GLEN, n. f. [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is flart,
And woos the widow's daughter of the *glen*.
Spenser.

GLEW, n. f. [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See **GLUE**.

GLIB, adj. [from *glib*, *Skinner*.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their
parts, nor a v thing to cement them: the parts
being *glib* are continually in motion, fall off from
one another, which way soever gravity inclines
them.
Burnet's Theory.

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope
compactly twisted together, with a noose that
slip as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin.
Arbutnot.

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and dily at

To speak and purpose not, since what I well in-
tend,

I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
There was never to much *glib* nonsense put to-
gether in well sounding English
Locke.

Now Carl his shop from fish drain;
Three genuine tons of Swift's rimon;
And ten, to make them pass the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Turbald, More, and Casber, *Swift.*
Be sure he's a true spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran.
Swift.

GLIB, n. f.

The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and
long *glib*; which is a thick curled tuft of hair
hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously
disfiguring them
Spenser on Ireland.

To GLIB, v. a. [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue.
Shakespeare.

GLIBLY, adv. [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose flou-
rishes as well as conscience recoil at an obscenity,
do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction
Government of the Tongue.

GLIBNESS, n. f. [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polished, ice-like *glibness* doth ensold
The rock.
Chipsian's Odyssy.

The tongue is the most ready for motion of
any member, needs not so much as the flexure
of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a
glibness too, the more to facilitate its moving.
Government of the Tongue.

To GLIDE, v. n. [*glijdan*, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By east, among the dusty vallies *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.
Purfax.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters *glide*.
Dryd.

Just before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood.
Dryd.

Where stay the Muses, in what lawn or grove?
In those fair fields where sacred Ihs *glides*,
Or else where Cam his winding vales divides.
Pope.

2. To pass on without change of step.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state.
Dryden's Aeneid.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
glide thither in a day?
Shakespeare's Cymb.

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave.
Milton.

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a snarl
As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart.
Dryden's Fables.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion,
where the objects only *glide* before the eye and
disappear.
Dryden.

GLIDE, n. f. [from the verb.] Laple; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About this neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who, with her head nimble in turrets, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

GLIDER, n. f. [from *glide*.] One that glides.

The glance into my heart did *glide*;
Hey ho the *glider*;
Therewith my soul was sharply *glide*,
Such wounds soon waach wider.
Spenser.

GLIKE, n. f. [*glijg*, Saxon. See **GLIECK**.] A sneer; a scold; a scout. Not now in use.

Where's the ballad's-braves, and Charles his
glies.
Shakespeare.

To GLIMMER, v. n. [*glimmer*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of
day.
Shakespeare.

The truth appears so naked on my file,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my side it is so well appear'd,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a band man's eye.
Shakespeare.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day.
Cowley.

Out in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her.
Milton.

See'st thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The seat of desolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimming* of t'wice liv'd flames
Casts pale and dreadful?
Milton's Par. Lost.

The sacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoos far into the bosom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn.
Milton's Par. Lost.

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,
Some seeds of light at length begin to roll;
The rising motion of an infant ray,
Shot *glimmering* through the cloud, and promis'd
day.
Prior.

Off by the winds, extinct the signal lies;
Or smother'd in the *glimm'ring* socket dies.
Gay's Trivia.

When rosy morn'ng *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to pasture all the lusty males.
Pope.

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had
been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were.
Watson.

The pagan priesthood was always in the duists;
and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the
Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted.
Swift.

GLIMMER, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and
stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and
glimmering, were an inducement to the writers
of fossils to give those bodies the name of mica
and *glimmer*.
Woodward on Fossils.

Stones which are composed of plates, that are
generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible
and elastic: tale, catfisher, or *glimmer*, of which
there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the
white or silvery, and the black.
Woodward.

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there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the
white or silvery, and the black.
Woodward.

GLIMPE, n. f. [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them.
Milton.

Thousands of things, which now either wholly
escape our apprehensions, or which our short-
sighted reason having got some faint *glimpse* of,
we, in the dark, grope after.
Locke.

2. A quick flashing light.

Lig't as the lightning *glimpse* they ran?
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain de-
sires,
My manhood, long mis'd by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was
gone,
My pride struck out new spangles of her own.
Dryden.

3. Transitory lustre.

There no dear *glimpse* of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the solid darkness of the place.
Cowley.

If I, celestial fire, in aught
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting
breath,

Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of d. light, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by *glimpse* discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milton.*
Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world,
that we might have a taste or *glimpse* of his pre-
sent justice. *Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as
much at one *glimpse* as would require a long dis-
course to lay before another, and make out in
one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpse* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpse*
of. *Shakspeare.*

To GLISTEN. v. n. [*glittan*, German.]

To shine; to sparkle with light.
The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *glisening*
earth,

With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson.*
The ladies eyes *glisened* with pleasure.
Richardson's Pamela.

To GLISTER. v. n. [*glittan*, German; *glisleren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in summer, and the hel-
mets *glister* brightest in the fairest sunshine.
Spenser on Ireland.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

The golden fun
Gallops the zodiack in his *glistering* coach. *Shaksf.*
All that *glister* is not gold. *Shakspeare.*
You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Else that *glister'd* in Whitehall. *Ben Jonson.*

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold
and brass the mountians *glistered* therewith, and
shined like lamps of fire. *Muccabees.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces
of it were of a pleasant redish colour, and *glistered*
prettily. *Boyle.*

GLISTER. n. f. [properly written *clyster*,
from *κλίστρον*.] See CLYSTER. It is
written wrong even by *Brown*.

Now enters Euseb with new state airs,
His lordship's premier minister;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *glister*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion
whereby nature excludeth another; which de-
scending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those
parts, and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown.*

To GLITTER. v. n. [*glitman*, Saxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.
Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like
plates of brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade
Bacon's Phys. Rom.

Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war.
Dryden's Virgil.

Scarce had'st thou time t' untheath thy con-
qu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand fet the most *glittering* temp-
tations to discord, and on the other the dismal
effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In *glittering* scenes, o'er her own heart severe:
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere.
Young.

GLITTER. n. f. [from the verb.] Lustre;
bright show; splendour.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton.*

Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of for-
tune, for fear there should be too much alloy in
it. *Collier on Pride.*

Take away this measure from our drest and
habits, and all is turned into such paint and *glit-
ter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real
shame to the wearer. *Larv.*

GLITTERAND. Shining; sparkling. A
participle used by *Chaucer* and the old
English poets. This participial termina-
tion is still retained in Scotland.

GLITTERINGLY. adv. [from *glitter*.]
With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. v. a. [*gloeren*, Dutch.]

1. To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*
2. In Scotland, to stare: as, *what a
gloarand quean.*

To GLOAT. v. n. [This word I conceive
to be ignorantly written for *gloar*.]
To call side glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe.*

GLOBARD. n. f. [from *glow*.] A glow-
worm.

GLOBATED. adj. [from *globe*.] Formed
in shape of a globe; spherical; spher-
oidal.

GLOBE. n. f. [*globe*, French; *globus*,
Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a
body of which every part of the surface
is at the same distance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give do-
minion, he meant that he would make a species
of creatures that should have dominion over the
other species of this terrestrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions
of the earth are geographically de-
picted, or in which the constellations
are laid down according to their places
in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,
Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Claaveland.*

These are the stars,
But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find
Such figures as are in *globes* design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.
Him round

A *globe* of fiery seraphim inclos'd,
With bright emblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlasting flower*.
n. f. [*amaranthoides*.] A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy*. n. f. A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*. n. f. A kind of orbicular
fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*. n. f. [*belleboro-ran-
unculus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle*. n. f. [*cardus orbiculatus*.]
A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBOSE. adj. [*globosus*, Latin.] Sph-
erical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea; from one entire *globe*
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Then form'd the moon
Globe, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milton.*

GLOBOSITY. n. f. [from *globe*.] Sph-
ericality; sphericalness.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen
to them that live more easterly, when the sun is
elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be
seen to them that live one degree more westerly,
where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon,
and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last
it appear not at all; no account can be given, but
the *globosity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLOBOUS. adj. [*globosus*, Latin.] When
the accent is intenced to be on the last
syllable, the word should be written
globe, when on the first *globous*: I have
transferred hither a passage of *Milton*,
in which this rule has been neglected.]
Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globe* earth in plain outspread;
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turpid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, or dreadful bits,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

GLOBULAR. adj. [*globular*, Lat.] Hav-
ing the form of a small sphere; round;
spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids
seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other
figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

GLOBULARIA. n. f. [Latin; *globu-
laire*, French.] A flocculous flower.
Miller.

GLOBULE. n. f. [*globule*, French;
globulus, Latin.] Such a small particle
of matter as is of a globular or spherical
figure; as the red particles of the blood,
which swim in a transparent serum, and
are easily discovered by the microscope.
'These will attract one another when
they come within a due distance, and
unite like the spheres of quicksilver.
Quincy.

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in
their centre, to intercept the light within the halo.
Newton's Opticks.

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a
thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are
elastic, and will break; the vessels which admit
the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater with-
out a disease. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GLOBULOUS. adj. [from *globule*.] In
form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles pro-
ceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLOMERATE. v. a. [*glomerare*, Latin.]
To gather into a ball or sphere. A
filamentous substance gathered into a
ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discon-
tinuous particles are *conglobated*.

GLOMERATION. n. f. [*glomeratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or
sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.
The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of
small drops, which cannot fall but from the air
that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS. adj. [*glomerosus*, Latin.]
Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball
of thread.

GLOOM. *n. f.* [*glomanz*, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*
This the fear,

That we must change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,

For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air

Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *gloom*.
Milton.

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Loit in a convent's sehtay *gloom*. *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

To **GLOOM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glit'ring armour made

A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Spenser.*

Searcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* cait

Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be fullen.

GLOOMILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryd.*

Gloomily retir'd the spider lives. *Thomson.*

GLOOMINESS. *n. f.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humours,
and makes them grow fullen and inconvertible.

Collier of the Spleen.

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.

Addison.

GLOOMY. *adj.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without

The growing miseries, which Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,

To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowy god,

Whose gloomy mansion nor the rising sun,

Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon.

Dryden's Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*,

just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field

Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,

Herself a fairer flow'r by *gloomy* Dis

Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *adj.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not in use.

Old respect

As I suppose, toward your once *glory'd* friend,

My son, now captivate, hither hath inform'd

Your younger feet, while mine cast back with

age

Come lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes*

GLORIFICATION. *n. f.* [*glorification*, French, from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

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At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To **GLORIFY.** *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shaksp.*

Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them sit sure, and *glorifies* the throne.

Daniel.

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.

Hooker.

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alledged at that time as an argument for the truth.

Hooker.

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,

That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shaksp.*

All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Psalms.*

Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to *glorify* God, as well as with our souls.

Duty of Man.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end: and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver.

Tillotson.

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify*.

Spenser on Ireland.

No chymist yet the elixir got,

But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,

If by the way to him befall,

Some odoriferous thing, or med'cinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him.

John.

Whom he justified, them be also *glorified*.

Romans.

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally *glorified*; then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy.

Pearson.

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, retume its body again in a *glorified* manner.

Aylmer's Parergon.

GLORIOUS. *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Daniel.*

He is *glorious* in respect of the brightness and splendor of his celestial body, till made more *glorious* and majestic by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of universal Judge.

Nelson.

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,

'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;

If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,

He now defends the cause that once was thine.

Prior.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,

And act like men who claim that *glorious* title.

Addison's Cato.

She must stand amongst the first servants of God, and be *glorious* amongst those that have fought the good fight.

Law.

If there be nothing so *glorious* as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us so like to God, then nothing can be so *glorious* in the use of our money, as to use it all in works of love and goodness. *Law.*

GLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so *gloriously* in their works. *Dryd. n.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend.

Pope.

GLORY. *n. f.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glorē*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest. *Luke.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*. *Psalms.*

Then enter into *glory*, and resume

His seat at God's right hand, exalted high

Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is hardly possible for you to beseech and intrate God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life.

Law.

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,

Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,

'Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.

Shakspere's Henry vt.

And with that word and warning soon was

dight,

Each soldier longing for near coming *glory*.

Fairfax.

Israel's bright sceptre far less *glory* brings,

There have been fewer friends on earth than

kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the *glory* of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea.

Burnet.

Your sex's *glory* 'tis to shine unknown,
Of all applause, be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not array'd like one of these. *Matthew.*

Treated to ill, chas'd from your throne,

Returning, you adorn the town;

And with a brave revenge do show

Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spect.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;

The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

From opening skies may steaming *glories* shine,

And fairs embrace thee with a love like mine.

Pope.

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it descends.

South's Sermons.

A smile plays with a surprizing agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a *glory* upon the countenance.

Collier of the Assect.

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the

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world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisdom.*

On death-beds fume in conscious glory lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakespeare.*

Your glorying is not good. *I Corinthians.*

Thou hast seen mount Atlas,

While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height. *Addison's Cato.*

This title of freeholder is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue.

Hammer. See To GLOZE.

GLOSS. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα*; *glose*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their glosses upon it are the word preached, the scripture explain'd, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring gloss, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill glosses upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howel.*

All this, without a gloss or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hadibras.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his glosses, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

They give the scandal, and the wife discern;
Their glosses teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short glosses, was Accursius's method. *Baker on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to glow.

His iron coat all over-grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whose glittering gloss dark'ned with filthy dust. *Spenser.*

You are a sectary,

That's the plain truth: your painted gloss discovers,

To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shakespeare.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest glosses,
Shakespeare.

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel glosses are more resplendent than plates of brass. *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did tofs
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim gloss, *Chapman's Iliads.*

Like that of oil
It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility. *South.*

Groves, hedges, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit
To set a gloss upon his bad intent. *Shakespeare.*

The common gloss

Of theologians. *Milton.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*glosser*, French, from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Briseis in thy hands,
By priestly glossing on the gods commands. *Dryd.*

2. To make sly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing gloss'd, that Abra, serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws,
Assurances, big as gloss'd civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much glossing and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. *Philips.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a faint-like show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden's Persius.*

GLOSSARY. *n. f.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in quo dei simulacrum dedicatum est; and also in the old glossaries. *Stillingfleet.*

I could add another word to the glossary. *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *n. f.* [*glossateur*, French, from *gloss*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the glossator's opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER. *n. f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. *n. f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY. *adj.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-cambiet, of an excellent azure colour, far more glossy than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire

Shone with a glossy scarf. *Milton.*

His furcoat was a bearskin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and glossy raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the glossy plum. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [*glope*, Saxon, from *klaffue*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;
For haste some left their masks behind,
Some could not stay their gloves to find. *Drayton.*

White gloves were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

Weaken'd with grief, being now enraged with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;

A sealy gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'nor of transpiring balm;
So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly glove'd. *Cleveland.*

GLO'VE. *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a Glover's paring knife? *Shakespeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look fullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks
From out a ghaisty whirlpool all her necks,
Where, glouting round her neck, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

Glouting with fullen spight, the fury shook
Her cotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [*glopan*, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But sithence silence lesseneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does glow,
I will reveal what ye to much desire. *Spenser.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and musters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to show her innocency, did take seven glowing irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakerwill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milton.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steed, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison's Oriol.*

How op'ning heav'n's their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance glow. *Smith.*

- Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*
3. To feel heat of body.
Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Addison's Cato.
The cord slides swiftly through his glowing
hands. *Gay.*
4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.
With smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*
Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays.
Dryden.
A malicious joy,
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your
visage
A glowing pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours glow,
Admit the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*
Like th' ethereal glow'd the green expanse.
Savage.
Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow.
Pope.
Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*
Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*
Here clearer sits glow round the frozen pole.
Pope.
5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.
You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too
well
The inward glowings of a heart in love. *Addison.*
Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will show thee just above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover glows,
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*
Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*
Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face.
Pope.
With furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*
So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to
glow
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*
To praise is always hard,
When real virtue fires the glowing bard. *Lewis.*
6. To rage or burn as a passion.
A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.
Dryden.
When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It glows, and with a fullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell*
- To Glow. *v. a.* To make hot so as to
shine. Not in use
On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakespeare.
- GLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of passion.
3. Brightness or vividness of colour.
The pale complexion of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain.
Shakespeare.
A waving glow his bloomy heds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*
Such as suppose that the great stile might happily
be blended with the ornamental, that the

- simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaele
could unite with the glow and bustle of a Paulo,
or Tintore, are totally mistaken. *Reynolds.*
- GLOWWORM. *n. f.* [glow and worm] A
small creeping grub with a luminous tail.
The honey bags steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes.
Shakespeare.
The glowworm shows the mottin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his insectual fire. *Shakespeare.*
A great light downeth a smaller that it cannot
be seen; as the sun that of a glowworm. *Bacon.*
The man, who fill upon the ground
A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels thone:
He held it dear, 'till by the springing day
Informed, he threw the worthless worm away.
Waller.
- To GLOZE. *v. n.* [gleyan, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate;
to fawn.
Man will hearken to his glozing lies,
And easily transgress. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
So glow'd the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.
Milton.
A false glozing parasite would call his fool-
hardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly,
because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a
lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*
Now for a glozing speech,
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship.
Philips.
2. To comment. This should be *gloss*.
Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze
To be the realm of France. *Shaksp. Henry v.*
- GLOZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; insinuation.
Now to plain dealing; lay these glozes by.
Shakespeare.
2. Specious show; gloss. Not used.
Precious couches full oft are shaken with a
fever;
If them a bodily evil in a bodily gloze be not
bidden,
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of
a love's fire? *Stibney.*
- GLOZEN. *n. f.* [from gloze.] A flatterer.
- GLUE. *n. f.* [*glu*, French; *gluten*, Lat.
glud, Welsh.] A viscous body com-
monly made by boiling the skins of ani-
mals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious
matter by which bodies are held one to
another; a cement.
Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry
and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and
dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters
and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one
of the ancients of earthily and watery substances,
one is a glue to another. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
The driest and most transparent glue is the best.
Moxon.
To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing glue diffuse.
Blackmore.
The flowers of grains, mixed with water,
will make a sort of glue. *Abuthnot.*
- To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viscous cement.
I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear glu'd many friends to thee.
Shakespeare's Henry vi.
Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that glieth a
porchard together. *Ecclesi.*
The custom of crowning the holy Virgin is so
much in vogue among the Italians, that one often
sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a
circle of flars, glued to the canvass over the head
of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*
Moist wounds, if kept clean, and from the

- air, the flesh will glue together with its own na-
tive balm. *Derham.*
2. To hold together.
The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies,
which fully touch one another, stick together
very strongly; and for explaining how this may
be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is
begging the question; and others tell us their
bodies are glued together by rest; that is, by an
occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviscerate.
Those wasps in a honeypot are sensual men
plunged in their lust and pleasures; and when
they are once glued to them, 'tis a very hard
matter to work themselves out. *L'Esperance.*
Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts,
do debauch mens minds and clog their spirits; sink
us down into sense, and glue us to those low and
inferior things. *Tilbison.*
She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glu'd
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd.
Dryden.
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom glue my clasping arms.
Pope.
- GLU'BOILER. *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One
whose trade is to make glue.
- GLUER. *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who
cements with glue.
- GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by
corrupting *gloom*.] Sullen; stubbornly
grave.
Some, when they hear a story, look glum, and
cry, Well what then? *Guardian.*
- To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*,
Latin, to swallow; γλυτω.]
1. To swallow; to devour.
Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to
fate; to disgust.
The ambassador, making his oration, did so
magnify the king and queen, as was enough to
glut the hearers. *Bacon.*
Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not glut our appetites. *Denham.*
What way remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be glutted with our
spoils. *Dryden.*
No more, my friend;
Here let our glutted execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
I found
The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*
3. To feast or delight even to satiety.
With death's carcass glut the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Tom from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes.
Dryden.
A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor gluts the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Dryden.*
4. To overfill; to load.
He attributes the ill success of either party to
their glutting the market, and retailing too much
of a bad commodity at once. *Abuthnot.*
5. To saturate.
The menstruum, being already glutted, could
not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*
- GLUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or swallowed.
Disgorged soul
Their devilish glut, chain'd thundersbolts, and
hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death

Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton*.
Let him but set the one in balance against the
other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in
the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange*.
A *glut* of study and retirement in the first
part of my life, cast me into this; and this will
throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope*.

3. More than enough; overmuch.
If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it
receives little of it. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries*.

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.
The water some suppose to pass from the bot-
tom of the sea to the heads of springs, through
certain subterranean conduits or channels, until
they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means,
arrested in their passage. *Woodward*.

GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, French; from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton*.
Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinosities*, and the friction of their parts. *Chzyne*.

GLUTTON. *n. f.* [*glouton*, French; from *glutio*, Latin, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Through Macer's gullet the runs down
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibbo's endless draught. *Prior*.

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Law*.

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley*.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal aits to impiously employ. *Granville*.

To GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.]

To play the *glutton*; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *gluttonous* maws. *Shakespeare*.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we prefs nature with overweighty turgens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh*.
Well observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence

Due nourishment, no *gluttenous* delight. *Milton*.

GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity of a *glutton*.

GLUTTONY. *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, French; from *glutton*.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holiday*.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton*.

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbutnot*.

GLUY. *adj.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter. *Harvey on Conf*.

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab*.

Whatever is the composition of the vapour let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto. *Addison*.

GLYN. *n. f.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erse; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did thrust them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser*.

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [*gnjppan*, Saxon; }
To GNARL. } [*knorren*, Dutch.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser*.

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakespeare*.

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mucks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare's Richard II*.

The *gnarling* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax*.

GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The seer, who could not yet this wrath as-
swage,
Row'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virgil*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Psalms*.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Matthew*.

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenser*.

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Psalms*.

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchlets. *Milton*.

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden*.

GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnæt*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shaksp*.

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and swallow a camel. *Matthew*.

GNATFLOWER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.]

A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snap*.] A bird fo called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnat-snapper*. *Hakewell on Providence*.

To GNAW. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow, that would *gnaw* a man like to a vermine, with his hellish brains,
And many an honest soule, even quick had slain. *Chapman*.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young foldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryd*.

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev*.
He comey fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden*.

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors*.

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnawen into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys*.

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange*.

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden*.

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidnev*.

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnawen* at. *Shaksp. Care*.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shaksp*.

GNAWER. *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNOMON. *n. f.* [*γνομων*.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the north and south pole. *Harris*.

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown*.

GNOMONICKS. *n. f.* [*γνομωνικα*.] A science which makes a part of the mathematiks: it teaches to find a just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux*.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. I went; I have gone.

[*gan*, Saxon. This was probably changed to *ganz*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterit of the old verb *wend*.]

1. To walk ; to move step by step.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot go.

Shakspeare.

After some months those muscles become cal-
lous; and having yielded to the extension, the
patient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely.

Wise man's Surgery.

2. To move, not stand still.

Rise, let us be going.

Matthew.

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in
solemn procession, his whole family have such busi-
ness come upon them that no one can be spared.

Hooker.

4. To walk leisurely, not run.

And must I go to him?

—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so
long, that going will scarce serve the turn.

Shakspeare.

5. To march or walk afoot.

I will only go through on my feet.

Numbers.

6. To travel ; to journey.

From them I go,

This uncouth errand sole.

Milton.

7. To proceed ; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.

Dryden.

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood

Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakspeare.

9. To depart from a place ; to move from a place : the opposite of to come.

I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord

That I kiss'd aught but him.

Shakspeare.

At once good-night :

Stand not upon the order of your going,

But go at once.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

And when she had so said she went her way.

John.

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice, only

you shall not go very far away.

Exodus.

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea

goeth and cometh.

Bacon's Natural History.

A young tall squire

Did from the camp at first before him go.

Cowley.

Then I concur to let him go for Greece,

And with our Egypt fairly rid of him.

Dryden.

Go hit the master of thy herds to food,

True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind.

Pope.

10. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyself to the devil.

Truffer.

She may go to bed when she list; as is as she

will.

Shakspeare.

You did wish that I would make her turn;

Sir, she can turn and turn and yet go on.

Shakspeare.

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard

say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship

goes abroad by advice.

Shakspeare.

The mourners go about the streets.

Eccles.

The sun shall go down over the prophets, and

the day shall be dark over them.

Maccabees.

Put every man his sword by his side, and go

in and out from gate to gate throughout the

camp.

Exodus.

The sun, which once did shine alone,

Hung down his head, and with'd for night,

When he beheld twelve suns for one

going about the world, and giving light.

Herbert.

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,

As if they had been there as servants fet,

To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,

And not pursue, but wait on his retreat.

Dryden.

Turn not children going, till you have given

them all the satisfaction they are capable of.

Locke.

History only acquaints us that his fleet went

up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as

that river.

Arbuthnot.

The last advice I give you relates to your be-
haviour when you are going to be hanged,

which, either for robbing your master, for house-
breaking, or going upon the highway, may very
probably he your lot.

Swift.

Those who come for gold will go off with
pewter and brass, rather than return empty.

Swift.

11. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets,
and shalt go forth in the dances of them that
make merry.

Jeremiah.

Away, and with thee go, the worst of woes,
That seek't my friendship and the gods thy foes.

Chapman.

He goeth in company with the workers of
iniquity, and walketh with wicked men.

Job.

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his
kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables,
that it may go along with those of the Atlantic
islands.

Temple.

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are gone away far from
me, when Israel went astray, which went astray
away from me after their idols, they shall even
bear their iniquity.

Ezekiel.

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for
the present publishing it, truly I should have
kept it by me till I had once again gone over it.

Digby on the Soul, Dedication.

Thus I have gone through the speculative con-
sideration of the Divine Providence.

Hale.

I hope by going over all these particulars, you
may receive some tolerable satisfaction about
this great subject.

South.

If we go over the laws of christianity, we shall
find that, excepting a few particulars, they en-
join the same things, only they have made our
duty more clear and certain.

Tillotson.

In their primary qualities we can go but a very
little way.

Locke.

I go over some parts of this argument again,
and enlarge a little more upon them.

Locke.

They are not able all their life-time to reckon,
or regularly go over any moderate series of
numbers.

Locke.

14. To take any road.

I will go along by the highway; I will neither
turn to the right hand, nor to the left.

Deut.

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go
aside to ask how thou dost?

Jeremiah.

His horses go about

Almost a mile.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and
freedom of a private scene, where a man may go
his own way and his own pace.

Temple.

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit
Would list where most trade of danger rang'd;

Yet did you say go forth.

We be not able to go up against the people;

for they are stronger than we.

Numbers.

Let us go down after the philistines by night,
and spoil them until the morning light.

1 Samuel.

Thou art able to go against this philistine to
fight with him.

1 Samuel.

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the
gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest;
who, if he go through, both treadeth down and
teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.

Micah.

16. To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to go
from our religion.

1 Maccabees.

The regard of the publick state, in so great a
danger, made all those goodly things, which
went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in
comparison of their lives and liberty.

Knolles.

They look upon men and matters with an
evil eye; and are best pleas'd when things go
backward, which is the worst property of a
servant of a prince or state.

Bacon.

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.

Dryden.

Landed men, by their providence and good
husbandry, accommodating their expences to their
income, keep themselves from going backwards
in the world.

Locke.

Cato, we all go into your opinion.

Addison.

17. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a
resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to
justify his cruel falsehood.

Sidney.

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work,
he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the
embryo could, according to his explication, be
formed at a time.

Bentley.

18. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against
another, go to law before the unjust, and not be-
fore the saints?

1 Corinthians.

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate
an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going
to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of
all that knew him, and considered his worth.

Locke.

20. To shift ; to pass life not quite well.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as
much as he could, was content to pay high for it,
rather than go without.

Locke.

Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for
this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go
without it.

Locke.

21. To decline ; to tend toward death or ruin. This sense is only in the particples going and gone.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth,

I suffer'd much extremity for love,

Very near this.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

22. To be in party or design.

They with the vanquish'd prince and party go,
And leave their temples empty to the foe.

Dryden.

23. To escape.

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of
Dositheus and Sospater, whom he besought with
much craft to let him go with his life.

2 Mac.

24. To tend to any act.

There be some women, Silvius, had they
mark'd him

In parcels as I did, would have gone near

To fall in love with him.

Shakspeare. As you like it.

25. To be uttered.

His disciples personally appeared among them,
and ascertained the report which had gone abroad
concerning a life full of miracles.

Addison.

26. To be talked of ; to be known.

It has the greatest town in the island that goes
under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several
places covered with a very fruitful soil.

Addison.

27. To pass ; to be received.

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth
her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and
spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman.

Sidney.

And the man went among men for an old
man in the days of Saul.

1 Samuel.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have
vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it
stamps value upon his face, and tells the people
he is to go for so much.

Gallier.

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the
money which remains, should go according to its
true value.

Locke.

28. To move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for
him.

Bacon.

Clocks will go as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain.

Otrway.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Pope.

29. To be in motion from whatever cause.

The weyward fitters, hand in hand,

Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, and about.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

- Cript and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*
30. To move in any direction.
Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions. *Shakespeare.*
Shall the shadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? *2 Kings.*
31. To flow; to pass; to have a course.
The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*
32. To have any tendency.
Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels *go*;
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*
33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.
As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should *go* your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*
There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*
34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.
Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hooker.*
We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*
The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*
The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*
35. To be pregnant.
Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakespeare.*
The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon.*
Some *do go* with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these see not till twelve days. *Brown.*
And now with second hopes she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*
36. To pass; not to remain.
She began to afflict him, and his strength *went* from him. *Judges.*
When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*
37. To pass, or be looked; not to be retained.
Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Let *go* the hand of that arch heretic.
Shakespeare's King John.
38. To be expended.
Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*
39. To be in order of time or place.
We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts.*
40. To reach or be extended to any degree.
Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*
41. To extend to consequences.
It is not one matter that either directs or takes

- notice of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*
42. To reach by effects.
Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*
43. To extend in meaning.
His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.
Whose flesh, turn off by lumps, the rav'nous
foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate.*
45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.
I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*
'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*
Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*
46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.
I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*
47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.
The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon.*
More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville's Sceptis.*
There *goes* a great many qualifications of the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*
I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison.*
Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift.*
48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.
Your strong possession much more than your night,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me.
Shakespeare's King John.
How'er the business *goes*, you have made fault I' th' boldness of your speech. *Shakespeare.*
I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tobit.*
In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall *go* on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would *go* on the other side. *Bacon.*
It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him. *South.*
At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*
Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logic.*
49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.
It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job.*
He called his name Beriah, because it *went* evil with his house. *1 Chronicles.*
50. To proceed in train or consequence.
How *goes* the night, boy?
—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she *goes* down at twelve. *Shakespeare.*

- I had hope,
When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*
Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*
51. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.
O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go* about. *Shakespeare.*
I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but *went* about
His father's business. *Milton.*
Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they *went* about. *Clarendon.*
Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go* about it. *South.*
Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifferency, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that 'tis in vain to *go* about to mend it. *Locke.*
They never *go* about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*
52. To Go aside. To err; to deviate from the right.
If any man's wife *go* aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numbers.*
53. To Go between. To interpose; to moderate between two.
I did *go* between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakespeare.*
54. To Go by. To pass away unnoticed.
Do not you come my tardiness to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go* by
Th' important acting of your dread command.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
So much the more our carver 's excellent,
Which lets *go* by some sixteen years, and makes her
As the liv'd now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
What 's that to us? The time *goes* by; away. *Shakespeare.*
55. To Go by. To find or get in the conclusion.
In argument with men a woman ever *goes* by the worse whatever be her cause. *Milton.*
He 's sure to *go* by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*
56. To Go by. To observe as a rule.
'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and firm of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go* by. *Sharp's Surgery.*
57. To Go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.
Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes* down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*
Folly will not easily *go* down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*
If he be hungry, bread will *go* down. *Locke.*
Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go* down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*
58. To Go in and out. To do the business of life.
The lord shall preserve thy *going* out and thy coming in. *Psalms.*
59. To Go in and out. To be at liberty.
He shall *go* in and out, and find pasture. *John.*
60. To Go off. To die; to go out of life; to de cease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arrived:
Some must go off; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakf.*
In this manner he went off, not like a man
that departed out of life, but one that returned
to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. *To Go off.* To depart from a post.
The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakf.*

62. *To Go on.* To make attack.
Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And prais'd fo to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

63. *To Go on.* To proceed.
He found it a great war to keep that peace, but
was fain to go on in his story. *Sidney.*
He that desires only that the work of God
and religion shall go on, is pleas'd with it, who-
ever is the instrument. *Taylor.*
I have escap'd many threats of ill fits by these
motions: if they go on, the only pollice I have
dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep.

To look upon the soul as going on from strength
to strength, to consider that she is to shine for-
ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten
to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*

Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have
undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy
in the beginning of the disease; but when the ex-
pectoration goes on successfully, not so proper,
because it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbutnot.*

I have already handled some abuses during the
late management, and in convenient time shall
go on with the rest. *Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable,
we should not have gone on in so expensive a ma-
nagement of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a man-
ner, with such frequent blots and interlineations,
that they are hardly able to go on without per-
petual hesitations, or extraordinary expletives.

I wish you health to go on with that noble work.
Berkley.

64. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake
himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary
understandings don't so much consider the princi-
ples as the practice of those to whom they go
over. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim,
was used to follow, is now gone over to money.

65. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.
You need not have pick'd me: there are
other men fitter to go out than I. *Shakspere.*

66. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakspere.*
Spirit of wine burned till it go out of itself,
will burn no more. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be
as constant as the chimney's fire, to make any
great production; and if it goes out for an hour,
perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden.*
Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and
the flame rather go out than be smothered. *Collier.*
My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Addf.*
And at her felt approach and secret might,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope.*

67. *To Go through.* To perform tho-
roughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through
with that kind of life, he was as desirous for
his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*
If you can as well go through with the statute
laws of that land, I will think you have not left
all your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to go

through with the resolution and direction, as if
it depended on them, but take the matter back
into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not
steadiness of mind enough to go through with
such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his
account will rather terrify than inform him, and
keep him from setting heartily about such a task,
as he despairs ever to go through with it. *South.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money,
in order to go through their part of the expence.
Addison on the War.

68. *To Go through.* To suffer; to un-
dergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the
common good that thou shouldst go through this
operation. *Arbutnot.*

69. *To Go upon.* To take as a principle.
This supposition I have gone upon through these
papers. *Addison.*

70 The senses of this word are very indif-
ferent; its general notion is motion or
progression. It commonly expresses pas-
sage from a place, in opposition to come.
This is often observable even in figurative
expressions. We say, the words that go
before and that come after: to-day goes
away and to-morrow comes.

Go to. *interj.* Come, come, take the
right course. A scornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow:
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakspere.*

My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale.

Roswe.

GO-BETWEEN. *n. f.* [*go and between.*] One
that transacts business by running be-
tween two parties. Commonly in an ill
sense.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or
go-between, parted from me: I say I shall be
with her between ten and eleven. *Shakspere.*

GO-BY. *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circum-
vention; overreach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adu-
lterate and varnish, and give you the go by upon
occasion, his master may be charged with neglect.
Collier on Pride.

GO-CART. *n. f.* [*go and cart.*] A machine
in which children are enclosed to teach
them to walk, and which they push
forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

GOAD. *n. f.* [*gād, Saxon.*] A pointed
instrument with which oxen are driven
forward.

Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears. *Pope.*

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.
2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate;
to drive forward.

Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shakspere.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues. *Shakspere.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. *Dryd.*

GOAL. *n. f.* [*gaule, French,* a long pole,
set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race;

the point marked out to which racers
run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And the sloe sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing toward the other goal. *Milton.*

2. The starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a
design tends.

Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which
directs him in his race: some beautiful design,
which he first establishes, and then contrives the
means, which will naturally conduct him to his
end. *Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the
whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes improperly written for
goal, or jail.

GOAR. *n. f.* [*goror, Welsh*] Any edging
sewed upon cloth to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. f.* [*gaz, Saxon and Scottish.*] A
ruminant animal that seems a middle
species between deer and sheep.

Gall of goat, and slips of yew. *Shakspere.*
We Cyclops care not for your goat-fel Jove,
Nor other blest ones; we are better fare. *Chapm.*
You may draw naked boys riding and playing
with their papermills uput goats, eagles, or dol-
phins. *Peacham.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his
love,

Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid
With heav'n, and duty rais'd the pious maid.

Creech.

GOATBEARD. *n. f.* [*goat and beard; barba
capri.*] A plant.

GOATCHAFER. *n. f.* An insect; a kind of
beetle. *Bailey.*

GOATHERD. *n. f.* [*gāt and hyn'd, Sax.*
a feeder or tender.] One whose em-
ployment is to tend goats.

Is not think same goatherd proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themselves doth shroud
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*

They first gave the goatherd good contentment,
and the marquis and his servant chased the kid
about the stack. *Wotton.*

GOATMARJORAM. *n. f.* The same with
GOATBEARD.

GOATSMILK. *n. f.* [*goat and milk.*] This
is more properly two words.]

After the fever and such like accidents are di-
minished, asses and goatsmilk may be necessary.
Wise man's Surgery.

GOATMILKER. *n. f.* [*goat and milker.*] A
kind of owl so called from sucking
goats. *Bailey.*

GOATS RUE. *n. f.* [*galega.*] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great
alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it
raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [*goat and skin.*] Then fill'd two goatskins, with hot hands divine;
With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope.*

GOATSTHORN. *n. f.* [*goat and thorn.*] An herb.

GOATISH. *adj.* [from goat.] Resembling
a goat in any quality; as rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

The last is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal.

More against Atheism.

GOB. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.

Do't think I have so little wit as to part with such a gob of money?

L'Esrange.

GO'BLET. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith she spew'd, out of her filthy maw, A flood of poison, horrible and black, Full of great lumps of flesh and goblets raw.

Spenser.

By devilish policy art thou grown great, And like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd With goblets of thy mother's bleeding heart.

Shakspeare's Henry vi.

The cooks, slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.

Sandys' Travels.

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,

Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den, Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd.

Addison.

To GO'BLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and goblets up both together.

L'Esrange.

To GO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*gobber*, to swallow, old French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled up now and then a piece of the coat along with them.

L'Esrange.

Of last year's corn in barn great store; Fat turkeys gobbling at the door.

Prior.

The time too precious now to waste, And supper gobbled up in haste, Again afresh to cards they run.

Swift.

GO'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO'BLET. *n. f.* [*goblet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd; But free from surfeits our repose is found.

Denham.

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught; Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.

Dryden.

GO'BLIN. *n. f.* [French; *gobeline*, which *Spenser* has once retained; writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elze* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elze* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eiliff uifon*, are phantoms of the night, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *goboldi*, from which *gobeline* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd, Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell!

Shakspeare.

To whom the goblin, full of wrath, reply'd, Art thou that traitor angel?

Milton's Par. Lost.

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.

Locke.

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfincel, who overcame The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field; But Elfant was of most renowned fame, Who of all crystal did Pantica build.

Spenser.

Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints

With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews With aged cramps.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

Mean time the village rouses up the fire, While well attested, and as well believ'd, Heard solemn goes the goblin story round.

Thomf.

GOD. *n. f.* [*god*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

Jshu.

God above

Deal between thee and me. All the churches of God are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ ruleth in them all.

Pearson.

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy.

Grew's Cosmologia.

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed.

Exod.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods, They kill us for their sport.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways The freezing north, and Hyperborean seas, And Scythian colds, and Thracia's winter coast, Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most.

Dryden.

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly.

Philippians.

I am not Licio,

But one that scorns to live in this disguise, For such a one as leaves a gentleman, And makes a god of such a cullion.

Shakspeare.

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man

Lov'd me above the measure of a father; Nay god'ed me, indeed.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

GO'DCHILD. *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DDESS. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddesses hear a father?

Shakspeare.

A woman I forswore; but I will prove, Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee: My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love.

Shakspeare.

I long have waited in the temple night, Built to the gracious goddesses Clemency; But reverence thou the pow'r.

Dryden.

From his feat the goddesses born arose, And thus undaunted spoke.

Dryden's Fables.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.

Addison.

Modesty with-held the goddess' train. *Pope.* **GO'DDESS-LIKE.** *adj.* [*goddesses* and *like*.] Resembling a goddess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard; A maid amidst them goddess-like appear'd.

Pope.

GO'DFATHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand godfather to his child.

Bacon's Henry viii.

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transferred from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator.

Hanmond.

GO'DHEAD. *n. f.* [from *god*.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true God.

Be content:

Your low-laid son our godhead will uplift.

Shakspeare.
At the holy mount

Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne Of godhead, fix'd for ever firm and sure, The filial pow'r arriv'd.

Milton's Par. Lost.

So may thy godhead be confest, So the returning year be blest.

Prior.

2. A deity in person; a god or goddesses.

Were your goddesses to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods.

Shakspeare's Timon.

Adoring first the genius of the place, The nymphs and native godheads yet unknown.

Dryden's Æneid.

GO'DLESS. *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both goddesses, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known.

Hooker.

That goddesses crew

Rebellious.

Milton.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes Of goddesses men, and of rebellious times, Him his ungrateful country sent, Their best Camillus, into banishment.

Dryden.

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought, And thus the gallike angels answer'd mild.

Milton.

Musing and much revolving in his breast, How best the mighty work he might begin Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first Publish his goddess office now mature.

Milton.

That prince shall be so wise and goddesses, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind.

Locke.

GO'DLING. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny goddesses of inferior race, Whose humble statues are content with brass.

Dryden's Juvenal.

GO'DLINESS. *n. f.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and goddesses of life are required at the hands of the minister of God.

Hosk.

GO'DLY. *adj.* [from *god*.]

1. Pious toward God.
Grant that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life.

Common Prayer.

2. Good; righteous; religious.
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men.
The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all godly persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity.

Pearson.

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godhly*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. f.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word.

For this, and many more such outrage,
I crave your *godlyhood* to assuage
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Sperfer.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has undertaken sponson in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. f.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discouraging largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godshps* came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. f.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponson for at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your *Esgar*? *Shakspeare.*

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To Godward is toward God. So we read, *Huc Arethusa tenus, for ha'tenus Arethusa.*

And such trust have we through Christ to Godward. *2 Corinthians.*

GO'DWIT. *n. f.* [*god*, good, and *wit*, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God*

GO'DYIELD. } *shield* or protect.] A term of thanks. Not used.

Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakspeare.*

GOEL. *adj.* [*golen*, Saxon.] Yellow.

An old word.
In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuffer.*

GO'ER. *n. f.* [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *geer* back. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate
them

But *goers* backward. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer,
that he was no graceful *goer*. *Hutton.*

3. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast
A'thwart his shoulders, his fauce *goers* grac'd
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

To **GO'GGLE.** *v. n.* To look askint.

Iostam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*
Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

GOGGLE-EYED. *adj.* [*reegl ezen*, Sax.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Ajcham*

GO'ING. *n. f.* [from *go*.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches tutors;
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakspeare.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight: that is the twentieth part of their *going*. *Greus's Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton.*

GO'LA. *n. f.* The same with *CYMATIUM*.

In a cornice the *gola* or *cymatium* of the coron., the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble thow. *Spectator.*

GOLD. *n. f.* [*golg*, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geel*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gellen*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. *Peacham on Drawing.*]

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air, or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure *Gold* is so fixed, that *Boerhaave* informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils.*

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, plianctness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakspeare.*

We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The *gold* thought vessel which madtempests beat,
He fees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden.*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*

Thou that so stoutly had resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients *χρυσον ἀποδοτικον*; and *animamque more'sque aureos educit in astra*. *Horace.*

The king's a bawcock, and a heat of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakspeare.*

GOLD of Pleasure. *n. f.* [*myagram*.] A plant.

GO'LDBEATER. *n. f.* [*gold* and *beat*.]

One whose occupation is to beat or soliate gold to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

GO'LDBEATER'S Skin. *n. f.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gillyflower blow, if they break
the pod, open it with a penknife at each division,
as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeaters skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer.*

GO'LDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*.]

Encompassed with gold.
Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* lion is like the first. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold*.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
O would to God that the incliave v-ige
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were redhat steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakspeare.*
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fish morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis better to be lowly born

Than wear a *golden* sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Cryshaw.*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er the shines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*
And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Golden rusteting hath a gold coloured coat under
a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest glos,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

That verb which they commonly call *golden*,
has two substantives and two adjectives, with a
verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with
others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logic.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every
day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in
the *golden* world. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDEN Saxifrage. *n. f.* [*chrysoptenium*.]

An herb.

GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and
reposit speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDFINCH. *n. f.* [*goldfinc*, Saxon.] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a *proud tailor*.

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*,
raddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes,
and divers others. *Carew.*

A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride

Of painted plumes that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'LDFINDER. *n. f.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He fuck'd his vitals through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or 't had been happy for goldsmiths. *Swift.*

GOLDHAMMER. n. f. A kind of bird. *Diā.*

GOLDING. n. f. A sort of apple. *Diā.*

GOLDNEY. n. f. A sort of fish, otherwise called *guthhead*. *Diā.*

GOLDPLEASURE. n. f. An herb. *Diā.*

GOLDSIZE. n. f. A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.
The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldsize, and other colours. *Peasam on Drawing.*

GOLDSMITH. n. f. [*gold* and *smith*, Sax.]

1. One who manufactures gold.
Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shaksp.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.
The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GOLDYLOCKS. n. f. [*coma aurea*, Lat.] A plant.

GOLL. n. f. [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *pal* or *pol*, whence *pealsan*, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.
They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden golls among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Strey.*

GOME. n. f. The black grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHOSIS. n. f. A particular form of articulation.
Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wifeman.*

GONDOLA. n. f. [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.
He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little gondelay bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spenser.*

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorczo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakspere.*

As with *gondoles* and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gondola a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. n. f. [from *gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.
Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp.*

GONE. part. prater. [from *go*. See *TO GO*.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.
I have known sleep cured of the *gone*, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*
- The observator is much the brisker of the two, and, I think, farther *gone* of life in eyes and impudence than his presbyterian brother. *Swift.*
2. Ruined; undone.
He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my filler: we are *gone* else. *Shakspere.*
3. Past.
I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this life. *Shakspere's Tempest.*
4. Lost; departed.
When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Act.*
Speech is confined to the living, and imputed to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*. *Hobbes.*

5. Dead; departed from life.
I mourn *Adrian* is dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*
A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*. *Aldison on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. } n. f. [*gonfanon*, French; *gunfana*, Islandick, from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. *Lye.*]

GO'NFANON. } n. f. [from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. *Lye.*]

An ensign; a standard.
Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalon*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

GONORRHOEA. n. f. [*γόνος* and *ῥοία*.]

A morbid running of venereal humors.
Rauy mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhoea*. *Woodward on Poffils.*

GOOD. adj. comp. better, superl. best. [*god*, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired; not bad; not evil.
God saw every thing that he had made, and beheld it was very *good*. *Genesis.*
An universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milton.*
Resolved
From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden.*
Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were *good*. *Spektorator.*
A man is no more to be praised upon 'tis account, than because he has a regular pulse and a *good* digestion. *Adisson.*
Ah! never to die a third of glory boast,
Nor in the critique let the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*
2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.
Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore is *good* a little to keep state; amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*
If you think *good*, give *Martius* leave. *Bacon.*
It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of *Suffex*. *Clarendon.*
3. Conducive to happiness.
It is not *good* that the man should be alone. *Gerassi.*
We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is *good* for us without his direction. *Snabidge's Sermons.*
4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.
He also battered away plants, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*
5. Wholesome; salubrious.
A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*
6. Medicinal; salutary.
The water of *Nolus* is sweeter than other waters in taste, and is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon.*
7. Pleasant to the taste.
Eat the honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Isocrates.*
Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon.*
8. Complete; full.
The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Aldison on Italy.*
9. Useful; valuable.
A quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Celser on Urya.*
We distinguish betimes those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.
He is resolved now to show how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Latterbury.*
11. I equal; valid; rightly claimed or held.
According to military custom the piece was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Watson.*
12. Confirmed; attested; valid.
Ha! am I sure the's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation. *Smith.*
13. With as preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; as *good as*, no better than.
Thetoret spring there even of one, and I'm as *good as* dead, so many as the flats of the sky in multitude. *Hebraeus.*
14. With as preceding. No worse.
He sharply reproved them a men of no courage, which, being many times as *good as* in possession of the victory, had more cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Kneller.*
The matter will be as *good as* his word, for his own business. *L'Esperance.*
15. Well qualified; not deficient.
If they had held their royalty by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as *good as* a prince, and had as *good as* a claim to royalty as the king. *Locke.*
16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.
Flatter him it may, I omits; as those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *Swain.*
I make my way where'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Lycide.*
17. Happy; prosperous.
Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Psalms.*
Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Catchy, you are early stirring. *Shakspere.*
Good e'en, nighb'urs;
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shaksp.*
At my window bid *good* m' row. *Milton.*
Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace. *Julius.*
18. Honourable.
They call to get themselves a name,
Regardless whether *good* or evil name. *Milton.*
Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,
The only honour of the winking dame. *Pope.*
19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.
They may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac.*
Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just to *good* humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*
20. Considerable; not small though not very great.
A *good* while ago God made choice that the gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts.*
The plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*
Myrtle and pomgranate, if they be planted though a *good* space one from the other, will not eat. *Peasam on Drawing.*
The king had provided a *good* fleet, and a body of three thousand to it to be embarked. *Clarendon.*
We may suppose a great many degrees of fineness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations, before they fell down. *Bacon.*
They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate: with breeding.

If the critic has published nothing but rales and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and decency in his remarks, wit and good breeding in his delivery.

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word good breeding.

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and good breeding.

22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in good earnest, nor do further in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again.

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a good man: my meaning, in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious: applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a good man some would even dare to die. The woman hath wrought a good work upon me.

All man's works on me, Good or not good, ingraft my merit, these Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.

What reward Awaits the good, the rest what punishment.

The only Son of light In a dark age against example good, As a fit allurement

Such follow him, as shall be registred Part good, part bad, of lead the larger scroff.

Grant the best what happiness they would, One they must want, which is to pass for good.

Why drew Marcellus' good bishop purer breath, When nature sicken'd, and each gate was dent?

Such was Roscommon, not more than I than good, With manners generous as his noble blood.

No further intercourse with Heaven had he, But that good works to men of low degree.

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first being her manners did breed good will, now good will became the chief cause of liking her manners.

Glorious to God in the highest, now on earth peace and good will towards men Without good nature man is but a better kind of venom.

Here we are lov'd, and there we love; Good nature now and passion strive Which of the two should be above, And laws unto the other give.

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more good will for men.

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity, 'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,

'Twould make the people think you were good natur'd

To teach him betimes to love and be good natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man.

Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant would have thought otherwise.

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original sig-

nification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of duty to.

This doctrine of God's good will towards men, this command of men's proportionable good will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very fountain and life of our Saviour's whole institution?

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his good will to mankind.

How could you chide the young good natur'd prince, And drive him from you with so stern an air.

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very good unto us, and we were not hurt.

Truly God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart.

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the good liking and will of him that first made this combination.

27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.

Though he did not draw the good fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well.

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation to good fellowship.

It was well known, that sir Roger had a good fellow in his youth.

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My good man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause.

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant.

29. In a ludicrous sense. As for all other good women that live to do but little work, how handsome it is to lounge themselves in the sunshine, can they that have been a while in Ireland can well witness.

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious. He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called upon us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath, and willing by good will, obeyed.

The good will of the nation to the present war has been free, but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it.

God will, the fact, my want of strength supplies:

And diligence that give what age denies.

31. In Good time. Not too fast. In good time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools.

32. In Good faith. Really; seriously. What, must I hold a candle to my thames? They in themselves, good faith are too too light.

33. Good. [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. There died upon the place all the chieftains, all making good the fight without any ground given.

He forc'd them to retire in spite of their dragons, which were placed there to make good their retreat.

Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then to make good that claim, we are oblig'd above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this household.

He without fear a dangerous war pursues; As honour made him first the danger chase, So sin he makes it good on virtue's score.

34. Good. [To make.] To confirm; to establish.

I further will maintain Upon his bad life to make all this good.

To make good this explication of the article, it will be necessary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered, was to receive a constant and perpetual accession.

These propositions I shall endeavour to make good.

35. Good. [To make.] To perform. While the sun extends her grace, She makes but good the promise of her face.

36. Good. [To make.] To supply. Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make good in one circumstance what it wants in another.

GOOD. n. s.

1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no good to us.

Let me play the lion too: I will roare, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me.

He wad' indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither good nor harm.

Merciful over all his works, with good Still overcoming evil.

God is also in sleep, and dreams advise, Which he hath sent propitious, some great good Prefaging.

Nature in man's heart, her laws doth pen, Preferring truth to wit, and good to will.

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of good: the lessening or loss of good is to be reckoned under the notion of evil.

This caution will have also this good in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do.

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us in the possession of any other good, or absence of any evil.

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon, And for the church's good defer thy own.

Works may have more wit than does them good, As bodies pass through excess of blood.

A thirst after truth, and a desire of good, are principles which still act with a great and universal force.

2. Prosperity; advancement. It he had employ'd Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature Unto the good, not ruin of the state.

3. Earnest; not jest. The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for good and all.

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety; the contrary to wickedness.

Depart from evil and do good.

Not only carnal good from evil does not justify; but no good, no not a purpos'd good, can make evil good.

O sons, like one of us is Man become, To know both good and evil, since his taste Of that defend'd fruit, but let him merit His knowledge of good lost, and evil got, Happier had it suffic'd him to have known Good by itself, and evil not at all.

Empty of all good, wherein consists Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise.

By good, I question not but good, morally so called bonum honestum, ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here.

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in good.
Dryden.

5. **GOOD** placed after *had*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See **GOOD**. *adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves.
South.

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderness as in a society.
L'Estrange.

GOOD. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. *As GOOD*. No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib.
Milton.

Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons?
L'Estrange.

GOOD. *interjection*. Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED. *adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*.
Sharp's Surgery.

GOOD-NOW. *interjection*.

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of entreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, sit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this fame watch? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, good-now, how your devotions jump with mine!
Dryden.

GOODLINESS. *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.
Sidney.

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye.
Hooker.

GOODLY. *adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces.
Sidney.

A *goodly* city is this Antium.
Shakespeare.

Patience and sorrow strove
Which should express her *goodliest*: you have seen
Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears
Were like a wetter May.
Shakespeare.

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Rebeckah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son
Esaú, and put them upon Jacob.
Genesis.

There was not among the children of Israel a
goodlier person than he.
1 Sam.

Both younger than they were; of stature more;
And all their formes, much *goodlier* than before.
Chapman.

He had not made them any reconence for
their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in
the former wars.
Knolles.

The *goodliest* man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.
Milton.

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young.
Waller.

Not long since, walking in the field,
My nurse and I, we there beheld

A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd.
Waller.

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine!
Dryden.

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind.
Dryden.

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he fails behind his link.
Dryden.

3. Happy; desirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor.
Spenser.

We have many *goodly* days to see.
Shakespeare.

GOODLY. *adv.* Excellently. Obsolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser.

GOODLYHOOD. *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name.
Spenser.

GOODMAN. *n. f.* [good and man.]

1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come,
I'll flesh ye.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* deliver.
But see the tun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn.
Gay's Past.

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen.
Swift.

GOODNESS. *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*.
Sidney.

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*.
Hooker.

All *goodness*
Is poison to thy stomach.

—Yes, that *goodness*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets
You write to the pope against the king: your
goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

There's no *goodness* in thy face.
Shakespeare.

There is a general, or natural *goodness* in creatures, and a more special or moral *goodness*.
Perkins.

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose.
Tillotson.

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men.
Clarendon.

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen 'n respect of itself; one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*.
Locke.

GOODS. *n. f.* [from *good*.]

1. Moveables in a house.

That giv't to such a guest
As my poor selfe, of all thy *goods* the best.
Chapman.

2. Personal or moveable estate.

That a writ be su'd against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Castles, and whatsoever.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and *goods*.
Lesley.

3. Wares; freight; merchandise.

Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England.
Ralsign's Essays.

Salce, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.
Waller.

GOODY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.]

A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king fo rash you may not go.
Hubberd's Tale.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd.
Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown.
Swift.

GOODYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *goody*.] The quality of a goody. Ludicrous.

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip.
Hubbras.

GOOSE. *n. f.* plural *geese*. [gor, Saxon; goes, Dutch; garwe, Erie, ling. *gewey*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced town,
Where go'st thou that *goose* look?
Shakespeare.

Since I pluck't *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.
Shakespeare.

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose* and swan.
Peachment on Drawing.

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*, disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A taylor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*.
Shakespeare.

GOOSEBERRY. *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young *geese* as sauce.] A berry and tree.

The species are, 1. The common gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry.
Miller.

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as, pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*.
Peachment.

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound.
Gay.

GOOSECAP. *n. f.* [from *goose* and *cap*.] A silly person.

GOOSEFOOT. *n. f.* [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach.
Miller.

GOOSEGRASS. *n. f.* Clivers; an herb.

Goosegrass, or wildtansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to.
Motimes.

GORBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knives, are you undone?
Ne, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

GORBELLY. *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *german's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch;

a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont and Fletcher*.
Warburton.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but gords and vinepins.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for gords and Fulham holds.
Shakespeare.

GORE. *n. f.* [*gone*, Saxon; *gôr*, Welsh, famous matter.]

1. Blood effused from the body.

A grievous wound,

From which forth guth'd a stream of gore blood thick,

That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground.
Spenser.

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore.
Dryden's Æn.

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody tact

Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

His horrid head and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his gore, and all his wounds ran blood.
Denham.

To GORE. *v. a.* [*goberrian*, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be gor'd with Mowbray's spear.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forc'd boar
Commission takes his brother swine to gore.
Tate's Juvenal.

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lines bore,
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle gore.
Dryden.

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some tois'd, some gor'd, some trampling down
he kill'd.
Dryden.

He idly butting, feigns

His rival gor'd in every knotty trunk.
Thomson.

GORGE. *n. f.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they
did not only deceive the fight with their figures,
but the hearing with their songs, which the
watry instruments did make their gorge deliver.
Sidney.

And now how abhorred in my imagination it
is! my gorge rises at it.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused,
begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhor the
Moor.
Shakespeare's Othello.

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Not in use.
And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his gorge, that all did him detest.
Spenser.

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glutted, gorg'd, and
full.
Shakespeare.

He that makes his generation messes,
To gorge his appetite.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite.
Dryden.

I desire that they will not gorge the lion either
with nonsense or obscenity.
Addison.

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, dishonor'd with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Num dia.
Addison's Cato

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and
blood,

Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den.
Addison.

2. To swallow; as, *the fish has gorged the
hook.*

GORGED. *adj.* [from *gorge*.] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the shrill gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard.
Shakespeare

GORGEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgeias*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace!
Shakespeare.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at midsummer.
Shakespeare.

He had them look upon themselves and upon
their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies
gorgeous and brave.
Hayward.

The gorgeous eail, with richest land,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton.

With gorgeous wings, the marks of sov'reign
sway,

The two contending princes make their way.
Dryden's Virgil.

GORGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one solemn day, gorgeously clad in
a suit all over spread with diamonds, lost one of
them of good value.
Watton.

GORGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; show.

GORGET. *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a pally tumbling on his gorget,
Shakes in and out the rivet.
Shakespeare.

He did oftentimes spend the night in the
church alone praying, his headpiece, gorget, and
gauntlets lying by him.
Knolles.

See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
Ben Jonson.

About his neck a threefold gorget,
As rough as trebled leathern target.
Hudibras.

GORGON. *n. f.* [*γεργω*.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the fight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire.
Milton.

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that gorgon face
To stare me into stature.
Dryden.

GORMAND. *n. f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [*gors*, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

GORY. *adj.* [from *gore*.] 1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two hoars with rankling malice met,
Their gory sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.
Spenser.

Why do'st thou shake thy gory locks at me?
Thou can'st not say I did it.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shakespeare.

GOSHAWK. *n. f.* [*gors*, goose, and *hawoc*, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at goshawks sight aghast.
Fairfax.

GOSLING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.] 1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging like

a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goose to her gosling.
L'Estrange.

Nature hath instructed even a brood of goslings to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads.
Swift.

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOSPEL. *n. f.* [*gwoer yspel*, or God's or good tidings; *εὐγγέλιον*; *foskel*, *skual fuach*, happy tidings, Euse.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the christian revelation.

Thus may the gospel to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun.
Walker.

All the decrees whereof scripture treateth are conditional, receiving Christ as the gospel offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation.
Hammond.

How is a good christian animated and cheered by a steadfast belief of the promises of the gospel?
Bentley.

2. Divinity; theology.

To Go'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the gossellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you he gossell'd
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shakespeare.

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

These gossellers have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith.
Romce.

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [*gossipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of autumn.

A lover may bestride the gossamer,
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall, so light is vanity.
Shakespeare.

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of gossamer.
Drayton's Nymphid.

The filmy gossamer row flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore.
Dryden's Virgil.

GO'SSSIP. *n. f.* [from *god* and *rysb*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaud with me,
After so long grief such nativity.
Shakespeare.

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his gossips.
Darvies on Ireland.

2. A tipping companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab.
And when the drunks against her lips I bob,
Shakespeare.

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a gossip at his labour.
Hudibras.

'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of gossips when they meet.
Dryden.

To Go'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
Go to a gossip's feast and gaude with me.
—Who all my heart, I'd gossip at this feast.
Shakespeare.
His mother was a vintress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full o'ten hath the gossip by my side
To market and exchange must be left
To their own ways of talking; and gossippings
not be rob'd of their ancient privilege.
He gives himself up to an idle gossipping
conversati'on.
Locke.

2. To be a pot-companion.
Nor met with fortune, or er than at feast,
Full wa'n of blood, of mirth, of gossipping.
Shakspeare.
GOSSIP. n. f. [gossipy, from gossip.]
Gossip of com. a story, by the canon law, is
a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip
to either of the parties, might, in former times,
have been challenged as not indifferent.
GO'STING. n. f. [rubia.] An herb.
Darwin.

GO. The preterit of get.
Titus Lartius writes, they fought together;
but Aufidius got off.
If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though soul Therites got thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteem'd.
These regions and this realm my wars have
got;
This mournful empire is the loser's lot.
When they began to reason about the means
how the sea got thither, and away back again,
there they were presently in the dark.

GO. The part. pass. of get.
Solyman commended them for their valour in
their evil haps, in a plot fo well by them laid,
more than he did the victory of others got by good
fortune, not grounded upon any good reason.
A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the
first point of submission to your will is got, will
most times do.
If he behaves himself so when he depends on
us for his daily bread, can any man say what he
will do when he is got above the world?
Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder borne.

GO'TTES. The part. pass. of get.
W' seem cannot be gotten for gold.
Few of them, when they are got in into a
office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it.
GOUD. n. f. Wood; a plant.
GOVE. n. f. A mow.
To GOVE v. n. To mow; to put in a
gove goff, or mow. An old word.
To GOVERN. v. a. [gouverner, French;
gubernō, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.
The inconvenience is in reaso to be redressed
in the govern'r than in the govern'd; as a malady
in a vital part is more incurable than in an ex-
ternal.
Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men.
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.
I don't pre-ent'ain it war, though it puts the
power into my hands, and though such turbulent
and noisy spirits as you are govern all things in
times of peace.
The chief point, which he is to carry away
in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his
effects, designs, and actions.
3. To manage; to restrain.
Goater her, the's desperate; governer.
4. [In grammar.] To have force with
regard to syntax; as, amo governs the
accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me,
And let this your lesson be,
In our language evermore
Words that govern go before.
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a
ship.
To GOVERN. v. n. To keep superiority;
to behave with haughtiness.
By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may govern.

GOVERNABLE. adj. [from govern.] Sub-
missive to authority; subject to rule;
obedient; manageable.
The flexibility of the former part of a man's
age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it
more governable and safe.

GOVERNANCE. n. f. [from govern.]
1. Government; rule; management.
Jonathan took the governance upon him at
that time, and rose up instead of his brother
Judas.
2. Control, as that of a guardian.
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wise handling, and fair governance,
I him recurred to a better will.
What shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the turl'y Glosster's governance?

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.
He liketh it to fall into mischance
That is regardless of his governance.
GOVERNANT. n. f. [gouvernante, Fr.]
A lady who has the care of young girls
of quality. The more usual and proper
word is governess.

GOVERNESS. n. f. [gouvernesse, French,
from gove.]
1. A female invested with authority.
The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, wathes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound.
2. A tutorefs; a woman that has the care
of young ladies.
He presented himself unto her, falling down
upon both his knees, and holding up his hands,
as the old governess of Dmiac is painted, when she
suddenly saw the golden shower.
His three younger children were taken from
the governess in whole hands he put them.

3. A tutorefs; an instructress; a direc-
tress.
Great afflu'n that severe governess of the
line of man hangs upon those souls the reins on
GOVERNMENT. n. f. [gouvernement,
French.]
1. Form of a community with respect to
the disposition of the supreme authority.
There seem to be but two general kinds of
government in the world: the one exercised ac-
cording to the arbitrary commands and will of
some single person; and the other according to
certain orders or laws introduced by agreement
or custom, and not to be changed without the
consent of many.
No government can do any act to limit itself:
the supreme legislative power cannot make itself
not to be absolute.
2. An established state of legal authority.
There they shall found
Their government, and their great senate chuse
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws or-
dain'd.
While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no division rent;
But the great monarch's death divides the
government.
Every one knows, who has considered the

nature of government, that there must be in each
particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.
Where any one person or body of men seize
into their hands the power in the last resort,
there is properly no longer a government, but
what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or
corruption of one.
3. Administration of publick affairs.
Safety and equal government are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings.
Those governments which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws.
4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.
You needs must learn, lord, to amend this
fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage,
blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and chican.
The want thereof makes thee abominable.
5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequi-
ousness.
Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple government,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.

6. Management of the limbs or body.
Obsolete.
Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wavy government.
7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard
to construction.
GOVERNOUR. n. f. [gouverneur, French.]
1. One who has the supreme direction.
It must be confessed, that of Christ, working
as a creator and a governor of the world by pro-
vidence, all are partakers.
They heget in us a great idea and veneration
of the mighty author and governor of such stu-
pendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds
to his adoration and praise.
2. One who is invested with supreme
authority in a state.
For the king in is the Lord's, and he is the
governour among the nations.
The monarch cannot urge obedience upon
such potent grounds as the monarch, if to disposed,
can urge disobedience; as, for instance, if my
governour should command me to do a thing, or
I must die, or I clear my estate; and the monarch
steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and
run my soul, if I obey that command, too easy
to see a greater force in this persuasion.

3. One who rules any place with delegated
and temporary authority.
To you, our governour
Remains the centre of this healthish villain.
4. A tutor; one who has care of a young
man.
To E'tam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special goverour;
And for his safety there I'll best devise.
The great work of a governour is to furnish the
carrage, and form the mind; to settle in his
pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and
wisdom.
During the minority of kings, the election of
bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be
left in the hands of their governours and courtiers.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.
Behold all the ships, which though they be fo
great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they
are turned about with a very small helm, whither-
soever the governour listeth.
GOUGE. n. f. [French.] A chissel

having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

GOUJERES. *n. f.* [*gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French disease. *Hammer.*

GOURD. *n. f.* [*gourde*, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped. *Miller.*

But I will taste, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such
choice

To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Gourd feeds abound to much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from thence by expression; they are of the four greatest cold feeds, and are used in emulsions. *Lill.*

2. A bottle [from *gourt*, old French. *Skinner.*] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer.* *Hammer.*

GOURDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOURNET. *n. f.* [*cuculus*.] A fish.

GOUT. *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the tension of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

One that 's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By th' sure physician death. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

This very reverend lecher, quit-worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with the *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swings his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Lat.] *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GOUT. *n. f.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

Catalogues have for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like maladies. *Woodrow's.*

GO'UTWORT. *n. f.* [*gout* and *wort*; *podagraria*.] An herb. *Linsworth.*

GO'UTY. *adj.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the *gout*, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Gravart.*
Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden's Persius.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great coarseness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN. *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gown*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either *short*, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbat.*

If ever I laid a loose-bodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I find a *gown*. *Shaksp.*

In length of train detends her sweeping *gown*.
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I steep te your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are to mean in Irish counties, that they would not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarce to buy him a *gown*. *Sperdy on Ireland.*

Girl in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat. *Dryden.*
Yet not superior to her sex's cares,

The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and clains she 's the last appeal;
In these great points she leads the common weal. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace.

He Mas depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield,

Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of lag'd and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Sperdy.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let him with peacants
Pursue his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two,
Be compos'd of mean, tawny *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *S. v. s.*

TO GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood ebbs about my heart at the thought
Of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling*
In my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's Jokes that.*

TO GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Linsworth.*

GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *grace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If thou highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Shaksp.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God!
Shaksp.

Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanced by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately pass'd?
King Charles.

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton.*

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the professorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Carrington.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well receive
A princess born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of foreign queen before. *Dryden.*

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her mind to know
The secret meaning of this mortal show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his *grace*, preserve us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevented *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Re-generate grownstead. *Newton.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within the church, in the public profession and external communion thereof, are contained perform'd truly good and sanctified, and greater loved; and together with them other persons void of all saving *grace*, and remain to be damned. *Pearson.*

How Van wants *grace* who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, me to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Walker.*

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should the more esteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Triss.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the chaceful skies,
To see great Jupiter impart his *grace*. *London.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has laid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

The same words in Philoela's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Stany.*

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do?
Temple.

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

One alone only, with a steller *grace*,
Pretend'd to climb the vaults and cedar's place;
And, looking round with wondrous care,
Spread his exalted bosom to wave in air. *Holt.*

Her purple limbs first with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and to show her face. *Dryden's L. 2.*

To write and speak correctly was a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

If both given us, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces* both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hobbes.*

To some kind of men,
Their *graces* have them but as ornaments. *Shaksp.*

In his own *grace* he doth exult himself
More than in your advance. *Shaksp.*

The charming Lutes, that I pentatechoes,
Th' *Tunics* only second in the *grace*. *Dryden.*

Of many men, and feature of the face. *Dryden.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*.

The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Sperdy.*

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the *grace* of *grace*. *Dryden.*

The don't white lark set little *grace*,
A short wild go d, and an ancient *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

- I pass their form and every charming *grace*.
Dryden.
13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.
By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shaksp.*
14. Single or particular virtue.
The king-becoming *graces*,
As justice, verity, temperance, stibleness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the
most useful discharge of every relation of life.
Rogers.
15. Virtue physical.
O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shaksp.
16. The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*.
Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he would give you audience. *Shaksp.*
High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those
your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow
your ears.
Bacon's Henry VII.
According to the usual proceeding of your
grace, and of the court, with delinquents which
are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was
yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full
hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all
his main objections. *White.*
17. A short prayer said before and after
meat.
Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.
Shaksp. Coriolanus.
While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and
your brethren take the chairs from behind the
company. *Swift.*
Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have
place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope.*
- GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The
cup or health drank after *grace*.
The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*
- To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish;
to recommend; to decorate.
This they study, this they practise, this they
grace with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker.*
I do not think a beaver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shaksp.*
Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shaksp. Othello.*
There is due from the judge to the advocate
some commendation and *gracing*, where causes
are well handld. *Bacon.*
Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons
plac'd,
With saphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*.
Dryden.
By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phebus *grac'd* his nobler line.
Pope.
Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were refer'd to *grace* the soldiers too.
Pope.
2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.
He writes
How happily he lives, how well below'd,
And daily *grac'd* by the emperor. *Shaksp.*
He rais'd at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace
whom he would in court. *Knolles.*
Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryd.*
3. To favour.
When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host flouting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind
adieu. *Dryden.*

- GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.]
1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in use.
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest
and best *graceful* men that ever I saw, being of a
middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney*
2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.
Epicurism and luit
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
- GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful
with dignity.
Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus
rode. *Dryden.*
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*
Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to
hide. *Pope.*
Graceful to fight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught.
Young.
- GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.]
Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.
Through nature and through art the rang'd,
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd
Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of
a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner
or mode superadded to that action. *Watts.*
- GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *graceful*.]
Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.
His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his
breast,
Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*
He executed with so much *gracefulness* and
beauty, that he alone got money and reputation.
Dryden's Dufiney.
There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which
accompanies his writings, though the staidness
and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*
If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,
And yet through every motion steals. *Swift.*
- GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Void
of *grace*; wicked; hopelessly corrupt;
abandoned.
This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear.
Spenser.
Whose hap shall he to have her,
Will not for *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shaksp.*
In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless charac-
ters, some are lost for want of advice, and others
for want of heed. *L'Estrange.*
Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way,
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryd.*
- GRACES. *n. f.* Good *graces* for favour is
feldom used in the singular.
Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*
- GRACILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender;
faint.
- GRACILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean.
Diit.
- GRACILITY. *n. f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness.
- GRACIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]
1. Merciful; benevolent.
Common sense and reason could not but tell
them, that the good and *gracious* God could not
be pleas'd, nor consequently worshipp'd, with any
thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*
To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of know-
ledge, are two of the most amiable things.
Burnet's Theory.
2. Favourable; kind.
And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and
had compassion on them. *2 Kings.*

- Unblam'd Ulysses' house,
In which I gave receipt to *gracious*. *Chapman.*
From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre.
Prior.
3. Acceptable; favoured.
Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious*
by example than by rule. *Spenser.*
He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia,
So that they gave us food. *L'Estrange.*
Goring, who was now general of the horse,
was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than
Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*
4. Virtuous; good.
Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being
gracious, than they are in losing them when they
have approved their virtues. *Shaksp. e.*
5. Excellent. Obsolete.
The grievous abuse which hath been of councils,
should rather cause men to study how to *gracious*
a thing may again be reduced to that first per-
fection. *Hooker.*
6. Graceful; becoming. Obsolete.
Our women's names are more *gracious* than
their Rutilla, that is, red head. *Camden.*
- GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious*.]
1. Kindly; with kind condescension.
His testimony he *graciously* confirm'd, that it
was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*
He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to
feed. *Dryden.*
If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleas'd
to think a hardship of this nature worthy her
royal consideration. *Swift.*
2. In a pleasing manner.
- GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracious*.]
1. Kind condescension.
The *graciousness* and temper of this answer
made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*
2. Pleasing manner.
- GRADATION. *n. f.* [*gradation*, French;
gradus, Latin.]
1. Regular progress from one degree to
another.
The desire of more and more rises by a natural
gradation to more, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*
2. Regular advance step by step.
From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shaksp. e.*
The palmist very elegantly expresseth to us the
several *gradations* by which men at last come to
this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*
3. Order; sequence; series.
'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shaksp. e. Othello.*
4. Regular process of argument.
Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of conse-
quences from this principle of merit, that the
obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined
by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*
- GRADATORY. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.]
Steps from the cloisters into the church.
Ainsworth.
- GRADIENT. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walk-
ing; moving by steps.
Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider
is especially remarkable, which, being but of an
ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it
had been alive. *Wilkins.*
- GRADUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.]
Proceeding by degrees; advancing step
by step; from one stage to another.
Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.
Milton.

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, 'till at length, by many steps and ascents they come to be greated. *South.*

GRA'DUAL. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd.
Dryden.

GRADUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light.
Brown.

GRA'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

The author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it.
Swift.

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*.
Arbutnot.

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes.
Grew.

TO GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduere*, Fr. *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service.
Curew.

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise, as if the terms of architecture, frizes, and cornices, were enough to *graduate* a master of this art.
Wotton.

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers.
Derham.

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chymical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold.
Boyle.

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and diets advance and *graduate* their colours with salts.
Brown.

GRA'DUATE. *n. f.* [*gradué*, French; from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout.
Brampton.

GRADUA'TION. *n. f.* [*graduation*, French; from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole.
Grew.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall.
Brown.

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. f.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep.
Clarndon.

GRAFF. } *n. f.* [*grasse*, French.] A small

GRAFT. } branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion.

God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels.
Raleigh.

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves.
Bacon.

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree.
Dryden.

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heel the sooner.
Mortimer.

Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives.
Pope.

TO GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*graffer*, French.]

TO GRAFT. } 1. To insert a cion or branch of one tree

into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graff* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graff* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine.
Dryden.

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they hide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again.
Romans.

These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line.
Dryden's Aeneid.

4. To impregnate with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *graffed* to your relish. *Shakspeare.*

The noble life doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graff* with ignoble plants. *Shakspeare.*

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *graffed* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graff* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

TO GRAFF. } *v. n.* To practise infition.

In March is good *graffing* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the east do not blow;
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time.
Tuffin.

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graff* not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graff* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few.
Bacon.

GRA'FTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graff*.]

One who propagates fruit by *graffing*.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful *graffers* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graff* the same year in which the infition is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unwetted was,
And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass.
Spenser.

GRAIN. *n. f.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not.
Shakspeare.

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bussils of chaff. *Shakspeare. Merch. of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the sleep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, slaying, pent to languish,
But with a *grain* a day I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty.
Mortimer.

2. Corn.

As it elbs, the loedsman
Upon the sime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakspeare.*

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden.*

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain*.
Collier on Fame.

3. The feed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.
Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shakspeare.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakspeare.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny-weight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value.
Holyday.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which arithet, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds.
Holder.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudb.*

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance.
Wifson.

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace.
Hammond.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*.
Scott.

7. GRAIN of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving.
Aldison.

I would always give some *grains* of allowance: to the sacred science of theology.
Watson.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the found pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakspere.

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts, contains a curled *grain* not to be found in ivory.
Brown.

GRANDE'VITY. *n. f.* [from *grandevus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*
GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandevus*, Lat.] Long-lived; of great age. *Dict.*
GRAN'DEUR. *n. f.* [French.]
 1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he looks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *gran'leur*. *South.*

2. Elevation of sentiment, language or mien.

GRAN'DFATHER. *n. f.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather and *grandfather*, and father died at sea: sud another that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, laith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their *grandfathers* were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRAN'DFICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *ficio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRAN'DINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRAN'DITY. *n. f.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *gran'ity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camden's Remains.*

GRAN'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The mother of my father or mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *1 Timothy.*

GRAN'DSIRE. *n. f.* [*grand* and *fire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think't thou that I will leave my kingly throne,

Wherein my *grandfire* and my father sat? *Shaksp.*
 Thy *grandfire*, and his brother, to whom fame gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandfire* knew to reap
 By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
 Sit like his *grandfire* cut in alabaster? *Shaksp.*
 Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
 Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandfires*
 stood. *Dryden.*

So mimick ancient wits at best,
 As apes our *grandfires* in their doublets drest. *Pope.*

GRAN'DSON. *n. f.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
 Give much to you, and to his *grandsons* more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. f.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs fell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle

of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shaksp.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,
 When for their teeming flocks and *granges* full
 In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, wether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate; and of this sort were their *granges* and priories. *Chyliffe.*

GRAN'ITE. *n. f.* [*granit*, French, from *granum*, Latin; because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, ruddy compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite*. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison.*

GRAN'IVOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voru*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuth.*

GRAN'NAM. *n. f.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works. Oft my kind *gran'nam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, Fr. *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minshew* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant* that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate saints, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones. *Pearson.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,

The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden.*

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire
 A moment elder than my rival fire,
 Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryd.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *1 Samu'l.*

Then hath God also to the gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts.*

Didst thou not kill this king?

—I *grant* ye.

—Do't *grant* me, hedgelog? then *grant* me too,
 Thou may't it be damned for that wicked deed. *Shaksp.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;

The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juggle for a *grant*,
 And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. In law.

A grant in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by lech persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that *granted* it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Corwell.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenser.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*. *Davenant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRAN'TABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Chyliffe.*

GRANTE'E. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abby-lands. *Swift.*

GRAN'TOR. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela*, shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the grantor from the execution of his office. *Chyliffe.*

GRAN'ULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is used for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To GRANULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, French, from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Spat.*

To GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *n. f.* [*granulation*, Fr. from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally

done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little granulations of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRANULE. *n. f.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Leviticus*

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the grape no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Cursed plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r descry'd,
Here grapes discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope.*

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or **GRAPE** *Flower.* *n. f.* A flower.

GRAPESTONE. *n. f.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A Hy, a grapestone, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*γραφικη*.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and graphically described by Castellus. *Brown.*

GRAPNEL. *n. f.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy, still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings? *South.*

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the grappling statues seem to live. *Addison.*

2. To contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To grapple with the house of Lancaster. *Shaksp.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each meet,
Two grappling Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRAPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shaksp.*

That business

Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shaksp.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For Hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salamitians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharhis. *Heylin.*

GRAPPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, capric'd and fell. *Milton.*

Or did his genius

Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden.*

2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant
they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their
prisoner. *Shaksp.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrace'd. *Dryden.*

GRAPPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grisly *grapplement*. *Spenser.*

GRASHOPPER. *n. f.* [*grafs* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grafs.

The *cidada* of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*. *Shaksp.*

Grashoppers eat up the green of the whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where silver lakes with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chinefs all around;
The *grashopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there. *Addison.*

The women were of such an enormous stature,
that we appeared as *grashoppers* before them. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRASIER. See **GRAZIER**

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp*
water and bind the wind. *Sitney.*

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Kings, by *grasping* more than they can hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold. *Denham.*

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd.*

2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom
into their own hands, was desired the summer
before. *Clarendon.*

For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? *Young.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of
men, that they will *grasp* at all, and can form no
scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not in use.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp*
and tugg'd for life. *Shaksp.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton.*

This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It would have come before into my *grasp*,
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one
may see it held something in its *grasp* formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that 's in the tyrant's *grasp*,
And the rich east to boot. *Shaksp.*

3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful *grasp*
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*

They looked upon it as their own, and had it
even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon.*

GRASPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or catches at.

GRASS. *n. f.* [*γρᾶς*, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and
bellow as bulls. *Jeremiak.*

The beef being young, and only *grafs* fed, was
thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to
endure the fall. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming summer's *grafs*. *Swift.*

GRASS OF PARNASSUS. *n. f.* [*parnassia*, Lat.]

A plant.

This plant is called *parnassia*, from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grafs*, though the plant has no resemblance to the *grafs* kind. *Müller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed *grafs*; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats you may sow it, the sooner to *grafs*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. f.* [*grafs* and *plot*.] A small level covered with short *grafs*.

Here on this *grafs-plot* in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shaksp.*

The part of your garden next your house should
be a parterre for flowers, or *grafs-plots* bordered
with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters
to adorn their walks and *grafs-plots*. *Morsimer.*

GRASS-POLA. *n. f.* A species of *willow-wort*.

GRASSINESS. *n. f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in *grafs*.

GRASSY. *adj.* [from *grafs*.] Covered with *grafs*; abounding with *grafs*.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unfeen,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights untir'd. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milton.*

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. f.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other: such as in cloisters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow Nim: or else you had look'd through the grates, like a gemmy of bad looks. *Shakspeare.*

Out at a little grate his eyes he cast
Upon those bounding hills, and open plain.

A fan has on it a numery of lively black eyed vests, who are endeavouring to creep out at the grates. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned grate consumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnathing teeth did grate. *Spenser.*

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characteriefs are grated.
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and grating his great heart.

They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out those foster and more gentle dictates which would less grate and disturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th'unwilling word, and grating as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden.*

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to grate the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.

The grating flock of wrathful iron arms.
Shakspeare's Richard II.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom hook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to grate on you,
That you should feel this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shakspeare.*

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or else you had look'd through the grates. *Shakspeare.*

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so tenderly managed as not to grate upon the truth and reason of things. *L'Esfrange.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have grated sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife because the edge of it may sometimes grate. *Hooker.*

GRATEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A grateful mind

By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*
When some degree of health was given, he

exerted all his strength in a return of grateful recognition to the author of it. *Fell.*

Years of service past,
From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden.*

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatever is ingrate at first, is made grateful by custom; but whatever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiate. *Baron.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirst, and refuse such meats and drinks as are most grateful to his appetite, if he be persuaded that they will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*

This place is the more grateful to strangers, in respect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are understood here. *Brown's Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRATEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus gratefully reply'd. *Milton.*

Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And gratefully to feed his dumb deserving train. *Dryden's Vigil.*

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lover's toil the gratefully repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may gratefully strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRATEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.

A Laconian knight having some time served him with more gratefulness than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of gratefulness,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER. *n. f.* [*gratir*, Fr. from *grate*.]

A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains,
Grasp it like a man of nettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently they rebel,
But be rough as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICATION. *n. f.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present gratification of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those gratifications in which he has been long used to place his happiness. *Regis.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

To GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,
Nor gratify what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to soothe.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to gratify a foe? *Dryden.*
The captive generals to his ear are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, gratify his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they gratify their scant and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*

A thousand little impertinencies are very gratifying to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a recompence: as, I'll gratify you for this trouble.

GRATINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock them; and, of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakspeare.*

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakspeare.*

The taking of use, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent still gratis both to friends and strangers. *Fell.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice gratis. *L'Esfrange.*

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it gratis by those universities. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

GRATITUDE. *n. f.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

That our renowned Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rd her deserving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*
Suspicious thoughts his pensive mind employ,
A sullen gratitude, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton.*
Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like. *South's Sermons.*

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, French.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the gratuitous blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Esfrange.*

2. Afferted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this gratuitous declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they gratuitously tack to matter: this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles. *Cheyne's Phil Prin.*

GRATUITY. *n. f.* [*gratuité*, French, from *gratuitous*.] A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small gratuity. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little gratuity we gave him. *Swift.*

To GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratular*, Lat.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And gratulate his safe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakspeare.*

Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the Tower,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakspeare.*

Since nature could behold to die a crime,
I gratulate at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who thus thy 'scape from rumour gratulates,
No less than if from peril: and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *Ben Jonson.*

GRATULATION. n. f. [*gratulation*, Latin.]
Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton.*
Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a christian desire, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance. *South.*

GRATULATORY. adj. [from *gratulate*.]
Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE. n. f. [*græf*, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repositied.

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his fright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakspeare.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave* *Milton.*

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs; there solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelson.*

GRAVE-CLOTHES. n. f. [*grave* and *clothes*.] The dress of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unbound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-cloaths*
were unbound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*. *John.*

GRAVE-STONE. n. f. [*grave* and *stone*.]
The stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy *grave*;
Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

To GRAVE. v. a. preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*. [*graver*, Fr. *graver*.]

1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*
Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.
What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Hebrews.*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.

The *gravures* can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of

the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

4. [from *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakspeare's Timon.*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. adj. [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,
A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
We should have else decid'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both

grave
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakspeare.*
That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of mastives, or elegance and pretiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *Mor.*
Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryd.*
Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson.*

They have as much reason to pretend to, and as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a christian and solid virtue, as the *gravest* and wisest among christian philosophers. *Law.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear their witness. *Greav's Cosmol.*

3. Not showy; not tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of clothes.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.
Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

GRAVEL. n. f. [*gravier*, French; *graveel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward.*
His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Stancy.*
Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*
Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravels* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *Mor.*
So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryd.*
The upper garden at Kennington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spensator.*
Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer.*

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too

big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Abuchnor.*

To GRAVEL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the north, as in divers terraces; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon.*

2. To stick in the sand.

William the conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravel'd* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shakspeare.*

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Hewer.*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? and how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas? *Glanville.*

Mat, who was here a little *gravel'd*,
Tolt up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. adj. [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandyng of this pelleted storm,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

GRAVELLY. adj. [*graveleux*, French; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring waters that will inlapi date wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GRAVELY. adv. [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st
Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wise. *Milton.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravelly* what she would have her to do. *Spensator.*

Wifdom's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravelly* smiles. *Swift.*

A formal story was very *gravelly* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*
Is 't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,
But must he wisely look, and *gravelly* plead? *Young.*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. n. f. [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his fables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakspeare.*
But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull. *Denham.*

GRAVEOLENT. adj. [*graveolens*, Latin.] Strong scented.

GRAVER. n. f. [*graveur*, French; from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be grav'd, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has dispos'd to cause the effect. *Dryd.*

2. The style or tool used in gravings.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in different labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Cay's Fan.

GRAVIDITY. n. f. [gravidus, Latin.]

Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the fore-mentioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRAVING. n. f. [from grave.]

Carved work.

Skillful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chronicles.*

To GRAVITATE. v. n. [from gravis, Latin.]

To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursued,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetic pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assist. *Blackmore.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITATION. n. f. [from gravitate.]

Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to the terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRAVITY. n. f. [gravitas, Latin; gravité, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unshakable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Atrocioufness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Serioufness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare.*

For the advocates and council that plead,
patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd.

Dryden's En.

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Larv.*

GRAVY. n. f. The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

There may be stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAY. adj. [græz, Saxon; grau, Danish; graau, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's wood,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Pæcebus' wain. *Milton.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in hories, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grilly, and many others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffer'd me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton.*

Anon

Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Assenble. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glavaille's Sceptis.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Javenal.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cælia, that is, *gray* eyed. *Comaen.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eastren clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare.*

I'll say you *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning breaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Guy's Trivia.*

GRAY. n. f. A gray colour.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*. *Parnel.*

GRAY. n. f. A badger.

GRAYBEARD. n. f. [gray and beard.]

An old man: in contempt.

Youngling, thou can't not love so dear as I.
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

Have I in conquest stretch mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakespeare.*

GRAYLING. n. f. [thymallus.]

The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner; he is of a fine shape,

his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRAYNESS. n. f. [from gray.]

The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. v. n. [from grafs.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakespeare.* *As you like it.*
Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakespeare.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryd.*

The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grafs.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champignons, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon.*

4. [from raser, Fr.] To touch lightly.

Mark then abounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakespeare.* *Henry v.*

To GRAZE. v. a.

1. To tend grazing cattle; to fet cattle to feed on grafs.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare.*

O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*

Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Some *graze* their land 'till christmas, and some longer. *Mortimer.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His fealy flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To supply with grafs.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

GRAZER. n. f. [from graze.]

One that grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinar from the mossy turf
Sufficient; after them the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to cate her want. *Philips.*

GRAZIER. n. f. [from graze.]

One who feeds cattle.

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which fliest the husbandman's ban,
The *grazier*'s folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator.*

Of agriculture the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. n. f. [graisse, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweated
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal
upon brown paper. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large en-
crease;

Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*.
Dryden's Juvenal.

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene
attire. *Dryden.*

2. [In horfemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which happens to a horse after a journey, or by standing long in the stable.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden's Persius.

GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness.

Upon the molt of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuousity. *Boyle.*

GREASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, seraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'ercreaten faith. *Shakspeare.*

2. Smear'd with grease.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled
pite:
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they
pleas'd me. *Orway.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned,
and have a soft, *greasy*, well curled close wool.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.

Let 's consult together against this *greasy*
knight. *Shakspeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with him
a *great* multitude with swords and staves. *Mat.*
All these cities were fenced with high walls,
gates and bars, besides unwall'd towns a *great*
many. *Deuteronomy.*

Elemental air diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this *great* round. *Milton.*

And *God* created the *great* whales. *Milton.*
A dungeon horribl, on all sides round,
As one *great* furnace flam'd. *Milton.*

The tallest pine
Hewn of Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some *great* admiral. *Milton.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in *great* fear. *Psalms.*
Their pow'r was *great*. *Milton.*
Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

Charms such as thine, inimitably *great*
He only could express. *Broome.*

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the
idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a com-
parative idea. *Locke.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spok'n of thy servants house for a
great while to come. *2 Samuel.*

5. Important; weighty.

Make sure

Her favours to thee, and the *great* oath take
With which the blest gods assurance make.

Chapman.

Many

Have broke their backs with laying manors on
them,

For this *great* journey. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

What is low rate and support,

That to the height of this *great* argument

I may assert eternal Providence,

And vindicate the ways of *God* to men. *Milton.*

On some *great* charge employ'd

He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milton.*

By experience of this *great* event,

In arms not warfe. *Milton.*

After silence then,

And fummons read, the *great* consult began.

And though this be a *great* truth, if it be im-
partially considered, yet it is also a *great* paradox
to men of corrupt minds and vitious practices.

Tillotson.

6. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who com-
mands you

To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakspeare.*

7. Venerable; adorable; awful.

Thou first art wont *God's great* authentick will,
Interpreter, through highest heav'n to bring.

Milton.

8. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder. *Milton.*

9. Of high rank; of large power.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves.

Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.

Worthiest by being good,

Fat more than *great* or high. *Milton.*

Of all the *great* how few

Are just to heav'n, and to their promise true!

Pope's Odyssey.

Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*

Despise the face of state,

The sober follies of the wife and *great*.

The marble tombs that rise on high,
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie;

Them, all the poor remains of state,
Adorn the urch, or praise the *great*. *Parnel.*

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour softning all her globe,
Fermented the *great* mother to conceive. *Milton.*

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is
great in might. *Jeremiah.*

The *great* Creator thus reply'd.

The *great* Son return'd

Victorious with his faunts. *Milton.*

Fair angel, thy desire that tends to know
The works of *God*, thereby to glorify

The *great* work-master, tends to no excess
That reaches blame. *Milton.*

Great are thy works *Jehovah*, infinite

Thy pow'r! that thought can measure thee, or
tongue

Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: thee that day

Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is *greater* than created to destroy. *Milton.*

The *great* luminary,

Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,

Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

Here *Cesar* grac'd with both *Minerva* shone,
Cesar, the world's *great* master, and his own,

Pope.

Scipio,

Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. *Pope.*

12. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such *Dido* was; with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*.

Dryden's Virgil.

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet
so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was
but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not *great* Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories. *Milton.*

He disdain'd not to appear at *great* tables and
festival entertainments. *Atterbury.*

15. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,
Answering his *great* idea. *Milton.*

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that *Vienna* was not to be
won with words, nor the defendants to be dis-
couraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began
to batter the walls. *Krollen.*

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low
word.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of
a man immediately, will talk more boldly of
those that are *great* with them, and thereby
wound their honour. *Bacon.*

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears.
Sidney.

Their bellies *great*

With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away.

May's Virgil.

19. It is added in every step of ascending
or descending consanguinity: as *great*
grandson is the son of my grandson.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our
language, that our *great-great-great* grandfathers
tongue came out of Persia. *Camden.*

What we call *great great* grandfather they called
fothafader. *Camden's Remains.*

Their holyday-eloaths go from father to son,
and are seldom worn out till the second or third
generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a
countryman in the doublet and breeches of his
great grandfather. *Addison.*

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A pro-
verbial expression.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good
natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*

GREAT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The
whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way,
By *great* will deceive thee with sing'ring it out,
By day will dispatch. *Tuffin's Husbandry.*

It were behoveful, for the strength of the
navy, that no ships should be build'd by the
great; for by daily experience they are found to
be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryd.*

Carpenters build an house by the *great*, and
are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and
interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who
is toun'd of fifty. *Addison.*

GREATBELLIED. *adj.* [great and belly.]

Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,

That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the prels.

Shakspeare.

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the
city in the day-time, had her child struck out of
her womb, and carried half a furlong from her.

Wilkins's Mash. Magick.

To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To
aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify.

Little used.

After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy
itself, using strangers for the commanders of their
armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all
their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him. *Ken.*

GREATHEARTED. *adj.* [*great* and *heart.*] High-spirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GREATLY. *adv.* [from *great.*]

1. In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illustriously.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime, By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryd.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are these bold intrepid sons of war, That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe, And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison's Cato.*

GREATNESS. *n. f.* [from *great.*]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the grossest capacity; for there ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

Farewel, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*

So many

As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shaksp.*

I beg your *greatness* not to give the law

In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms

Of pow'r and future state;

He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their feat Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught, As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *n. f.* [*græf*, Saxon.] A grove.

Yet when there haps a honey-fall, We'll lick the syrup leaves, And tell the bees that theirs is gall To that upon the *greaves*. *M. Drayton.*

GREAVES. *n. f.* [from *grevés*, French.]

Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs. 1 Sam. A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and cures such

As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliads.*

GRE'CISM. *n. f.* [*græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *n. f.* [*gré*, French; probably from *gratia*.] Good-will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee, To her makes present of his service seen, Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Spenser.*

GREECE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.]

It is written likewise *greece* or *grice*.]

A flight of steps. Obsolete.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune

Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

G'REDILY. *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

Greedy she engorg'd without restraint. *Milton.*

He swallow'd it as *greedily*

As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juice,

Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,

We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

G'REDINESS. *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare.*

Thirther with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare.*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would assist thee. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

I with the same *greediness* did seek,

As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*

G'REDY. *adj.* [*grædiſ*, Sax. *grædig*, Danish; *greitig*, Dutch.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Psalms.*

Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclesi.*

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,

Their cause of death, swift to the fire—the ran. *Fairfax.*

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Proverbs.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,

Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,

And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune? *Law.*

GREEN. *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs.

The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale and scarce a green. *Bacon.*

Groves for ever green. *Pope.*

2. Pale; sickly; from which we call the maid's disease the *green-sickness*, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's* *χλωρόσις* *πείσις*.

Was the hope drunk

Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?

And wakes it now to look to green and pale

At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green-sickness*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Till the *green-sickness* and low's force betray'd To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in spring.

If I have any where said a *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; *Scel cruda des viri-lyque senectus.* *Dryden.*

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:

You may be joggng while your boots are *gr. en.* *Shakespeare.*

Griefs are *green*;

And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,

Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare.*

In a vault,

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth, Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare.*

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon's Essays.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party, but these are invidious topics, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry favel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Being an olive tree

Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, must be Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, fo heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

7. Unripe; immature; young: because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.

My fallad days,

When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*

O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;

So many graces in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference

Between the promise of his *greener* days,

And these he masters now. *Shakespeare.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen

Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*

GREEN. *n. f.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*

But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn,

And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in day light; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a green.
Watts's Logic.

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these greens before your town.
Shakspeare.

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

The young Emilia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry green. *Dryden.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty
lives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.
Dryden's Virgil.

Ev'ry brow with cheerful green is crown'd;
The seats are doubled, and the bowls go round.
Dryden.

The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.

To GREEN. v. a. [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms
blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough.
Thomson's Spring.

GRE'ENROOM. n. f. [*cytisio gemifera*, Lat.] A shrub.

GRE'ENCLOTH. n. f. A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.

For the green cloth law, take it in the largest
sense, I have no opinion of it.
Bacon.

GRE'ENEYED. adj. [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embarr'd despair,
And shudd'ring tear, and greeney'd jealousy.
Shakspeare.

GRE'ENFINCH. n. f. [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, greenfinch, dormouse, and other
small birds, are injurious to some fruits.
Mortimer.

GRE'ENFISH. n. f. [*afellus*, Latin.] A kind of fish.

A species of plum.
Ainsworth.

GRE'ENGAGE. n. f. A species of plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE. n. f. [green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which
you may know by the freezing of a moistened
cloth set in your greenhouse, kindle some charcoal.
Evelyn's Calendar.

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow
apartments among the rocks and mountains, that
look like to many natural greenhouses, as being
always shaded with a great variety of trees and
shrubs that never lose their verdure.
Addison.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than
the finest orangery or artificial greenhouse. *Specl.*

GRE'ENISH. adj. [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly greenish locks, all loose, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems
to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their
colours, and partly because, when they wither,
some of them turn to a greenish yellow. *Newton.*

GRE'ENLY. adv. [from green.]

1. With a greenish colour.

2. Newly; freshly.

3. Immaturely.

4. Wary; timidly. Not in use.

Kate, I cannot look greenly, nor gasp out my
eloquence; nor have I cunning in profecation.
Shakspeare's Henry v.

GRE'ENNESS. n. f. [from green.]

1. The quality of being green; vividity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either ex-
cellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual
greenness or poetical fancies have made at any
time famous. *Silvey.*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and
greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth
heighten and beautify. *Ben Jonson.*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds
in my phantasy, can consider greenness by itself,
or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly
and alone by itself. *Digby on Botics.*

2. Immaturity; unipeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature
were excus'd by the greenness of his youth, which
took all the fault upon itself, loved a private
man's wife. *Sidney.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and
vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and
declension of his drooping years, and you will
scarce know it to belong to the same person.
South.

4. Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. n. f. [green and sickness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, espe-
cially of terrestrial and absorbent substances,
are the case of girls in the green sickness. *Abuthnot.*

GRE'ENSWARD. } n. f. [green and sword:]

GRE'ENSWARD. } of the same original with swath.] The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the greenward. *Shakspeare.*

After break their fast
On greenward ground, a cool and grateful taste.
Dryden.

* In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches;
and sometimes in low ground a thin greenward,
and sloughy underneath; which last turns all into
bog. *Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. n. f. [green and weed.] Diers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. n. f. [green and wood.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the greenwood shade.
Fairfax.

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the greenwood shade he took his way;
For Cymon hunt'd the church. *Dryden.*

To GREET. v. a. [grator, Latin; gretan, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers greet themselves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go,
To greet my Pallas with such news below.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You greet with present grace, and great predi-
cation;
To me you speak not. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet
you
—God bless your grace with health and happy
days. *Shakspeare.*

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to defery
The mum's approach, and greet her with his song.
Milton.

Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely son. *Milton.*

The sea's our own: and now all nations greet,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet.
Waller.

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None greets; for none the greeting will retain;
But in dumb furliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that chancel from far,
Approach in haste to greet his victorie. *Spenser.*

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers:
This diamond he greets your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakspeare.*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.
—We will greet the time. *Shakspeare.*

To GREET. v. n. To meet and salute.

These greet in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shakspeare.*

Such was that face on which I dwell with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope.*

GRE'ETER. n. f. [from the verb.] He who greets.

GRE'ETING. n. f. [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

GREEZE. n. f. [Otherwise written greece. See GREECE, or GRIEZE, or GRICE; from degrees.] A flight of steps; a step.

GRE'GAL. adj. [grex, gregis, Latin.] Belonging to a flock.

GREGA'RIOUS. adj. [gregarius, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

GRE'MIAL. adj. [gremium, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap.

GRE'NADE. n. f. [from pomum granatum, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fuse fastened to the touchhole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.

GRE'NADIER. n. f. [grenadier, French, from grenade.] A tall footsoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of grenadier. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GRE'NA'DO. n. f. See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth grenades can suffice.
Clarendon.

GREUT. n. f. A kind of fossil body.

A sort of tin ore, with its great; that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the
It atts.

signs of bayalt, and of a brown shining colour immixed therein. *Grow's Museum.*

GREW. The preterit of *grow*.

The pleasing talk he fails not to renew;

Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*.

Dryden.

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See **GRAY**.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his *grey* beard. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Our green youth copies what *grey* finners act,

When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [*grunhund*, Saxon.]

A tall fleet dog that chafes in light.

Fury may a truly *greyhound* transform himself into a tyger.

Sidney.

So, on the downs we see, near Wilton-tair,
A haill'd hare from greedy *greyhounds* go.

Sidney.

Th' impatient *greyhound*, slipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare.

Dryden.

GRICE. *n. f.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*

2. A step or *grècee*.

No, not a *grice*;

This a step to love. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] **To cut**; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.

His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*.

Spenser.

So fore

The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him!

Milton's Par. Lost.

GRIDELIN. *n. f.* A colour mix'd of white and red.

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fatten, how'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*.

Dryden's Fables.

GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate, and *iron*.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Speck.*

GRIEF. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welch, probably from the English.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout.

Shakspeare.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind.

South.

The mother was to afflict at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she did for *grief* of it.

Aldrich.

2. Grievance; harm. [*grief*, French.] Not in use.

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest.

Shakspeare.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility?

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

3. Pain; disease. Obsolete.

GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]

1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity?

Swift.

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men.

Luke.

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation.

Psalms.

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart.

Gen.

Grieved at the thought, he wou'd his whole endeavour

Should be to close those breaches.

Rowe.

2. To make sorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembrieth afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not *grieving* is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will.

Perkins.

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has sometimes *at* and sometimes *for* before the cause of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.

Do not you *grieve* at this.

Shakspeare.

How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold

The end of all thy offspring end to sad.

With equal mind what happens let us bear;

Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond

our care.

Dryden.

GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,

The peace between the French and us not values

The cost that did conclude it.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

GRIEVOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*.

Hosker.

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die.

Proverbs.

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.

Watts.

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to.

Clarendon.

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,

And grievously both *Caesar* answer'd it.

Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind to *grievous*, that they hasten God's judgments and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinner.

Perkins.

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick.

Shakspeare.

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,

Red as the rose, thence gush'd *grievously*.

Spenser.

2. With discontent; with ill-will.

Gruttus perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt.

Knolles.

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievously* vexed.

Hooker.

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt.

Ray on the Creation.

GRIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war.

Isaiah.

GRIFFIN. } *n. f.* [This should rather be **GRIFFON.** } written *gryfon*, or *gryphon*; *gryps*, γρυψ; but it is generally written *griffon*.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient.

Peucham.

Aristeus, a poet of Praconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffons* defended the mines of gold.

Brown.

GRIG. *n. f.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus festivus*, Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,

She laughs to see me pale;

And merry as a *grig* is grown,

And brisk as bottle-ale.

Swift.

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, *to roast a man, for to tease him*.

For while we wrangle here and jar,
We're *grilled* all at Temple-bar.

Hudibras.

GRIM. *adj.* [*grimma*, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look in grim.

Spenser.

Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantire chains.

Drayton.

Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Their dear causes

Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm

Excite the mortified man. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage?

Milton.

Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war.

Milton's Par. Lost.

He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law, and scorn

The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.

Their swarthy hoists would darken all our

plains,

Doubling the native horror of the war,

And making death more *grim*.

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait stood up to him

Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding grave

and *grim*,

This better check gave.

Grim visag'd war had smooch'd his wrinkl'd

front.

Venus was like her mother; for her father is

but *grim*.

Shakspeare.

GRIMACE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.] 1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insulence.

He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haranguer's politics,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of grimaces! *Hudibras.*
The favourable opinion and good word of men
comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a
few demure looks and affected whims, set off
with some odd devotional postures and grimaces,
and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*
The buffoon ape, with grimaces and gambols,
carried it from the whole field. *L'Esrange.*
The French nation is addicted to grimace. *Spectator.*

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizzard, to avoid grimace,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*

GRIMALKIN. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, gray, and *malin*, or little *Moll*. Gray little woman.] The name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe; with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply
infused; fulying blackness not easily
cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so
clean kept; for why? She sweats: a man may
go over shoes in the grime of it. *Shakspeare.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black
grime of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dirt; to fuly deeply.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakspeare.*

GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look
grimly,

And threaten present blusters. *Shakspeare.*

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous
prize,

Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Sourly; fullenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look
grimly,

And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

GRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror;
frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [*grinnen*, Saxon; *grinnen*,
grinden, Dutch, undoubtedly of the
same origin with *To grind*, as we now
say to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and with-
draw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakspeare.*

What valour were it, when a cur doth grin,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away. *Shakspeare.*

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to
see the various methods with which they have
attacked me; some with piteous moans and
outeries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their
teeth. *Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears:
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws fiercely grin. *Dryden.*

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But grinn'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden.*

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter, and to frantic mirth. *Prior.*

Fools grin on fools, and Stoicklike support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such *grinning* honour as fir Walter
hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if
not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an
end. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

GRIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of
closing the teeth and showing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.

—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble grin,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryd.*

The muscles were so drawn together on each
side of his face, that he shew'd twenty teeth at a
grin. *Addison.*

Deists are effectually beaten in all their com-
bats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and
arguments; and they would now attack our reli-
gion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin*
and grimace. *Watts on the Mind.*

What lords are those saluting with a grin?
One is just out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

GRIN. *n. f.* [*grȳn*, *grȳne*, Saxon.] A
snare; a trap.

Like a bride that hasteth to his *grȳn*?
Not knowing the perile. *Chaucer.*

The grin shall take him by the heel, and the
robber shall prevail against him. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part.
pass. *ground*. [*grindan*, *grunden*,
ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by
friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be
broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will
grind him to powder. *Matthew.*

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must
needs tarry the grinding. *Shakspeare.*

What relation or affinity is there between a
minute body and cogitation, any more than the
greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than
the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn into
living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on
something hard.

Meeting with time, slack thing, said I,
Thy sith is dull; whet it, for shame!

No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;

But where one man would have me grind it
Twenty to one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And count'nance stern, upstanding, gan to grind
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Spenser.*

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened,
and grinding of one stone against another, make a
shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth
on edge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That the stomach in animals grinds the sub-
stances which it receives, is evident from the dis-
section of animals, which have swallowed metals,
which have been found polished on the side next
the stomach. *Abuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour
of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may
not grind them so as shall always keep them in
poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind
the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium
from themselves. *Addison.*

5. In the following lines, I know not
whether it be not corruptly used for
grinding, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings and of grinding pains,
My throws come thicker, and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

To GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to
move a mill.

Fetter'd they fend thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws. *Roxe.*

GRINDER. *n. f.* [from *grind*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a
mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.
His heat a solid rock, to tear unknown,
And harder than the grinder's nether stone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

3. [*grind today*.] The back teeth;
the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds; sharp, as
the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which
we call the molar-teeth, or grinders; and pointed
teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He the raging lions confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; fo
they

With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sandys.*

The jaw-teeth or grinders, in Latin *molars*,
are made flat and broad a-top, and withal some-
what uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs
and little cavities, they may the better retain,
grind, and commix the aliments. *Ray.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute
vegetable into animal substances; therefore herb-
eating animals, which do not ruminate, have
strong grinders, and chew much. *Abuthnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at the sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd. *Dryden.*

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders
caught. *Dryden.*

GRINDESTONE. } *n. f.* [from *grind* and
GRINDSTONE. } *stone*.] The stone on
which edged instruments are sharpened

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;

And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grind* stones. *Ben Jonson.*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coul-
ters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Harmond on Fundamentals.*

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet
seldom file them; but grind them on a grindstone
'till bright. *Newton.*

GRINNER. *n. f.* [from *grin*.] He that
grins.

The slightest grin
Be the winner. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With
a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *n. f.* A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*

To GRİPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothic; *grıpan*,
Saxon; *grıpen*, Dutch; *grıpp*,
Scottish.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to
grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth *grıpe* the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakspeare King John.*

2. To hold hard.

He seiz'd the shining bough with *grıping* hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring guld. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. [*gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands.
Shakspeare's Henry 1v.

4. To close; to clutch.

Unlucky Welfed! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope.

5. To pitch; to press; to squeeze.

A wondrous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey.
Spenser.

And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that fought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood.
Dryden's Fables.

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent.
Dryden.

To *GRIPE*. *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ache.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the *gripping* of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others.
Locke.

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us.
Locke.

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in the worst of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by *gripping*, made them less, and grew stark beggars.
Fell.

GRIPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.
Spenser.

They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*
Thence to be wench'd with an unlineal hand.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour.
Shakspeare.

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service.
Shakspeare's Henry v.

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe.
Dryden.

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Adam, at the news
Heart-struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound!
Milton's Par. Lost.

Can'st thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty?
Orway.

5. [In the plural.] Bellyache; colick.

In the jaundice the cholera is wanting; and the icterical have a great sourness and *gripes* with windiness.
Fischer.

GRI'PER. *n. f.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profess'd
usurers, *grippers*, monsters of men, and harpies.
Bacon on Melancholy.

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *gripping*.] With pain in the guts.

Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts,
and work *grippingly*.
Bacon's Nat. History.

GRI'PLE. *n. f.* A greedy snatcher; a gripping miser.
Spenser.

GRISA'MBER. *n. f.* Used by *Millon* for ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or built,
Grissumber steam'd.
Milton's Paradise Reg.

GRISE. *n. f.* [See *GREECE*, as it should be written.] A step, or scale of steps.

Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour.
Shakspeare's Othello.

GRI'SKIN. *n. f.* [*grifgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *adj.* [*gruylu*, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *grifly* locks, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.
Spenser.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grifly* toadstool grown there might I see.
Spenser.

My *grifly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grifly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon.
Milton.

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *grifly* legions that troop
Under the footy flag of Acheron.
Milton.

The beauteous form of fight,
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grifly* fight.
Dryden's Fables.

In vision thou shalt see his *grifly* face,
The king of terrors raging in thy race.
Dryden.

Thus the *grifly* spectre spoke again.
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grifly*
wound.
Dryden.

So rushes on his foe the *grifly* bear.
Addison.

GRIST. *n. f.* [*gruiz*, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Lest miller lack water.
Tusser's Husbandry.

A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at scholar's hall.
Miller of Tromp.

2. Supply; provision.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*.
Savil.

3. *GRIST* to Mill, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings *grist* to the mill.
Ayliffe's Paragon.

GRISTLE. *n. f.* [*griztle*, Saxon.]

A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have bones within them, but only little *gristles*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages should hurt the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore the annular

gristles of the windpipe are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the dilatation of the gullet.
Ray on the Creation.

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small *grifly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes.
Harvey.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without these *grifly* junctures.
Mors.

Fins are made of *grifly* spokes, or rays connected by membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like womens fans.
Ray.

They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of the same bigness, which have only a *grifly* windpipe.
Grew.

Each pipe distinguish'd by its *grifly* rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings.
Blackmore.

GRIT. *n. f.* [*gruizta*, *gruizot*, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats husked, or coarse ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Silician hole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as soap.
Grew.

The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and resistive marle.
Philips.

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass.

One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with salt water, into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disunited by water. This is the *putris peteculanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, under the name of *pozzolane*. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysocholla* of the ancients, which they used in folding gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than borax. The ferruginous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand employed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.
Hill on Fossils.

GRIT'TINESS. *n. f.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in *grit*.

In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grit'tiness*.
Mortimer.

GRIT'TY. *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; consisting of *grit*.

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof.
Newton.

GRIZELIN. *n. f.* [more properly *gridelin*. See *GRIDELIN*.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is furest to ripen in our climate.
Temple.

GRIZZLE. *n. f.* [from *gris*, gray; *grizaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy face?
Shakspeare.

GRIZZLED. *adjr* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray.

To the boy Cæsar, send this grizzled head.
Shakspeare.

His beard was grizzled: no.
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakspeare.*
His hair just grizzled,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Those grizzled locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth their asles eas to hide. *Dryd.*

GRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, Fr.]
Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair
with age, turned to be gray and white; as is seen
in men, though some earlier, some later; in
horses that are dappled and turn white; and in
old squirrels, that turn grizzly. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [gnanan, Saxon;
groun, Dutch.] To breathe with a
hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard groan and drop. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*
Men groan from out of the city, and the soul
of the wounded crieth out. *Job.*
Repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit.
Wisdom.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight groaning. *Milton.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dis-
positions of humanity, as for one man to see
another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and
groan his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away. *Pope.*

GROAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
I. Breath expired with noise and dif-
ficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas, poor country,
Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the
air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying groans receive.
Dryden.

He see aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play.
Young.

2. Any hoarse dead sound.
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid
thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *King Lear.*

GROANFUL. *adj.* [groan and full.] Sad;
agonizing. Not used.
Adown he keft it with so puissant wrest,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groanful
found. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *n. f.* [groot, Dut. *grosso*, Ital.]
1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vaifals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*
I dare lay a groat,
A teitan ague is at least you lot. *Dryden's Fables.*
Imagine a person of quality to marry a wo-
man much his inferior, and without a groat to
her fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls
taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GROCER. *n. f.* [This should be written
grosser, from *gross*, a large quantity; a
grocer originally being one who dealt
by wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig,
which their present rate seems to
favour.]

A grocer is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar,
and spices for gain. *Watts's Logick.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove.
Garth.

GROCERY. *n. f.* [from *grocer*.]
Grocers
ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.

His troops being now in a country where they
were not expected, met with many cart loads of
wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GROGERAM. } *n. f.* [*gros*, grain, Fr.
GROGRAM. } *grossogranus*, low Latin.
GROGRAN. } *Ainsworth.*] Stuff woven
with a large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind
am,
Your only wearing is your grogram. *Donne.*
Natolia affords great store of chamelots and
grogram. *Sanlys.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was
neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of
its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot,
grogram, or the like. *Brown.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her
behaviour shot me through and through, and did
more execution upon me in *grogram* than the
greatest beauty in town had ever done in broad-
e. *Addison.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]
The part next the thigh.

Antiplexus, a sonne of Priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the picaife, which went
by him, and flew,
On Leucus, wife Ulyffes' friend: His groin it
fnoote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pals'd through and pierc'd his groin; the deadly
wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground.
Dryden.

GROMWELL. *n. f.* [*litbespernum*, Lat.]
Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*grom*, Dutch.]
1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a groom, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser.*
From Egypt's kings ambassadours they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a groom.
Faulfax.
Think then, my soul! that death is but a groom
Which brings a taper to the outward room.
Dunn.

In the time of Edward vi. lived Sternhold,
whom king Henry his father had made groom of
his chamber, for turning of certain of David's
psalms into verse. *Peachment.*

Would it thou he touch'd
By the presuming hands of faucy grooms? *Dryd.*
Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their keepers, nor the grooms their bulls can
keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.
I presume forto intreat this groom,
And silly maid, strom danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*
3. A man newly married.
By this the brides are wak'd, their grooms are
dies'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.
Dryden.

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.
He might, to avoid idleness, work in a groove
or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was
little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.
The screw-plate is a kind of steel well temper-
ed, with several holes in it, each less than other;
and in those holes are threads grooved inwards,
which grooves fit the respective taps that belong
to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well grooved. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [gnapan, Saxon.]
To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown fear'd about me, in the dark
Grop'd, I to find out them. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
We grope for the wall like the blind, and we
grope as if we had no eyes. *Izaak.*

They meet with darknes in the clearest light;
And grope at noon, as if invol'd with night.

A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand
upon a snake. *L'Frange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that
they should in the dark grope after knowledge; as
St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,
And with his outstretch'd arms around him grop'd.
Addison.

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I grope and guefs no more, but see my way.
Arbutnot.

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling
in the dark; to feel without being able
to see.

How vigilant to grope mens thoughts, and to
pick out somewhat whereof they might com-
plain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to grope them
out by twilight, and by darknes almost to dif-
cover that, whose existence is evidenced by light.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to grope. *Swift.*

GROOPER. *n. f.* [from *grope*.] One that
searches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Ital.
crassus, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway
air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakspeare.*
There are two gross volumes concerning the
power of popes. *Baker.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered now gross a thing it were
for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to
live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at
will under them. *Hooker.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in
prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome
bath very foul and gross corruptions. *Hooker.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of
sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they
have not discerned, no, not gross iniquity to be
sin. *Hooker.*

There is a vain and imprudent use of their
estates, when, though it does not destroy like
gross sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it
in sensuality and dulness. *Lau.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; im-
pure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis gross
You love my son: invention is aham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do it not. *Shakspeare.*
Examples gross as earth exhort me. *Shakspeare.*
Blial come last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself,
above all, in its Author, that, without the gross-
ness of sensuality, we cannot but admire it? *Spau.*

It is a gross mistake of some men, to think
that our want only and imperfections do naturally
induce us to be beneficent. *Smalbridge.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,
So gross the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the roseate bloom
Of beauty blating, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature gross. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Duse; not refined; not attenuated;
not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer

Bacon's Natural History.

Of elements,

The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea, Earth and the sea feed air.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad;

Both are the reasonable foul run mad.

Dryden.

Or suck the mills in *grosser* air below,

Or dip their pinions in the painted bow.

Pope.

6. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtle sense excel,

How *gross* are they that drown her in her blood?

Davies.

And in clear dream and solemn vision,

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.

Milton.

Some men give more light and knowledge by

the bare stating of the question with perspicuity

and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross*

confusion for whole hours together.

Watts.

7. Coarse; rough; not delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with

nearness, and *gross* with distance.

Wotton.

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His statue was of just height and all propor-

tionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross*

and meager.

Fell.

GROSS, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste

The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;

Or, if with caution leisurely we pass,

Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by

one.

Dryden.

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle,

you should discharge upon the *gross* of the

enemy, without levelling your piece at any particu-

lar person.

Addison's Freeholder.

The *gross* of the people can have no other

prospect in changes and revolutions than of pub-

lic blessings.

Addison.

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make

saleable your cause in *gross*.

Hosker.

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul

was immortal.

Abbot.

There is confession, that is, the acknowledg-

ing our sins to God; and this may be either gener-

al or particular: The general is, when we only

confess in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular,

when we mention the several sorts and acts of

our sins.

Duty of Man.

Remember, son,

You are a general: other wars require you;

For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move.

Dryden.

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of tundry

trades and manufactures, yet in the *gross*, we

ship off now one third part more of the manufac-

tures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty

years past.

Child on Trade.

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours in th' rain-

bow; they come to him by the *gross*.

Shaksp.

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*

Of full three thousand ducats.

Shaksp.

You see the united design of many persons to

make up one figure; after they have separated

themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin

one by one into a *gross*.

Dryden.

4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power

and effect over the *gross* and mass of things.

Bacon.

The articulate sounds are more confused,

though the *gross* of the sound be greater.

Bacon.

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*grosse*, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an

unit repeated; and repetitions of this kind,

joined together, make those distinct simple modes

of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million.

Locke.

GROSSLY, *adv.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is grossly pulverized.*

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so

grossly and shamefully abused in the church of

Rome, where they remain, are scandalous.

Hooker.

Treason and murder ever kept together,

As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;

Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,

That admiration did not whoop at them.

Shaksp.

And thine eyes

See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,

That in their kind they speak it.

Shaksp.

What! are we cuckolded ere we have deferr'd it?

—Speak not so *grossly*.

Merchant of Venice.

What I have said has been forced from me, by

seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored

by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all

the rest.

Dryden.

If I speak of light and rays as endued with

colours, I would be understood to speak not philo-

sophically and properly, but *grossly*, and accord-

ing to such conceptions as vulgar people would

be apt to frame.

Newton's Opticks.

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and

motives of some facts, it is no wonder they

should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick

by curious inquisitive heads.

Swift.

GROSSNESS, *n. f.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spilitude; density; greatness of parts.

The purpose is peripetuous even as subtilance,

Whole *grossness* little characters sum up.

Shaksp.

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,

That thou shalt like an airy spirit go.

Shaksp.

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is

the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter

into the cells of the brain.

Bacon.

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit;

Attur'd with stars we shall for ever sit,

Triumphing o'er death.

Milton.

This being the first colour which vapours begin

to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest

and most transparent skies, in which vapours are

not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect

other colours.

Newton's Opticks.

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known

Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own.

Pope.

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wife men, that he over-fat and fleshy, go to

sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober

man; and so, by little and little, eat away the

grossness that is in them.

Johnson.

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they

were not fairies; and yet the guineys of my

mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a re-

ceived belief that they were fairies.

Shaksp.

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at

least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned.

Dryden.

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that

man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by

wounding her ears!

Johnson.

GROTT, *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Ital.]

A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,

Certain to meet that worst of evils, thee, &c.

Pope.

Awful see the Egeian *grot*.

Pope.

GROTESQUE, *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grottesco*, Italian.]

Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champagne head

Of a sheep wilder than, whose hairy sides

With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,

Access deny'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting

which is out of nature; for a face is that in

poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons

and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this.

Dryden.

An hideous figure of their faces they drew,

Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,

And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick

view.

Dryden.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,

Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors.

Pope.

GROTTA, *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*,

Italian.] A cavern or cave made for

coolness. It is not used properly of a

dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run,

The bows of kings, to shade them from the sun.

Dryden.

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in

the Peak.

Woodward.

GROVE, *n. f.* [from *grave*.] A walk

covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Binnam, and anon methought

The wood began to move;

Within this three mile may you see it coming;

I lay, a moving *grove*.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

Fertunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;

Thrice happy isles!

Milton.

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*.

Blackmore.

Banish'd from courts and love,

Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*.

Granville.

Can fierce passions vex his breast,

While every gale is peace, and every *grove*

Is melody?

Thomson's Spring.

To GROVEL, *v. n.* [*grusile*, Islandick,

flat on the face. It may perhaps come by

gradual corruption from *ground fell*.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel-head passage wrought,

And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to

ground

He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing

wound.

Spenser.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's widow,

Inch as'd with all the honours of the world!

If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,

Until thy head be circled with the same.

Shaksp.

Oke mast and beech, and come a fruit they eat;

Groveling like swine on earth, in tow'ry fort.

Clayton.

Now they lie

Groveling and prostrate on you lake of fire.

Milton.

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go.

Milton.

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to

require in this part of excellence: not to do it, 'tis

to want courage; and not dire to shew themselves;

'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground.

<

- From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim defended, on the ground
Gliding meteorous. *Milton.*
A black bituminous gurge
Boils up from under ground. *Milton.*
And yet so nimbly he would bound,
As if he scorn'd to touch the ground. *Hudibras.*
2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
I have made man and beast upon the ground. *Jeremiah.*
There was a dew upon all the ground. *Judges.*
They summ'd their wings, and soaring th' air
sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*
Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, still making from the ground. *Dryden's Æneid*
3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory.
On heav'nly ground they stood, and from the
shore
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton*
With these came they, who from the bord'ring
flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
5. Estate; possession.
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbour's grounds:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dry.*
6. Land occupied.
The sea o'erflow'd my ground,
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Mil.*
7. The floor or level of the place.
Wherefore should I smite thee to the ground?
2 Samuel.
Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground.
1 Samuel.
A multitude sit on the ground. *Matthew.*
Some part of the month of June, the water of
this lake descends under ground, through many
great holes at the bottom. *Brown.*
8. Dregs; lees; feces; that which settles
at the bottom of liquors.
Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or
grounds. *Mortimer.*
Some insist upon having had particular success
in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the grounds
of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal
Sharp's Surgery.
9. The first stratum of paint upon which
the figures are afterward painted.
We see the limner to begin with a rude draught,
and the painter to lay his grounds with darksome
colours.
When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and
dark, are placed on light and transparent grounds,
as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and
waters, and every other thing which is in motion,
and void of different objects; they ought to be
more rough, and more distinguishable, than that
with which they are encompassed. *Dryden.*
10. The fundamental substance; that by
which the additional or accidental parts
are supported.
O'er his head
A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was
spread,
Azure the ground, the sun in gold thone bright.
Cowley.
Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in
nature should be drawn upon the most durable
ground. *Pope.*
Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
The ground eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*
11. The plain song; the tune on which
descants are raised.

- Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
12. First hint; first traces of an invention;
that which gives occasion to the rest.
Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former ground;
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers
nigh. *Dryden.*
13. The first principles of knowledge.
The concords will easily be known, if the fore-
grounds be thoroughly beaten in. *Prof. to Acad.*
Here statesmen, or of them they which can
read,
May of their occupation find the grounds. *Donne.*
The grounds are already laid whereby that is un-
questionably resolv'd; for having granted that
God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-ope-
rates most effectually, he doth it not irresistibly.
Hammond.
After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their
thoughts will be best taken up in the easy
grounds of religion, and the story of scripture.
Milton on Education.
14. The fundamental cause; the true rea-
son; original principle.
He desired the steward to tell him particularly
the ground and event of this accident. *Sidney.*
Making happier the ground of his unhappiness,
and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sid.*
The use and benefit of good laws all that live
under them may enjoy with delight and comfort,
albeit the grounds and first original causes from
whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*
In the solution of the Sabbatizer's objection,
my method shall be, to examine, in the first
place, the main grounds and principles upon
which he buildeth. *White.*
Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No ground of enmity between us known. *Milton.*
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make
any particular relation of the grounds of their
proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures.
Clarendon.
Sound judgment is the ground of writing well.
Roscommon.
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no ground I ever would be true.
Dryden.
It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition
could arise so early, and spread so universally, if
there were not a real ground for it. *Wilkins.*
If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that
there is some ground and reason for these fears,
and that nature hath not planted them in us to no
purpose. *Tillotson.*
Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful
in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there
is no unlawfulness in the ground and way of ma-
nagement. *Kestrelwell.*
Upon that prince's death, although the grounds
of our quarrel with France had received no man-
ner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter
his sentiments. *Swift.*
The miraculous increase of the professors of
christianity was without any visible grounds and
causes, and contrary to all human probability and
appearance. *Atterbury.*
15. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon this ground. *Dan.*
16. The space occupied by an army as they
fight, advance, or retire.
At length the left wing of the Arcadians be-
gan to looke ground. *Sidney.*
Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their
ground,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd.
Dryden
He has lost ground at the latter end of the day,
by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of
Conde at the battle of Benesse. *Dryden.*

17. The intervening space between the
flyer and pursuer.
Evening mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Superiors think it a detraction from their merit
to see another get ground upon them, and overtake
them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spect.*
Even whilst we speak our conquer comes on,
And gathers ground upon us every moment.
Addison.
18. The state in which one is with respect
to opponents or competitors.
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare.*
If they get ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
He will stand his ground against all the attacks
that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*
Whatever ground we may have gotten upon
our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices,
the worst enemies of the two; but are even sub-
dued and led captive by the one, while we tri-
umph so gloriously over the other. *Atterbury.*
19. State of progress or recession.
I have known too many great examples of this
cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria,
that I wonder it has gained no more ground in
other places. *Temple.*
The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in
her cage; she runs apace, and wearies herself
with her continual motion, and gets no ground.
Dryden's Disrejoyn.
20. The foil to fet a thing off.
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to fet it off. *Shaksp.*
- To GROUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground.
2. To found, as upon cause, reason, or
principle.
Wisdom groundeth her laws upon an infallible
rule of comparison. *Hooker.*
The church of England, walking in the good
and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers,
groundeth the religious observation of the Lord's-
day, and of other christian holidays, upon the
natural equity, and not upon the letter of the
fourth commandment. *White.*
It may serve us to ground conjectures more ap-
proaching to the truth than we have hitherto met
with. *Boyle.*
If your own actions on your will you ground,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dry.*
Some eminent spirit, having signalized his
valour, becomes to have influence on the people,
to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and
this is grounded upon the principles of nature and
common reason, which, where prudence and
courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a
single person than a multitude. *Swift.*
3. To settle in first principles or rudiments
of knowledge.
Being rooted and grounded in love. *Eph.*
- GROUND. The pret. and part. pass. of
grind.
How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground
And polish'd, looks a diamond. *Hudibras.*
- GROUND is much used in composition for
that which is next the ground, or near
the ground.
- GR'OUND-ASH. *n. f.* A saplin of ash taken
from the ground; not a branch cut from
a tree.
A lance of tough ground-ash the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dry.*
Some cut the young ashes off about an inch
above the ground, which causes them to make

very large bait shoots, which they call *ground-ah*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRO'UND-BAIT. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish. *Wal.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *n. f.* [*ground* and *floor*.] The lower part of a house.

GRO'UND-IVY. *n. f.* [*hedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK. *n. f.* [*ground* and *oak*.] If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops, either of hael or ah; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlast six of the best ah. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *n. f.* [*cbamapitys*, Latin.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road sides. *Hill.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney-way, and the binding joist. *Harris.*

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several fizes of the *ground plates*, break timbers, and beams. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *n. f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can't thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground plot* square five hives of bees contains; Emblems of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building

GRO'UND-RENT. *n. f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The site was neither granted him, nor giv'n; 'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n. *Harte.*

GRO'UND-ROOM. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseech'd him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanv.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which

is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Fiecholler.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Fillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar.

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robutious pettrwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Hannner.*

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Afcham.*

GRO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [*grund* and *pile*, the basis, Saxon, perhaps from *fella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Maxon.*

GRO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [*senecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. f.* [*ground* and *work*.] 1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain, Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below, And mortals by the name of milky know; The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Soester.*

The moral is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP. *n. f.* [*groupe*, French; *gruppo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous group of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

You should try your graving tools On this odious group of fools. *Swift.*

TO GROUP. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a mul-

titude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift.*

GROUT. *n. f.* [*grout*, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *gronts*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardicnut, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,

Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*: Which dith its pristine honour still retains,

And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*;

The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriomelum*, Latin.]

TO GROW. *v. n.* pret. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*grōpan*, Sax. *groyen*, Dut.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisdom.*

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Psalms.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours.

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after *groweth* of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton.*

In colder regions men compose Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*

Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,

And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender officers, take the bow; And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. To increase in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince; I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and rear'd up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Samuel.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy; commonly followed by *up*.

Now the prince *groweth up* fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up*. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Waller.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails they *grow* continually. *Bacon.*

Then their numbers swell, And *grow* upon us. *Demian.*

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Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practical duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries.

Decay of Piety.

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *Peter.*

He then dispensed his best of legacies, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth, is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shak.*
They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Aët.*

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was hid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*, The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays.*

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practis'd, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden.*

The treasures of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakespeare.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissension. *Abbot.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,

Which only brutes in human form does yield, And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright, Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patience of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryd.*

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot.*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former self. *Harte.*

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Exchil.*

Hence *grows* that necessary distinction of the fairs on earth and the fairs in heaven; the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church. *Pearson.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you, Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shakespeare.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unloved friends, I th' war do *grow* together. *Shakespeare.*
The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

16. To swell: a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

17. The general idea given by this word is procellion or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

GROWER. *n. f.* [from *grow*.] An increaser.
It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer.*

TO GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur. They roam amid' the fury of their heart, And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Ochello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Proverbs.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China stoves, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *grow*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.
Deep in the palace of long *growth* there stood A laurel's trunk of venerable wood. *Dryden.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world the image of the great, Of her own *growth* hat all that nature craves, And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York Has almost overtaken him in his *growth*. *Shaksp.*

The flag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*, To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of life. *Airbunnot.*

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn, deliberate manner, uttering and extending their intercessions, as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives. *Law.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner. *Hooker.*

GROWTHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *grow* or *great*
GROWTNOL. } *head*; *capito*, Latin.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow. Obsolete.

Though sleeping one hour resembeth his song, Yet trust not Hob *growthead* for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

TO GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *gröb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Esfrange.*

Forc'd land,
From whence the fully ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftness. *Mortimer.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbling*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The *grub*
Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaseless. *Philips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

TO GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [*grublen*, German, from *grub*.] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:
Though hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems;

whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*.

Χαζή Ιθακή μίλ' ἄδρα, μίλ' ἄλγεια πιρα
Ἀσπασίω; τίον ἔδρε ἐκένουμι.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays.

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who reflects any thing secretly he *chezes it*. *Grugnac*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your turrow so well, as to grudge me part of it?

'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;

Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid;

He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,

Grudges their life from whence his own began.

Dryden.

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much grudging the praise, but more the rob'd reward.

Dryden.

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a grudging uncommunicative disposition.

Spektor.

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have grudged the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God.

Bentley.

I have often heard the presbyterians say they did not grudge us our employments.

Swift.

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor grudge my cold embraces in the grave.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

They have grudged those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.

Addison.

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should grudge or complain of injustice.

Hooker.

We do not grudge or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot.

Nelson.

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great grudging to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys.

Raleigh.

You steer betwixt the country and the court, Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.

Dryden's Fables.

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned.

James.

4. To wish in secret. A low word.

Let in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a grudging will to be a knave.

Dryden.

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,

Hast thou not still some grudgings of thy fever?

Dryden

GRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; fullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old grudges to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there.

Dryden

Two household, both alike in dignity,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.

Shakespeare.

Let me go in to see the generals:

There is some grudge between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

Deep festen'd late:

A grudge in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from foe to son.

Tate's Juvenal.

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his grudge,
Chipt at's ears upon the judge.

Swift.

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have

With grudge present'd me.

Ben Jonson.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

5. Remorse of conscience.

Zinzworth.

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

Ainsworth.

GRUDGINGLY. *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;

Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord;
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and grudgingly obey'd.

Dryden.

GRUEL. *n. f.* [*gruau*, *gruelle*, French.]

Food made by boiling oatmeal and water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strang'd babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;

Make the *gruel* thick and slab.

Shakespeare.

Was ever Tartar here or cruel

Upon the strength of water *gruel*?

Prior.

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth.

Arbutnot.

GRUFF. *adj.* [*gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend in hideous order, fat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misted.

Garth.

The appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such an one the *stocky*.

Addison.

GRUFFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god.

Dryden.

GRUFFNESS. *n. f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; furry; severe. A low word.

Nic looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth.

Arbutnot.

To GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A grumbling groom, and that the girl shall find.

Shakespeare.

Thou grumblest and rail'st every hour on
Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his
greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Th' accurs'd Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.

Corley.

Suitors, all but one, will depart grumbling, because they miss of what they think their due.

South.

Providence has allotted man a competency; all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be grumbling without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not.

L'Esrange.

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still grumbles that he has no more.

Prior.

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,
Yet, pin'd with raging hunger, tears away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;

At night, with fullen pleasure, grumbles o'er his prey.

Dryden.

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Thou grumbling thunder join thy voice.

Mortoux.

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And grumbles in the wind.

Rowe.

Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods

That grumbling wave below.

Thomson's Winter.

GRUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it will be the same thing to the grumbler.

Swift.

GRUMBLING. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or grumbings.

Shakespeare.

GRUME. *n. f.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood.

Quincy.

GRUMLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum falline, and of a yellowish green.

Arbutnot.

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood.

Wife's Surgery.

GRUNSEL. *n. f.* [More usually *groundsel*, unless *Milton* intended to preserve the Saxon *grunb.*] The groundsel; the lower part of the building.

Next came one
Who mour'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, heads and hands lopp'd
off

In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and thann'd his worshippers.

Milton.

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Lat.]

To GRUNTLE. } To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and grunt, and roar and
Lurn,

Like hoise, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.

Shakespeare.

Lament, ye swine! in gruntings spend your
grief;

For you, like me, have lost your sole relief.
Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd,
Or grunt secure beneath the chestnut shade.

T. tel.

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the grunting hog replies;

The grunting hogs alarm the neighbours round.

Swift.

GRUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.

Swine's snouts, swine's bodies, took they,
bristles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In pantick humour of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryden.

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's A. n.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [*χρυσός*.]

GRUKTLING. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented. Not used.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser.*

Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If 't chance to me, I must not *grutch*.
Ben Jonson.

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; jill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore to sell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *n. f.* [*γρύ*.] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. *Did.*

GUAIA'CUM. *n. f.* A physical wood.

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*. *Hill.*

GUARANTEE. *n. f.* [*garant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings. And he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Lesley.*

To GUARANTY. *v. a.* [*garanfir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *v* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.
Waller.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To *guard* the shore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guard'd* against the
foams. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against
this particular imperfection, because it is that
which our nature very strongly inclines us to.
Addison's Spectator.

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as
much caution as if he had been aware of the ob-
jection. *Broome on Olysssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. Obsolete.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakespeare.*
See a fellow

In a long motley, *guard'd* with yellow. *Shaksp.*
To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must *guard*,
if he intends to keep fair with the world, and
turn the penny. *Collier.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary
to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bore them, and brought them back
into the guard chamber. *1 Kings.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste
Th' angelick *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,
For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They mis'd courts, *guards*, a gay and numerous
train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain. *Cowley.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies.
Dryden.

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since
there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except
what you put into his own mind by good principles.
Locke.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their
guards and spies, after the practice of tyrants.
Swift.

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state
ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard*
at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*
It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*.
L'Estrange.

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*.
Dryden.

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards*
of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.
Locke.

Men are always upon their *guard* against an
appearance of design. *Smalbridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few
guards and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare's Otello.*

GUARDER. *n. f.* One who guards. *Zinf.*

GUARDIAN. *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.
I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being
her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakespeare.*
When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious
gains,
Choak up the streets, too narrow for their trains!
Dryden.

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought
it their duty to take care of the interest of the
three girls. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation
of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,

Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all
that have truth at heart, and more especially
of those who are the appointed *guardians* of the
christian faith, to be upon the watch against
seducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body?
—Carried to Colmekill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakespeare.*

GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities. He to
whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any
diocese is committed, during the vacancy
of the see. He may be either guardian
in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the arch-
bishop is of any diocese within his pro-
vince; or guardian by delegation, as he
whom the archbishop or vicar-general
doth for the time depute. *Cowell.*

GUARDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office
of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like
my *guardian* angel; and thuns my gratitude like
a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals
the giver when she bestows the gift. *Dryden.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of a future age. *Pope.*
Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the stary vaults through fields of air.
Pope.

GUARDIANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.]
The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of
souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over
goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indigni-
ties offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust,
when they are offered to others who are commit-
ted to our care and *guardianship*. *Kettlewell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular
state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardian-
ship* of the laws, and chief commands in war.
Swift.

GUARDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] With-
out defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*
A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must
needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

GUARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How blest'd am I, by such a man led I
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*guard* and *ship*.] A king's ship to
guard the coast.

GUAVA. } *n. f.* An American fruit.

GUAVA. } The fruit, says sir Hans
Sloane, is extremely delicious and whole-
some. They have only this inconveni-
ence, that being very atrigent, they
stop up the belly, if taken in great
quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNA'TION. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.]
Government; superintendency; superi-
our direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the govern-
ment of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but
what is transfacted by the man Jesus, inhabited
by the divine power and wisdom, and employed
as a medium or conscious instrument of this ex-
tensive *gubernation*. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON. *n. f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers,
easily caught, and therefore made a
proverbial game for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbets dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

2. A man easily cheated.

This he did to draw you in, like to many
gudgeons, to follow his false arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's
own disadvantage; a bait; an allure-
ment: *gudgeons* being commonly used
as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakespeare.*

GUE'RDON. *n. f.* [*guerdon, gardon, Fr.*] A reward; a recompense, in a good and bad sense. Not in use.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,

For so misseigning her true knight to be. *Spenser.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once re-
ceive the joll *guerdon* of all his former villainies.
Knoll's.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to build out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,
And hits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* [*ghiffen, Dutch.*]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any
certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death.
Shakespeare.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviness found
That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakespeare.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can in-
form himself of all places and preparations, should
he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come,
where God pleases not to give impediment?
Raleigh.

Those issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drest,
To be Taxallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden.*

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particu-
lar fate which would attend the Roman gov-
ernment. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some
just reason.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his
meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that
they who would have them might, and they who
would not, might let them alone; but that him-
self had a right opinion concerning the true God.
Stillingfleet.

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by acci-
dent; to determine rightly of any thing
without certain direction of the judg-
ment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common sol-
dier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed*
he got not this wonderful ability by learning his
lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture;
judgment without any positive or certain
grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.
Shakespeare.

His *guisse* was usually as near to prophecy as
any man's. *Fell.*

A poet must confess
His art's like physick, hur a happy *guess*. *Dryd.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a
greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, be-
fore a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of
things, into those that are according to, above,
and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

No man is blest by accident, or *guess*,
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

GUE'SSER. *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjectur-
er; one who judges without certain
knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that
the best fit will not be more violent than advan-
tageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a
crotchet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a
guesser. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Con-
jecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shakespeare.*

GUEST. *n. f.* [*ȝeȝt, ȝite, Saxon*;
gwest, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the
table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone
to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner. *Luke.*

Metthinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table. *Shakespeare.*

Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to
reside.

O desarts, desarts! how fit a *guest* am I for
you, since my heart can people you with wild
venenous beasts, which in you are wanting?
Sidney.

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guess* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

GUE'STRITE. *n. f.* [from *guest* and *rite*.] Offices due to a *guest*.

Ulysses so dear
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not bear
In his black fleet that *guest-rite* to the war.
Chapman.

GUE'STCHAMBER. *n. f.* [*guest* and *cham-
ber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guest-chamber*, where I shall eat
the passover with my disciples? *Mark.*

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgolaire, Italian*.] To found as water running with inter-
missions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel.

GUI'DAGE. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] The re-
ward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*

GUI'DANCE. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Direc-
tion; government.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance*
of wiser men. *Spenser.*

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of
reason alone, without the assistance of supernatu-
ral light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a
message from the dead, would persuade them.
Atterbury.

Particular application must be left to christian
prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spi-
rit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and
our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*

This to the young — but thy experienc'd age
Wants not the *guidance* of a former sage. *Sewell.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or
influence of either faction, because he declines
from his office of presiding over the whole to be
the head of a party. *Swift.*

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider, French*.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide*
you into all truth. *John.*

The new light served to *guide* them to their
neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him

in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in
another man's head, and yet see never the worse.
South.

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims,
when nothing but the interest of this world *guides*
men, they many times conclude that the slightest
wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettwell.*

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me.
Psalms.

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St Paul assigns
them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the
house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *n. f.* [*guide, Fr.* from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou *guide*st them a burning pillar of fire to be
a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wycliffe.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but must ad-
vance
So far to make us wish for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than, led by a false *guide*, to err by day?
Denham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Wallis.*

They have all the same pastoral *guides* ap-
pointed, authorized, sanctified, and set apart by
the appointment of God by the direction of the
spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in
the same way of eternal salvation. *Pearson.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of
nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those
things which nature is said to do, are by divine
art performed, using nature as an instrument:
nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature
herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's
work. *Hooker.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our *guide*.
Dryden's Fables.

GUI'DELESS. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having
no *guide*; wanting a governour or su-
perintendent.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

These fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray.
Dryden.

GUI'DER. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Director;
regulator; *guide*. Obsolete.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp con-
duct us. *Shakespeare.*

That perion, that being provoked by excessive
pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby,
instead of reaching his vitals, opened an impostu-
lime, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so
stabbed himself into perfect health and ease,
surely had great reason to acknowledge chance
for his chiuigeon, and providence for the *guider*
of his hand. *South.*

GUIDON. *n. f.* [French.] A standard-
bearer; a standard. Obsolete.

GUILD. *n. f.* [*gildere, Saxon*, a fel-
lowship, a corporation.] A society;
a corporation; a fraternity or company,
combined together by orders and laws
made among themselves by their prince's
licence. Hence the common word *gild*
or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity
or commonalty of men gathered into
one combination, supporting their com-
mon charge by mutual contribution.
Cowell.

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guil* hall affords.
Shakspere's Richard III.
In woulen cloth it appears, by those ancient
guills that were fe ted in England for this manu-
facture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in
that art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At some sick miser's triple bolted gate,
For their defrauded adient foals they make
A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope.*
GUILE, *n. f.* [*guille, gulle, old French,*
the same with *wile.*] Deceitful cun-
ning; insidious artifice; mischievous
fubility.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,
Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and signs she did abhor. *Spenser.*

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shakf.*
We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*
Nor toun his malice and false *guile* contain:
Subtle he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GUILEFUL, *adj.* [*guile and full.*]
1. **Wily**; insidious; mischievously artful.
The way not to be inveigled by them that are
so *guilful* through skill, is thoroughly to be in-
structed in that which maketh skilful against
guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.
Shakspere's Henry vi.
He saw his *guileful* act
By eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the throwd,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden's En.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.
I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Shaksp.*
GUILEFULLY, *adv.* [*from guileful.*] In-
sidiously; treacherously.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milt.*
GUILEFULNESS, *n. f.* [*from guileful.*] Secret
treachery; tricking cunning.
GUILELESS, *adj.* [*from guile.*] Free
from deceit; void of insidiousness;
simply honest.

GUI'LER, *n. f.* [*from guile.* See **BE-
GUILE.**] One that betrays into danger
by insidious practices.
But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So good y d'd beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Spenser.*

GUILT, *n. f.* [*gilt, Saxon, originally*
signified the fine or mulct paid for an
offence, and afterward the offence itself.]
1. The state of a man justly charged with
a crime; the contrary to innocence.
It was neither *guilt* or crime, nor reason of
state, that could quench the envy that was upon
the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry vii.*
When these two are taken away, the possibi-
lity of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence,
what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon
any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.
Cicero pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
Th se dreadful summoners grace. *Shakspere.*
GUILTILY, *adv.* [*from guilty.*] With-
out innocence; without clearness of
conscience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.
Shakspere's Richard III.
GUI'LTINESS, *n. f.* [*from guilty.*] The
state of being guilty; wickedness; con-
sciousness of crime.

He thought his sight rather to proceed of a
fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness.
Sidney.

The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness.* *Shakspere.*
I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness.* *Shakf.*
GUI'LTLESS, *adj.* [*from guilt.*] Inno-
cent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shakf.*
Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakspere's Othello.*
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity,
and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*
Thou, who do'st all thou wishest at thy will,
And never wilt'st aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Norknew nor wish'd he that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*
The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryd*
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy
flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's
name. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY, *adv.* [*from guiltless.*]
Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS, *n. f.* [*from guiltless.*]
Innocence; freedom from crime.
A good number, trusting to their number
more than to their value, and valuing money
higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not
always with ease oppressed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death,
of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than
any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTLY, *adj.* [*giltig, Saxon, one con-
demned to pay a fine for an offence.*]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not in-
nocent.
Is there not a ballad of the king and the beg-
gar?
—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some
three ages since. *Shakspere.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence
death? *Shakspere.*
We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother,
in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he
befought us, and we would not hear. *Genesis.*
With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryd.*
Farewell the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked,
but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that
carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting
into his soul. *Tillotson*

2. Wicked; corrupt.
All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson.*
GUI'NEA, *n. f.* [*from Guinea, a country*
in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A
gold coin valued at one and twenty
shillings.
By the word gold I must be understood to de-
sign a particular piece of matter; that is, the last
guinea that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind:
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*
GUI'NEADROPPER, *n. f.* [*guinea and die*
drop.] One who cheats by dropping
guineas.
Who now the *guineadrapper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN, *n. f.* A fowl, supposed to
be of *Guinea.*
GUI'NEAPEPPER, *n. f.* [*capsicum, Latin.*]
A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG, *n. f.* A small animal with
a pig's snout, brought, I believe, from
Africa.

GUISE, *n. f.* [*The same with wize, guise,*
French; pipa, Saxon, the p or w being
changed, as is common, into g.]
1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of beha-
viour.

His own fire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*
Thus women know, and thus they use the
guise,
T' enchain the valiant and beguile the wife. *Fairfax.*

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very
guise; and, upon my life, fast aslep: observe
her, stand close. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God a-right. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Back, shepherds, back:
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*
As mercury did first deceive. *Milton.*
Their external shapes are notoriously accom-
modated to that law or *guise* of life that nature
has designed them. *Morc.*

2. Practice; custom; property.
I have dronke wine past my usual *guise*;
Strong wine commands the fool, and moves the
wife. *Chapman.*
This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *Ben Jonson.*
The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To fight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.
When I was very young, nothing was so much
talked of as rickets among children, and con-
sumptions among young people: after these the
spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which
was the general complaint, and both were
thought to appear in many various *guises.* *Temple.*
The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by
the specious pretences of some, who, under the
guise of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to
their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUI'NAR, *n. f.* [*ghitara, Italian; gitterre,*
Fr.] A stringed instrument of musick.
Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spak's *guitar.* *Prior.*

GULCH, *n. f.* [*from gulo, Latin.*] A
GU'LCHEIN, } little glutton. *Skinner.*
GULES, *adj.* [perhaps from *goule, the*
throat.] Red: a barbarous term of
heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules, gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shakspere.*
He whose fable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
When he laid couch'd in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion
smear'd

With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now he is total gulf. *Shakespeare.*

GULF. *n. f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther
off from the island Cusu, into the gulf of the
Adiatick. *Knolles.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soot they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning gulph of deep Avernus' hole. *Speiser.*

I know thou'd'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulph,
Than datter him in a bower. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*
This is the gulph through which Virgil's Alecto
shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the
woods that encompass it, are all in the descrip-
tion. *Addison on Italy.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it
is, without a great loss to the world; and must
we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows,
to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads
should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping
abysses and unfathomable gulfs? *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulf. *Shakspeare.*

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or
stomach.

Scull'd dog, tooth of wolf,
Witch's sabbath; maw and gulf
Of the ravenous salt sea shark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' the dark. *Shakspeare.*

GULFY. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs
or whirlpools; *vorticosus*.

Rivers arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulfy Don. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,
And leap'd the pearls of the gulfy main. *Pope.*
High o'er a gulfy sea the Pharian isle
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope.*

TO GULL. *v. a.* [*guller*, to cheat, old
French.] To trick; to cheat; to de-
fraud; to deceive.

If I do not gull him into a nay word, and make
him a common recreation, do not think I have
wit enough to lie freight in my bed. *Shakspeare.*
Yet love these fore'ries did remove, and move
Thee to gull thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have gull'd him with a trick,
But Mart was too politic. *Hudibras.*
They are not to be gull'd twice with the same
trick. *L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly gull'd twice
or thrice over, and as often enlaved in one cen-
tury, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*

By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He foot'd the goddess, while he gull'd the god. *Dryden.*

GULL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. [*mergus*.] A sea bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a gull, but that the white-
bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakspeare's Much Ado.*
Either they have these excellencies they are
praised for, or they have not; if they have not,
'tis an apparent cheat and gull. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us to,
As that ungentle gull, the cuckow bird,
Useth the sparrow. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,

And made the most notorious geck and gull
That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakspeare.*

That pultry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat each gull as you. *Hudibras.*

GULLCATCHER. *n. f.* [*gull* and *catch*.]

A cheat; a man of trick; one who
catches silly people.

Here comes my noble gullcatcher. *Shakspeare.*

GULLER. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat;
an impostor.

GULLERY. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat;
imposture. *Ainsworth.*

GULLET. *n. f.* [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.]

1. The throat; the passage through
which the food passes; the meat-pipe;
the œsophagus.

I might be his doom,
One day to sing
With gullet in throng. *Denham.*

Many have the gullet or feeding channel which
have no lungs or windpipes; as fishes which
have gills, whereby the heart is reinvigorated;
for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are
not without whizzon, as whales and cetaceous
animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A small stream or lake. Not in use.

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful gullet is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of
that which is separated from its inward coat, the
spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which
distils from the gullet. *Abulhot.*

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small
gullets, if compared with the ocean. *Heylin.*

TO GULLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gur-
gle*.] To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE. *n. f.* [from *gully* and *hole*.]

The hole where the gutters empty them-
selves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greedi-
ness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending
in ebriety, not erring in gulosity, or superfluity of
meats. *Brown.*

TO GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To
swallow eagerly; to suck down without
intermission.

He loosens the fish, gulps it down, and so soon
as ever the morfel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*

I see the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them pull off the froth, and gulp again,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much
as can be swallowed at once.

In deep respirations we take more large gulps
of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love
and sorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a gulp of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUM. *n. f.* [*gummi*, Latin.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a
resin, in being more viscid and less fri-
able, and generally dissolving in aqueous
menstruums; whereas resins, being more
sulphurous, require a spirituous dissol-
vent. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes,
Albeit unuse'd to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
He tipsens spices, fruit, and precious gum,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [*zoma*, Saxon; *gunne*, Dutch.] The
fleshy covering that invests and contains
the teeth.

The babe that milks me,
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless gums.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

TO GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
close with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together
with a viscous humour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GUMMINESS. *n. f.* [from *gummy*.] The
state of being gummy; accumulation of
gum.

The tendons are involved with a great gum-
miness and collection of matter. *Wifeman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *gummosus*.]
The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and
the clastic fermenting particles are detained by
their innate gummosity. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the
nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and
relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that
amber is not a gummos or resinous substance
drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural
fossil. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GUMMY. *adj.* [from *gum*.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of
gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches
there issueth out a gummy juice, which hangeth
downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields.
Dryden's Virgil.

How each arising alder now appears,
And o'er the Po distils her gummy tears. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame
driv'n down,

Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lizy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GUN. *n. f.* [Of this word there is no
satisfactory etymology. *Lye* observes
that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle*; but
when *guns* came into use we had no
commerce with Iceland. May not *gun*
come by gradual corruption from *canne*,
ganne, *gunne*? *Canne* is the original of
cannon.] The general name for fire-
arms; the instrument from which shot
is discharged by fire.

The dread curies, like the sun 'gain'd glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil
And turn upon thyselves. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor
was yet slain with a gun. *Knolles's History.*
The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil.

In vain the dart or glit'ring sword we brand,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaughter'ing gun. *Granville.*

GUNNEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *GUN-
WALE*.]

GUNNER. *n. f.* [from *gun*.] Canno-
nier; he whose employment is to ma-
nage the artillery in a ship.

The nimble *gunner*
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*
They slew the principal gunners, and carried
away their artillery. *Hayward.*

GU'NNERY. *n. f.* [from *gunner.*] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER. *n. f.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, smallcoal, and brimstone. *Brown.*
Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wifeman.*

GU'NSHOT. *n. f.* [*gun* and *shot.*] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot.* *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wifeman.*

GU'NSMITH. *n. f.* [*gun* and *smith.*] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stick.*] The rammer, or stick, with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a *gunstick* flying into fame. *Stewart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and *gunstocks.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GU'NSTONE. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stone.*] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul
Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful ven-
geance

That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL, of a Ship. *n. f.*

That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste tree; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale.* *Harris.*

GURGE. *n. f.* [*gurgus*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GUR'GION. *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*

Fare *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their musick on the savage race. *Young.*

GU'RNARD. } *n. f.* [*gournal*, French.]
GU'RNET. } A kind of sea fish.

If I be not Miam'd of my soldiers I am a
fow'd *gurnet*: I have misus'd the king's prefs
damnably. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*gofteleu*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream but in a larger body.

A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Spenser.*

The covering of this abyss was broken atunder,
and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Barnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackm.*

On either hand the *gush'ng* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be hurted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *n. f.* [*gouffet*, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST. *n. f.* [*gouff*, French; *gustus*, Lat.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and fought with furlly pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shaksp.*
Old age shall do the work of taking away both
the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Esfrange.*
We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and
relish of true happiness. *Tillotson.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [from *gustler*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shaksp.*
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shaksp.*

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of
libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech re-
trained. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As when fierce northern blaits from th' Alps
descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a flaming sheet. *Dryden.*
Pardon a weak distemper'd soul that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *jufts*, sports.

For jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did sit,
As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenser.*

GU'STABLE. *adj.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustible* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.
A *gustible* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Dehann.*

GUSTATION. *n. f.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL. *adj.* [*gust* and *full.*] Tasteless; well-tasted.

What he defaults from some dry insipid sin,
is but to make up for some other more *gustful.* *Decay of Pity.*

GU'STO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gusts* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *adj.* [from *gust.*] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chaffing with his shores. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*

GUT. *n. f.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*

A vial should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower rebound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudib.*
With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryd.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank't it. *Hakewill.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.
The fishermen save the most part of their fish:
some are *guttet*, splitted, powdered, and dried. *Carew's Cornwall.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryden.*

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having
guttet a proper name of its vowels, used it as
freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

GU'TTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; be-dropped. *Diab.*

GU'TTER. *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by water.

These gutter tiles are in length ten inches and a half.
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To GUTTER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To cut in small hollows.
Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensheep'd to clog the guiltless keels,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Deidemonia.

My cheeks are gutter'd with my fretting tears.
First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and til'd.

To GUTTLE. v. n. [from gut.] To feed

luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thirst; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence.

To GUTTLE. v. a. [from gut.] To swallow.

A low word.
The fool spit in his pondige, to try if they'd
hiss: they did not hiss, and so he gutted them up,
and scalded his chops.

GUTTLER. n. f. [from guttle.] A greedy

eater.

GUTTULOUS. adj. [from guttula, Latin.]

In the form of a small drop.
Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but
round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and
figured in its guttulous descent from the air.

GUTTURAL. adj. [gutturalis, Latin.]

Pronounced in the throat; belonging to
the throat.
The Hebrews have assigned which letters are
labial, which dental, and which guttural.

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and
some of the vowels spirally, the throat is
brought to labour, and makes that which we call
a guttural pronunciation.

GUTTURALNESS. n. f. [from guttural.]

The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT. n. f. [gut and wort.] An

herb.

GUY. n. f. [from guide.] A rope used to

lift any thing into the ship.

To GUZZLE. v. n. [from gut, or gulf, to guttle, or guffle.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well feasted bows the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while the guzzles chats the doctor's praise.
They fell to lapping and guzzling, till they
burst themselves.

No more her care shall fill the hollow ear,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey.

To GUZZLE. v. a. To swallow with im-

moderate gutt.
The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still guzzling mud of wine.

GUZZLER. n. f. [from guzzle.] A gorman-

dizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE. n. f. [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt;

a sarcasm.
Ready in gybes, quick answer'd, saucy, and as
quarrelous as the weazel.

To GYBE. v. n. To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to gybe and sneer.

GYMNASTICALLY. adv. [from gymnastick.]

Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not gymnastically
composed, nor actively use those parts.

GYMNASTICK. adj. [γυμναστικός; gymnastique,

French.] Pertaining to athletic exercise; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wilfully forbid their servants gymnasticks
as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen
exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated
lords are softly loling in their chariots.

GYMNICK. adj. [γυμνικός; gymnique, Fr.]

Such as practise the athletic or gymnastick
exercises.
Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry fort
Of gymnick attills, wrestlers, riders, runners?

GYMNOSE'RMIOUS. adj. [γυμνός and σπικτός.]

Having the seeds naked.

GYNECOCRACY. n. f. [γυναικρατία; gynecratic,

French.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRATION. n. f. [gyro, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the
neighbour air, which, returning home, in a
gyration carrieth with it the obvious bodies into
the electric.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a
circle with gyration, continually repeated, the
whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of
which is, that the tentation of the coal in the
several places of that circle remains incessant on
the sensorium, until the coal return again to the
same place.

GYRE. n. f. [gyrus, Latin.] A circle

described by any thing moving in an orbit.

Ne thereforeth his approved skill to ward,
Or stroke, or burden round in warlike gyre,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his fate guard,
But rudely rag'd.

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her gyres the clouds embrace?

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless gyres about the arctic pole.
Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires.

GYRED. adj. Falling in rings.

Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd,
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose
Ungarter'd, and down gyred to his ankle.

GYVES. n. f. [gevyu, Welsh.] Fetters;

chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if
they had gyves on.
And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,

Enamour'd of their golden gyves?
The poor prisoners, boldly flaring up, break
off their chains and gyves.

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee.
But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.

To GYVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To

fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare
as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her,
do. I will gyve thee in thine own courtship.

H

H

Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The h in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house, behaviour*: where it is followed by a

HA

consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right, bought*.

HA. interject. [ha, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look farther ere I give or hazard:
What says the golden chest? ha! let me see.

HA

Ha! what art thou! thou shouldst teach's
trunk!
It is my H. Rings!

2. An expression of laughter. Useful with reduplication.

He saith among the trumpets ha, ha, and he
smileth the battle afar off.

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's alive to the crown.

HAAK. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own cost, and to answer the cause there. *Cowell.*

HABERDASHER. *n. f.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsbew* from *habit ihr dafs*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdasher* who was the oracle of the coffee house, declared his opinion. *Aklijon.*

HABERDINE. *n. f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HABERGEON. *n. f.* [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neck-piece; gorget.

And *habert* some, and some a *hnbersion*: So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Faifax.*

The shot let fly, and graving Upon his shoulder, in the passing, Lodg'd in Magnano's bras *habergeon.* *Hudib.*

HABILIMENT. *n. f.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment.

He the fairest *Una* found, Strange lady, in so strange *habiliments*, Teaching the satyres. *Fairy Queen.*

My riches are these poor *habiliments*, Of which if you should here disfigure me, You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

HABILITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitate*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attained, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon.*

HABILITATION. *n. f.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation*, without intention and act? *Bacon.*

HABILITY. *n. f.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power: now *ability*.

HABIT. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.

I shifted Into a madman's rags, t'assume a semblance The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit* Met I my father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If you have any justice, any pity; If ye be any thing but churchmen's *habits.* *Shakespeare.*

Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habits*, story compared with story, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same We wore last year. *Dryden.*

Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits*, or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the statues several of *Venus*, in different *habits.* *Adajon on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count palatine. *Shakespeare.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infiction. *South.*

No civil broils have since his death arose, But faction now by *habit* does obey; And wars have that respect for his repose, As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits*, as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterb.*

To **HABIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princess Before Leontes: She shall be *habited* as it becomes The partner of your bed. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryd.*

HABITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, French; *habitabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time; This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*

The torrid zone is now found *habitable.* *Cowley.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few Know their own good, or knowing it pursue. *Dryden.*

HABITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone. *Mor.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HABITANCE. *n. f.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art, That here in desert hast thine *hab-tance*? And these rich heaps of wealth do't hide apart From the world's eye, and from her right usance. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

HABITANT. *n. f.* [*habitant*, French; *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries Officious; but to the earth's *habitant.* *Milton.*

Powers celestial to each other's view Stand still confess, though distant far they lie, Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*

HABITATION. *n. f.* [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers. Amplitude almost immense, with stars Numerous, and every star perhaps a world Of destin'd *habitation.* *Milton.*

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. Palaces, For want of *habitation* and repair, Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterioration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end the night save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft descends to visit men Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks To mark their doings. *Milton.*

HABITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators.* *Brown.*

HABITUAL. *adj.* [*habituél*, from *habit*, French.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sin, there in pow'r before Once actual; now in body, and to dwell *Habitual* habitant. *Milton.*

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time The scurf is worn away of each committed crime: No speck is left of their *habitual* stains; But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden.*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden.*

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury.*

To **HABITUATE.** *v. a.* [*habituere*, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition: with to.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituare* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tilloison.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbutnot.*

HABITUDE. *n. f.* [*habitudo*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule, but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred, so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life, The friend, the mistress, and the wife, Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts, Was such dead authors could not give; But *habituates* with those who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. This is more properly *habit*.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude.* *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inclin'd to charitable sounds, And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry.

The ill-bred question, and the loud reply, Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse: Must hear the frequent oath, the dreadful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *adv.* [*hap ne hap, or nap; as would nould; or ne would; will nil, or ne will; that is, let it happen or not.*] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws, and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Halib.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [*haccan, Saxon; hacken, Dutch; hacher, French; from acapre, an axe, Saxon.*]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskilful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some slight not long since passed. *Sidney.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight! *Shakf.*
Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shakspere.*

I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be *hackt*. *Shakspere.*

One flourishing branch of his most royal root
Is *hackt* down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakspere.*

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field,
But purple vests, and flow'ry garlands please. *Addison.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl. *Pope.*

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation. Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shakspere.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hanmer.*

HA'CKLE. *n. f.* Raw silk; any slimy substance unspun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock, or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hackle* silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the beak of the hawk. *Walton's Angler.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY. *n. f.* [*hacknai, Welsh; hackeneye, Teutonic; haquenée, French.*]

1. A pacing horse.
2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post. *Hudibras.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute.
Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Kofcommon.*

That is no more than every lover
Does for his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras.*
Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd scyophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets;
Not quite so well, however, as one ought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.
He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakspere.*

HA'QUETON. *n. f.* [*haquet, old French, a little horse.*] Some piece of armour.
You may see the very fashion of the Irish hosteman in his long hote, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *haqueton*, and his haüergeon. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

HAD. The preterit and part. passiv. of *have*.
I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the same as, *it would be better for me or you; or, it would be more eligible*: it is always used potentially, not indicatively: nor is *have* ever used to that import. We say likewise, *it had been better or worse*.

I *had* rather be a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shaksp.*

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause? *Addison.*

HA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [*hadot, French.*] A sea fish of the cod kind, but small.
The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddock*s. *Carew.*

HAFT. *n. f.* [*hæft, Saxon; heft, Dutch; from To have or hold.*] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.
This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast. *Dryden.*

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts' Logick.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft.
HAG. *n. f.* [*hægerre, a goblin, Saxon; hæckle, a witch, Dutch.*]

1. A fury; a she-monster.
Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause:
His soul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Cryllhar.*

2. A witch; an enchantress.
Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you pouleat, you tannion. *Shakspere.*

3. An old ugly woman.
Such affectations may become the young;
But thou old *hag* of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with vain terror.
That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudib.*

How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Esfrange.*

HA'GARD. *adj.* [*bagard, French.*]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.
As *bagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weak pounces all in vain doth spend,
To trust the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

She's too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *bagard* as the rock. *Shakspere.*

2. [*bagar, German.*] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. To this sense I have put the following passage; for the author ought to have written *bagard*.
A *hagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog, with good flesh upon 's back, fell into company together. *L'Esfrange.*

3. Deformed with passion; wildly disordered.
Fearful besides of what in sight had pass'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he cast. *Dryden.*

Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red, the down-cast *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.
I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*. *Shakspere.*

2. A species of hawk.
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aires, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard*. *Wilton.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has used it for want of understanding it.

Beneath the gloomy cover of an yew,
In a dark grove, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; uglyly.

For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come,
How *haggardly* fo'er she looks at home. *Dryd.*

HA'GCESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *hack*.] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.
But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakspere.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle; always in a bad sense.
Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay interc'd. *Shakspere.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *haggle*.]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ἅγιος, and γράφω.*] A holy writer.

The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the old testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAH. *interject.* An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions
Just,
She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thrust. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. f.* [*hazel, Saxon.*] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend th' Egyptian sky. *Wilton.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation
when it shall hail, coming down on the feet
Isaiah.

HAIL. *interj.* [hœl, health, Saxon: hail, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνω* of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil.
Shakspeare.
Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a hail,
Or health with'd in it, as on other moorns.
Ben Jonson.

The ange^l hail
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Milton.*
Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! hail horrors! hail
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new possessor!
All hail, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once first of men below, now first of birds above.
Dryden.
Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take.
Rowe.

To HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.
A galley drawing near unto the shore, was
hailed by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of
horsemen. *Knolles.*
Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your
breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

HAILSHOT. *n. f.* [hail and shot.] Small shot scattered like hail.
The master of the artillery did visit them
sharply with murdering hailshot, from the pieces
mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

HAILSTONE. *n. f.* [hail and stone.] A particle or single ball of hail.
You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstone in the sun. *Shakspeare.*
Had hailstones lie not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such showers of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HAILY. *adj.* [from hail.] Consisting of hail.
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest
pours,
Which the cold north congeals to haily showers.
Pope.

HAIR. *n. f.* [hær, Saxon.]
1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow.

Quincy.
My fleece of woolly hair uncurls. *Shakspeare.*
So all the difference of hair only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a dril?
Lucretius.
2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,
These hairs which thou do'st ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakspeare.*
Much is bleeding;

Which, like the courtier's hair, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.
If thou tak'st it more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*
He judges to a hair of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Course; or order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.
He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your profession. *Shakspeare.*

HAIRBEL. *n. f.* A flower; the hyacinth.
HAIRBRAINED. *adj.* [This should rather be written *barebrained*, unconstant, unfettered, wild as a hare.] Wild; irregular; unsteady.
Let's leave this town; for they are hairbrain'd slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager.
Shakspeare.

HAIRBREADTH. *n. f.* [hair and breadth.] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.
Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could
sling stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss.
Judges.
I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and held;
Of hairbreadth 'scapes in th' imminent deadly
breach. *Shakspeare.*

HAIRCLOTH. *n. f.* [hair and cloth.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.
It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of haircloth. *Grew.*
HAIRLACE. *n. f.* [hair and lace.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.
Some worms are commonly resembled to a woman's hairlace or fillet, thence called tenia. *Harvey.*

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her hairlace,
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*
HAIRLESS. *adj.* [from hair.] Wanting hair.

Whitebeards have arm'd their chin and hairless
scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare.*
HAIRINESS. *n. f.* [from hairy.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIRY. *adj.* [from hair.]
1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.
See his hairy temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakspeare.*
Children are not hairy, for that their skins are more perspirable. *Bacon.*
2. Consisting of hair.
Storms have shed
From vines the hairy honours of their head. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
The coast is stord with mackel and hake. *Carew.*

HA'ROT. *n. f.* [from hake.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a palace. In Gothic *aih* signifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gilpin's Camden.*

HA'LBIRD. *n. f.* [halebird, French; halbeerde, Dutch, from *hale*, an axe,

and *hale*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.
Advance thy halberd higher than my breast. *Shakspeare.*

Our halberd did shut up his passage. *Shakspeare.*
Four knives in garbs tucinet, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and halberds in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER. *n. f.* [halberdier, French, from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.
The duchess appointed him a guard of thirty halberdiers, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon.*

The king had only his halberdeers, and a few of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*
HA'LYCON. *n. f.* [halcyo, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.
Such smiling rogues, as these, south ev'ry passion,
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Shak.*
Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As halcyons brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

HA'LYCON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.
When great Augustus made war's tempest
cease,
His halcyon days brought forth the fruits of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal serenity and halcyon days from to in competent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

HALE. *adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*, health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.
My feety sleep like well below,
For they been hale enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wise partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred hale men, to be pionered, if not executed, as the pretended captives. *Adairson.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and hale,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wish he may hold out 'till spring. *Swift.*

To HALE. *v. a.* [halen, Dutch; haler, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.
Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And hale him up and down. *Shakspeare.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hald out to murder. *Shakspeare.*
Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he hale thee to the judge. *Lucretius.*
He by the neck hath hald, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sanctus.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies hald'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*
This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subdivideth, and haleth the heat unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgust'd with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be haled to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*
In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and hale one another about it, yet no blood was drawn, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER. *n. f.* [from hale.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. f.* plural *halves*. [heal; Sax. and all the Teutonic dialects. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. *1 Samuel.*
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *Ben Jonson.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues all our joys makes double,
And into halves divides our trouble. *Denham*

O, what but riches is there known
Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unless it be to tiquit and laugh? *Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off
one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed
amongst ourselves. *Locke*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble
families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addison.*
Half the misery of life might be extinguish'd,
would men alleviate the general cause by mutual
compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty in thy softer *half*
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had propos'd
to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect
the sea, the *half* of his dominions. *Virgil.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification
when a number is divided.

Had the land divided of the left,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide
the rest. *Dryden.*

HALF. adv.

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

2. It is much used in composition to signify
a thing imperfect, as the following
examples will show.

HALF-BLOOD. n. f. One not born of the
same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins,
who by the dissection of the mother, were laid
open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half*
blood shall inherit before a brother's daughter by
the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. adj. [*half* and *blood.*]

Mean; degenerate.
The let alone lies not in your good will.
—Nor in thine, lord.
—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-CAP. n. f. Cap imperfectly put
off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into hence. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-FENDEAL. n. f. [*half* and *dæle*, Sax.]

Part. *Spenser.*

HALF-FACED. ad. [*half* and *facel.*]

Showing only part of the face; small
faced: in contempt.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance a *half-faced* sun striving to shine. *Sharf.*

This same *half-faced* fellow, Snadow; give me
this man: he presents no mark to the enemy;
the foe-man may with as great aim level at the
edge of a penknife. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-HATCHED. adj. [*half* and *hatch.*]

Imperfectly hatched.
Here, thick as hailstones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay.*

HALF-HEARD. adj. Imperfectly heard;
not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could close;
Bick to thy native islands might'st thou fail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. n. f.

1. The moon in its appearance when at
half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In thombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENNY. n. f. plural *half-pence.* [*half*
and *penny.*]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a
penny.

Bardolph stole a lace-case, bore it twelve
leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakspeare.*
I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks
are too dear of a *half-penny*. *Shakspeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden.*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so
much as one single *half-penny*. *Swift.*

2. It has the force of an adjective con-
joined with any thing of which it de-
notes the price.

There shall be in England seven *half-penny*
leave: sold for a penny. *Shakspeare*

You will wonder how Wood could get his ma-
jesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money,
and that the nobility here could not obtain the
same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we
used to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE. n. f. [*half* and *pike.*] The
small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the
half-pike. *Tatler.*

HALF PINT. n. f. [*half* and *pint.*] The
fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

HALF-SCHOLAR. n. f. One imperfectly
learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and
there is much confusion and inconsistency in the
notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts.*

HALF-SEAS O'ER. A proverbial expression
for any one far advanced. It is com-
monly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas o'er* to death;
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half finish'd. *Dryden.*

HALF SIGHTED. adj. [*half* and *sight.*]

Seeing imperfectly; having weak dis-
cernment.

The officers of the king's household had need
be provident, both for his honour and thrift:
they must look both ways, else they are but *half-*
sighted. *Bacon.*

HALF-SPHERE. n. f. [*half* and *sphere.*]

Hemisphere.
Let night grow blacker with thy plots: and
day,

At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere*. *Ben Jonson.*

HALF-STRAINED. adj. [*half* and *strain.*]

Half bred; imperfect.
I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. n. f. Close fight; within
half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with
a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-WAY. adv. [*half* and *way.*] In
the middle.

Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder
found;
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd feigns his breath;

Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. n. f. [*half* and *wit.*] A
blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, to lute and fe light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they
bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED. adj. [from *half-wit.*]
Imperfectly furnished with understand-
ing.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of
our language, as to sound, to the judgment of the
women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had pass'd for a poor, well-meaning,
half-witted, cracked, brain-brained fellow: people were
strangely surpris'd to find him in such a ro-
guery. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

When *half* is added to any word noting
personal qualities, it commonly notes
contempt

HAL'LIBUT. n. f. A sort of fish. *Ains.*

HAL'LDOM. n. f. [*halig* dom, holy judg-
ment, or *halig* and *dame*, for lady.] Our
blessed lady. In this it should be *hal-*
dam.

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
Ye a great matter are in your degree. *Habberl.*

HAL'LIMASS. n. f. [*halig* and *mass.*] The
feast of All-souls.

She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halimass*, or shortest day. *Shakspeare.*

HAL'LITIOUS. adj. [*halitus*, Lat.] Vapo-
rous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar
thin and *halitious* liquor, much lighter than spirit
of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL. n. f. [*hal*, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice; as Westminster
Hall.

O lost too soon in yonder house or *hall*. *Pope.*
2. A manor-house so called, because in
it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Senty, my master's nephew, has
taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole
estate. *Addison.*

3. The public room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall*. *Shakspeare.*
Courtey is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. n. f. [*הללויה*.] *Praise*
ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy faints
Unfain'd *hallelujahs* to Thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly
anthems, in which the church militant seems
ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo
back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the
eccl'astical chours. *Boyle.*

HAL'LOO. interj. [The original of this
word is controverted: some imagine it
corrupted from a *lui*, to him! others
from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from
haller, to draw.] A word of encourage-
ment when dogs are let loose on their
game.

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. *Dryden.*

To HAL'LOO v. n. [*haler*, French.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A cry more tunable
Was never *halloo'd*, to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakspeare.*

2. To treat as in contempt.

Country folks *halloo'd* and houted after me, as

the bravest coward that ever showed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
T'rough gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *hallow*s his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, *Marcus*,
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first
lights on him
Hallow the other. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [halgan, halig, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet to *hallow*eth the same with prayer that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker.*

Is 't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakespeare.*

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

God from work
Now resting, blest'd and *hallow'd* the seventh
day,

As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden.*
No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granville.*

2. To reverence as holy: *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. *n. f.* [*hallucination*, Latin.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

HALM. *n. f.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw: pronounced *harum*: which see.

HA'LO. *n. f.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel stagnating water, three *halo's*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows concentric to his body. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hals*, Scottish, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in use.

This *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scuffs of many. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *n. f.* [from *halp*, neck, and *reel*, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow bafe
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halfs*'s
hoife *Chapman.*

Their white sails. *Chapman.*
No *halfers* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryden.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame; healtan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.
And will she yet debase her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus? *Shakespeare.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would eng'ge,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*
Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* till on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.
I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.
How long *halt* ye between two opinions? *1 Kings.*

4. To fail; to falter.
Here 's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, saying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jeremiah.*

HALT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke.*

HALT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*alte*, French.] A stop in a march.
The heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milton.*
Scouts each coast light armed scour
Each quarter to desery the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon.*

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

HALTER. *n. f.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HALTER. *n. f.* [healþene, Saxon, from *halp*, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He 's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do
yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shakespeare.*

They were to die by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Huyward.*

Where I a drowly judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth *halter*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden.*

2. A cord; a strong string.
Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HALTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *halting* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.]

To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being

the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson's Camden.*

HAM. *n. f.* [ham, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining. *Wylman.*

2. 'Tis the thigh of a hog falted.

Who has not learn'd, flesh sturgeon and *ham*
pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Hooked; fet with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME. *n. f.* [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *n. f.* [ham, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country waited and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden.*

HAMMER. *n. f.* [hamez, Saxon; *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare.*

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of men. *Brown.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South.*

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpasses. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden.*

I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: used commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shakespeare.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witchcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Cumden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammer'd* up the articles. *Huyward.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy: in contempt.

Nor need'st thou much impoſtune me to that,
Whereon this mouth I have been *hammering*.

Shakſpeare.

I have been ſtudying how to compare
This priſon where I live unto the world;
And, for becauſe the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myſelf,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't.

Shakſp.

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.

Shakſpeare

HAMMERER. *n. f.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD. *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or ſteel with much *hammering* on it.

Maxon

HAMMOCK. *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A ſwinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Naſſau, who had been accuſtomed to *hammocks*, uſed them all his life.

Temple.

HAMPER. *n. f.* [Suppoſed by *Minſhew* to be contracted from *hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in uſe, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*.] A large baſket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts!

Swift.

To **HAMPER.** *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its preſent meaning, is uncertain: *Junius* obſerves that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel; others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treaſury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To ſhackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,

Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing.

Herbert.

We ſhall find ſuch engines to aſſail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou ſhalt come of force.

Milton.

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net!

L'Eſtrange.

Wear under vizard-maſks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;

Until they're *hamper'd* in the nooſe,
Too faſt to dream of breaking looſe

Hudibras

They *hamper* and entangle our ſouls, and hinder their flight upwards.

Tilloſon.

2. To enſnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.

Shakſpeare.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, theſe one by one unhind,
Stretch their ſmall tobies, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind.

Blackmore.

4. To perplex; to embarraſs by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'ers for the cauſe.

Hudibras.

HAMSTRING. *n. f.* [*ham* and *ſtring*.] The tendon of the ham.

A player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his *hamſtring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and found

'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaſſoldage.

Shakſpeare

On the hinder ſide it is guarded with the two *hamſtrings*.

Wiſeman.

To **HAMSTRING.** *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *hamſtring*. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamſtring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his ſide.

Dryden.

HAN for *have*, in the plural. Obſolete.

Spencer.

HANAPER. *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] A treaſury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the ſeal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the chancery.

Bacon

HANCES. *n. f.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the ſiſe-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarterdeck down to the gangway.

Harris.

HANCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches, and theſe are the arches of ſmaller circles than the ſecheme, or middle part of the arch.

Harris.

The ſweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you muſt cement pieces to many of the courſes in the *hances*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches.

Maxon.

HAND. *n. f.* [*hand*, *hond*, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him hand and foot.

Kroll's Hiſtory of the Turks.

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering ſteps and ſlow,

Through Eden took their ſolitary way.

Milton.

That wonderful inſtrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle?

Berkley.

2. Measure of four inches; a measure uſed in the matches of horſes; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other ſide of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits.

Exodus.

4. Part; quarter; ſide.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the ſun.

Swift.

5. Ready payment with reſpect to the receiver.

Of which offer the baſſa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute.

Knolles' Hiſtory.

Theſe two muſt make our duty very eaſy; a conſiderable reward in *hand*, and the aſſurance of a far greater recompence hereafter.

Tilloſon.

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*.

Tobit.

7. Rate; price.

Time is the meaſure of buſineſs; money of wares: buſineſs is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is ſmall diſpatch.

Bacon.

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

With ſimplicity admire and accept the myſtery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, in-terest or vanity wreſt it to ignoble ſenſes.

Taylor.

It is either an ill ſign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* conſiſtent with humility

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my heart and *hand*.

King Charles.

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Almſhous was a very idle fellow, that never would ſet his *hand* to any buſineſs during his father's life.

Addiſon.

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay to long under Virgil's correction, and had his laſt *hand* put to it.

Addiſon.

11. Performance.

Where are theſe porters,
Theſe lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand*!
fellows,

There 's a trim rabble let in.

Shakſpeare.

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Speculator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works.

Addiſon.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.

Addiſon.

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of ſuch a nation.

Spencer on Ireland.

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majeſty hath received great profit, ſo may he, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like.

Bacon.

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an averſion or even indiſſerency to be reunited with its Author, the ſource of its utmoſt felicity, is ſuch a ſhock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not conſiſtent with finite wiſdom and perfection.

Cheyne.

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The maſter ſaw the madneſs riſe;
His glowing cheeks, his aſſent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth deſy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride.

Dryd.

17. Agency; part in action.

God muſt have ſet a more than ordinary eſteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in.

South.

18. The act of giving or preſenting.

Let *Taſſar* dreſs the meat in my fight, that I may eat it at her *hand*.

2 Samuel.

To-night the poet's advocate I ſtand,
And he deſerves the favour at my *hand*.

Addiſon.

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or deſtroying one atom of what is already in being.

Locke.

Many, whoſe greatneſs and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had ſufficient qualifications and opportunities of riſing to theſe high poſts.

Addiſon.

20. Care; neceſſity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price.

L'Eſtrange.

When a ſtateſman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with ſenſe,
Or ſimple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dunces by dunces be whiſtled off my *hands*.

Pope.

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanneſs of eſtate like the apoſtles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apoſtles.

Hosker.

22. Reach; nearneſs: as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching.

Your huſband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet.

Shakſpeare.

Couſins, I hope the days are near at *hand*,
That chambers will be ſafe.

Shakſpeare.

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you ſalutation.

Shakſpeare.

The fight of his mind was like ſome fights of eyes; rather ſtrong at *hand* than to carry aſur off.

Bacon.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at *hand*.

Bacon.

A very great found near *hand* hath ſtrucken many deaf.

Bacon.

It is not probable that any body ſhould eſtect that at a diſtance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot perform.

Brown.

- When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*
33. Manual management.
Nor swords at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd t' avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*
24. State of being in preparation.
Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shaksp.*
25. State of being in present agitation.
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in *hand*
Than to divide liking to the name of war. *Shaksp.*
It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which
way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*
26. Cards held at a game.
There was never a *hand* drawn, that did double
the rest of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*
27. That which is used in opposition to another.
He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute. *Hudibras.*
28. Scheme of action.
Consult of your own ways, and think which
hand
Is best to take. *Ben Jonson.*
They who thought they could never be secure,
except the king were first at their mercy, were
willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war.
Clarendon.
29. Advantage; gain; superiority.
The French king, supposing to make his *hand*
by those rude ravages in England, broke off his
treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Huyward.*
30. Competition; contest.
She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princess in the world. *Shaksp.*
31. Transfession; conveyance; agency of conveyance.
The salutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col.*
32. Possession; power.
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of
God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our
hands, the effect in his. *Hooker.*
And though you war, like petty wrangling
states,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryd.*
Between the landlord and tenant there must be
a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly
in their *hands*. *Locke.*
It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which
one may guess by his temper he will wholly
neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood, set-
ting him free from a governour, shall put him
into the *hand* of his own inclination. *Locke.*
Vegetigales Agri were lands taken from the
enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or
left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the con-
dition of certain duties. *Arbutnot.*
33. Pressure of the bride.
Hallow men, like hoes, hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shaksp.*
34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.
Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citi-
zens, having a malicious mind against his coun-
try men. *2 Ma cabets*
He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and
chose rather to advance clergy men and lawyers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all
degrees of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be
permitted to speak. *Locke.*
35. Influence; management.
Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*
36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.
- The body, though it moves, yet not changing
perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as
the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow
one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is
evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of
sun-dials. *Locke.*
37. Agent; person employed; a manager.
The wisest prince, if he can save himself and
his people from ruin, under the worst administra-
tion, what may not his subjects hope for when he
changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best?
Swift.
38. Giver and receiver.
This tradition is more like to be a notion bred
in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand*
to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotson.*
39. An actor; a workman; a foldier.
Your wrongs are known: impose but your
commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*.
Dryden.
Demetrius appointed the painter guards,
pleas'd that he could preserve that *hand* from the
barbarity and insolence of foldiers. *Dryden.*
A dictionary containing a natural history re-
quires too many *hands*, as well as too much time,
ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*
40. Catch or reach without choice.
The men of Israel smote as well the men of
every city as the beast, and all that came to *hand*.
Judges.
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton.*
41. Form or cast of writing.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haf-
tings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engros'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shaksp.*
Solyman shewed him his own letters inter-
cepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, it
he knew not that seal? *Knolles.*
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr
Cowley's *hand*, I happily escaped. *Denham.*
If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*
Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or
any other, there is something peculiar in every
one's writing. *Cockburn.*
The way to teach to write, is to get a plate
graved with the characters of such *hand* you like.
Locke.
Constantin saw that the *hand* writing agreed
with the contents of the letter. *Adlison.*
I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but
scholars are bad penmen, we seldom regard the
mechanick part of writing. *Felton.*
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small
hand. *Arbutnot.*
42. HAND over head. Negligently;
rashly; without seeing what one does.
So many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and
awaking to other nations, and the facility of the
titles, which *hand over head*, have served their
turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder.
Bacon.
A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from
a tree: Thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people
will be doing things *hand over head*, without
either fear or wit. *L'Esrange.*
43. HAND to HAND. Close fight.
In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shaksp.*
He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That slings afar, and pointards *hand to hand*,
He banish'd from the field. *Dryden.*
44. HAND in HAND. In union; con-
jointly.
Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the
war had been bestow'd there, to the advantage of
the country, which would then have gone *hand*
in *hand* with his own. *Swift.*
45. HAND in HAND. Fit; pat.
As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand*
comparison, had been something too fair and too
good for any lady in Britanny. *Shaksp.*
46. HAND to mouth. AS want requires.
I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make
even at the year's end. *L'Esrange.*
47. To bear in HAND. To keep in ex-
pectation; to elude.
A rascally year forsooth knave, to bear in *hand*,
and then stand upon security. *Shaksp.*
48. To be HAND and GLOVE. To be in-
timate and familiar; to suit one another.
To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give or transmit with the hand.
Judas was not far off, not only because he
dipped in the same dish, but because he was fo
near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto
him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
I have been shewn a written prophecy that is
handed among them with great secrecy. *Adlison.*
2. To guide or lead by the hand.
Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell.
Donne.
By safe and insensible degrees he will pass
from a boy to a man, which is the most hazard-
ous step in life: this therefore should be careful-
ly watched, and a young man with great dili-
gence *handed* over it. *Locke.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on.
Let him, that makes but tries of his eyes,
First *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off.
Shaksp.
4. To manage; to move with the hand.
'Tis thou that with delight I love,
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I *hand* my ear,
Nor think on all I left on shoar. *Prior.*
5. To transmit in succession, with down;
to deliver from one to another.
They had not only a tradition of it in general,
but even of several the most remarkable particu-
lars: accidents of it likewise, which they *handed down*
to the succeeding ages. *Woodward.*
I know no other way of securing these monu-
ments, and making them numerous enough to be
handed down to future ages. *Adlison.*
Arts and sciences consist of scattered theories
and practices, which are *handed* about amongst
the masters, and only revealed to the *filii arti*,
'till some great genius appears, who collects these
disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a
regular system. *Arbutnot.*
One would think a story so fit for age to talk of,
and infancy to hear, were incapable of being
handed down to us. *Pope.*
- HAND is much used in composition for that
which is managed by the hand, as a
hand saw; or born in the hand, as a
handbarrow.
- HANDBARROW. *n. f.* A frame on which
any thing is carried by the hands of two
men, without wheeling on the ground.
A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel, and spade.
Taffer.
Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a
handbarrow, and carry them to the place you
intend. *Mortimer.*
- HANDBASKET. *n. f.* A portable basket.
You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with,
and a small *handbasket* to carry them in. *Mortimer.*
- HAND BELL. *n. f.* A bell rung by the
hand.
The strength of the percussion is the principal
cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as
in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or softer. *Bacon.*
- HANDBREADTH. *n. f.* A space equal to
the breadth of the hand; a palm.
A border of an *handbreadth* round about. *Ex d.*
The eastern people determined their *hand breadth*
by the breadth of barley-coins, six making a
digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbith.*
- HANDED. *adj.* [from *hand*.]
1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmost bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton.*

HANDER. *n. f.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyer in succession.

They would assume with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole who are but part
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were

The *handlers* down, can they from thence infer
A right 't' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own?
Dryden.

HANDFAST. *n. f.* [*hand* and *fast.*] Hold; custody. Obsolete.

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly.
Shakespeare.

HANDFUL. *n. f.* [*hand* and *full.*]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

I saw a country gentleman at the side of
Romond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of
his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him.
Addison's Freeholder.

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood,
each full of water, and knap the tongs together
about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound
will be more resounding from the vessel of silver
than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful scabard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so manifold. *Hudibras.*

3. A small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and
without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a
battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their
handful to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. f.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has a little variety
of numbers and sounds as he: he is always upon a
hand-gallop, and his verse runs upon carpet
ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents
or ravenous birds, as culverines or columbrines;
others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons,
hand-guns, and muskets. *Candlen.*

HANDICRAFT. *n. f.* [*hand* and *craft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand,

Particular members of convents have excellent
mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with
painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and
several kinds of *handicrafts.* *Addison.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
When pushing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryd.*

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen
and *handicrafts* are managed after the same
manner. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HANDICRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in
handicraftsmen. *Shakespeare.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicrafts-*
man in Athens. *Shakespeare.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are
tillers of the ground, free servants, and *hand-*
craftsmen; as smiths, masons, and carpenters.
Bacon.

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicrafts-*
men, small traders, servants, and the like, are to
a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant
and shopkeeper, and *handicraftsmen.* *Swift.*

HANDILY. *adv.* [from *handy.*] With skill; with dexterity.HANDINESS. *n. f.* [from *handy.*] Readiness; dexterity.HANDIWORK. *n. f.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural
will of God, which wiltheth to the works of
his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*,
all happiness; although perhaps, for some special
cause in our own particular, a contrary determination
have seem'd more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neat's-leather
have gone upon my *handiwork.* *Shakespeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and
the firmament sheweth his *handiwork.* *Psalms.*
He parted with the greatest blessing of human
nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

HANDKERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*]

A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the
face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand
holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*,
which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes.
Sibney.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches
the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence,
but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that
Paulina knows. *Shakespeare.*

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*,
but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to
wipe their face. *Aschmole.*

To HANDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive,
that whilst they remain between them,
they hinder the approach of the part of our hands
that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper.
Shakespeare.

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable thyness is the general vice of the
Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders,
because the hardness of the winters forces the
breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six
months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose
untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse.
Shakespeare.

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her
voice,
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shakespeare.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of
every particular, and labouring to follow the rules
of abridgment. *Muc.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall
speak more, when we *handle* the communication
of sounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldis, in his treatise, for the explanation
of this instrument, the subtleties of it
are largely and excellently *handled.* *Wilkins.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every
thing cannot be said. *Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practise.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.*

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shaksp.*
They were well enough pleased to be rid of an
enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practise upon; to transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question;
you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakespeare.*

HANDLE. *n. f.* [*handle*, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shakespeare.*

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which
is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly,
which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at
least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*

A carpenter that had got the iron work of an
axe, begged only so much wood as would make
a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left

Any unfav'ry haught goust from the haft. *Dryden.*
A beam there was, on which a beccelin pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the
sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

HANDLESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *less.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless*? *Shakespeare.*

His mangled myrmidons,
Useless, *handless*, hackt and clip't, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakespeare.*

HANDMAID. *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Shakespeare.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*

I will never set politicks against ethics, especially
for that true ethics, are but as a *handmaid*
to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's youngest teamed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew so dress'd,
And speak the truth of, thee on glorious times
Before the judge. *Milton.*

Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sanbyr.*

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom,
health, wealth, victory and honour should always
wait on her as her *handmaid*. *Addison.*

Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dress her charms and make her more beloved. *Pope.*

HANDMILL. *n. f.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand.

Of the drudging ais is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of baited pitch, and *handmills* for the gain. *Dryden.*

HANDS OFF. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were
entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, says the
lion. *L'Estrange.*

HANDSAILS. *n. f.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *hand-*
sails, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

HANDSAW. *n. f.* A saw manageable by the hand.

My bucker cut through and through, and my
sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakespeare.*

To perform this work, it is necessary to be
provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Mortimer.*

HANDSEL. *n. f.* [*hanfel*, a first gift, Dut.]

The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. Not used, except in the dialect of trade.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hanfel* or earnest of that which is to come.

Thou art joy's *handfel*; heav'n lies flat in thee, Subject to every mountain's bended knee. *Herbert.*

TO HANDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *handfels* his young paws, And leaves the ragged bear for firmer claws.

I'd show you

How easy 'tis to die, by my example, And *handfel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HANDSOME. *adj.* [*handsaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is to *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Aldison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That civelness, and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Eden.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

TO HANDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute

For his device in *handfoming* a suit; To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*

HANDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *handsome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser.*

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape, Becomes un*handsome*, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Walker.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath fawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *W. Flow.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Aldison.*

HANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *handsome*.]

Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor tenderness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handsomeness*' sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon.*

In cloths, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Bayle.*

HANDVICE. *n. f.* [*band* and *vice*.]

A vice to hold small work in.

HANDWRITING. *n. f.* [*band* and *writing*.]

A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;

If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,

Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakespeare.*

To no other cause than the wife providence of God can be related the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cotton.*

HANDY. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles.*

Both parties now were drawn so close, Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate; And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the longer jointer. *Moxon.*

HANDYDANDY. *n. f.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shakespeare.*

Neither crows and pie, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbutnot.*

TO HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [hangan, Saxon.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures; Hanging a golden stamp about their necks, Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made, That *hang'st* the solid earth in fleeting air, Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commission from thy wife and me To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*

Hanging supposes him in fool and reason; This animal's below committing treason: Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel? That's a pretier for Aclanophel. *Dryden.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky mole mist'd several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rotalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Aldison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he's full of deceit. *Ecclesi.*

The beauties of this place should mourn; Th' immortal fruits and flowers at my return Should *hang* their wither'd head; for live my breath

Is now more poisonous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time; The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime; White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay; And whiter *hang* in minutes in its away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing; Each crops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hang'd* doors upon them. *Moxon.*

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hang be the heav'n's with black, yield day to night! *Shakespeare.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore; Heads and their mangled members *hang* the floor. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainfocoted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake Did grateful offerings on thy altars make, Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils, And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils, Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Aldison.*

TO HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcu'lis *hong*, Which to the gate directly did incline, With comely compass and compacture strong. *Spenser.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears, Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged fire entice, Then my young master twisly learns the vice, And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Aldison.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue, Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*? *Pier.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Aldison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hangs* about my neck, and kifs on kifs She vied. *Shakespeare.*

To-day mig't I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck, Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakespeare.*

Faulstich is detained in the form of a lay sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peachment.*

7. To hover; to impend.

He hath a heaven's gift of prophecy; And sunny blessings *hang* about his throne, That speak him in of grace. *Shakespeare.*

Odious names of distinction, which had kept while the dread of p'pery *hang* over us, were removed. *Atterbury.*

8. To be loosely joined.

Whither go you? — To see your wife; is she at home? — Ay, and as idle as the may *hang* together. *Shakespeare.*

9. To drag; to be incommoiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence Life *hangs* open me, and becomes a burden. *Aldison.*

10. To be compact or united: with together.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Aldison.*

11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommoiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the tumour of the model, when admitted to her presence. *Aldison.*

Shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, dispel the gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Aldison.*

12. To rest; to reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day *Hang* upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

This life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton.*
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hang,
And fruit'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours!
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre hangs Europa's scale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring fates hang on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Suffex marsh shows itself on the middle of the sides of hanging grounds. *Montimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and Sir Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,
Pecis'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

HANG'ER. n. f. [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot hangers.

HANG'ER. n. f. [from hang.] A short broad sword.

HANG'ER-ON. n. f. [from hang.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbrella, or hangers-on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
They all excus'd themselves save two, which two he reckon'd his friends, and all the rest hangers-on. *L'Estrange.*
He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Saunders.*

HANGING. n. f. [from hang him.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich hangings in an homely houte,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare.*
Being inform'd that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the hangings were held up. *Clarendon.*
Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls,
And tumpuous seats are made in ipendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are call'd ancient hangings.

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A scam, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare.*

HANGING. participial adj. [from hang.]

1. Forboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look. *Shakespeare.*
What dillops lips he has!
How full a snout, and what a hanging face! *Dryden.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter: a hanging matter.

HANGMAN. n. f. [hang and man.]

1. The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted hold-

ing a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *St. hey.*

Who makes that noise there? who are you?
—Your friend, sir, the hangman: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakespeare.*

Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;

Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne.*
I never knew a critic, who made it his business to lath the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands:
Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare.*
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring,
and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

HANK. n. f. [hank, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skain of thread.

2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the hank that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decey of Pity.*

To HANKER. v. n. [hanken, Dutch.]

To long importunately; to have an incessant wish: it has commonly after before the thing desired. It is scarcely used but in familiar language.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bow'd hankering;
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*
Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a hankering after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers.

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant hankers after something else. *L'Estrange.*
Do'st thou not hanker after a greater liberty in some thing? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diversions of the town. *Addison.*
The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Savoy, still retains many hankering after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*

HAN'T, for has not, or have not.

That rough ker of your's makes a pretty woman's tear like: you han't that temper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison.*

HAP. n. f. [anhap, in Welsh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless hap,
As through the bounding forest rath the fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did en-
wrap. *Spenser.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Canst be good haps, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on haps, and do not make despair
For all such certain blows the surest shield. *Shakespeare.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other cause than that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleas'd some few men, who, having begun such a course

themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hobbes.*

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like hap. *Hobbes.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil hap, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knelles.*

A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Not rated the among the bands to fray
Of armed men; for often had the feen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of haps and hazards been.

HAP-HAZARD. n. f. Chance; accident: perhaps originally hap hazard.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but to hard that all than it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-hazard, than tread too long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hobbes.*

We live in hap-hazard, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at hap-hazard upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employ'd, and whose want may hap to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser.*

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd. *Shakespeare.*
In destructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be reserv'd are ignorant people. *Eaton.*

HAP'LESS. adj. [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Egeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare.*
Heie hapless Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden.*
Did his hapless passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Shakespeare.*

HAP'PLY. adv. [from hap.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fall asleep. *Shakespeare.*

To warn
Us, haply too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

Then haply yet your breath remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rome.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may haply labour under the like circumstances. *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Creat'd hugest, that swim the ocean broad,
Him haply stumbling on the Newway due,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd boat
Decaying some ill and old, as seamen tell,
Who fixed anchor in his stony rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton.*

To HAPPEN. v. n. [from hap.]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall happen. *Lyons.*
Say not I have sinned, and what harm hath happen'd unto me. *Feather.*
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as it is an unexpected thing had happen'd to thee. *Taylor.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have happen'd on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Grant.*

HAP'PLY. adv. [from haply.]

3. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakspeare.*
Pieter'd by conquit, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*
Neither is it fo trivial an undertaking to make
a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to
save than kill. *Dryden.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*
3. In a state of felicity: as he lives *happily*.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written erroneously for *haply*.
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of
them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises.
Digby.

HAPPINESS. *n. f.* [from *happy*.]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so
far as possibly may be attained, the full possession
of that which simply for itself is to be desired,
and containeth in it after an eminent sort the con-
tentation of our desires, the highest degree of all
our perfection. *Hooker.*
Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*
Philosophers differ about the chief good or
happiness of man. *Temple.*
The various and contrary choices that men
make in the world, argue that the same thing is
not good to every man alike: this variety of
pursuits shews, that every one does not place his
happiness in the same thing. *Locke.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to
every language, give life and energy to the words.
Denham.
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*
Form'd by sonic rule that guides but not con-
strains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains.
Pope.

HAPPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where
the desire is satisfied.
At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*
Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Reget your *happiness*, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose *happy* making sight alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot
make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us
miserable. *Addison.*
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more *happy* in finding ex-
periments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought.
Dryden.
3. Addressful; ready.
One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another
exels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HAQUETON. *n. f.* A coat of mail.

HARANGUE. *n. f.* [*harangue*, French.
The original of the French word is
much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a
corruption of *hearing*, English; *Junius*
imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a

circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems
to favour. Perhaps it may be from
orare, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *oraner*,
aranger, *baranguer*.] A speech; a
popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors
mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys
than the art of making plausible or implausible
harangues, against the very opinion for which
they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their
harangues. *Watts.*

To HARANGUE. *v. n.* [*baranguer*, Fr.]
To make a speech; to pronounce an
oration.

To HARANGUE. *v. a.* To address by
an oration: as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARANGUER. *n. f.* [from *harangue*.]
An orator; a public speaker: generally
with some mixture of contempt.

To HARASS. *v. a.* [*harasser*, French, from
harasse, a heavy buckler, according to
Du Cange.] To weary; to fatigue;
to tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day be-
fore, *harassed* with a long and wearisome march.
Bacon.

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watch-
ing.

And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppres'd, and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

HARASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste;
disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton.*

HARBINGER. *n. f.* [*berberger*, Dutch,
one who goes to provide lodgings or an
harbour for those that follow.] A fore-
runner; a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all
breath,

Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death.
Shakspeare.

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak.*

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *harbinger*. *Milton.*

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening
star,

Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton.*

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton.*

As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HARBOUR. *n. f.* [*berberge*, French;
berberg, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.
For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.

Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shakspeare.*

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of
shelter and security.

To HARBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To receive entertainment; to sojourn;
to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shakspeare.*
They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would
be. *Shakspeare.*

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up ev'ry sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale.
Dryden.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft.
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To HARBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
My lady bids me tell you, that though the *har-
bours* you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your
disorders. *Shakspeare.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty sly ducking observants. *Shakspeare.*
Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*

We owe this old hound the same kind of gra-
titude that we do to an old friend who *harbours*
us in his declining condition, nay even in his last
extremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of
liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such
weak superstition; and that so much bravery and
so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*

2. To shelter; to secure.
Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this
country is very dangerous for murdering thieves
to tuit a sleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

HARBOURAGE. *n. f.* [*berbergage*, French,
from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of twist speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shakspeare.*

HARBOURER. *n. f.* [from *harbour*.] One
that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.]
Wanting harbour; being without lodg-
ing; without shelter.

HARBROUGH, for *harbour*. *Spenser.*

HARD. *adj.* [heard, Sax. *hard*, Dut.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separa-
tion; not soft; not easy to be pierced
or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakspeare.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured,
are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but
very small matter they judg'd themselves. *Exod.*

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Mudibrat.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymens were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom the so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to
use, they are either terms of art, or such as I
substituted in place of others that were too
low. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of
difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Genesis.*

As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. *Milton.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton.*

He now discern'd he was wholly to be on the
defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard*
part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symp-
toms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones.
Hiccan.

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action
or suffering.

Rachael travailed, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesi.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day:
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakspeare.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting,
lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to
the necessity of having twice as much victuals as
one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a
hard heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted
a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my pain-
ful plough,

The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would
not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*

A lufs of one third of their estates will be a
very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity
than the subjects of little commonwealths; as,
on the contrary, there are none who suffer more
under the grievances of a *hard* government than
the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon
the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of
late? *Shakspeare.*

Rough un governable passions hurry men on to
say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Asterb.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakspeare.*

Abshalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little
hard on his fanatic patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from
t' other side the water, and rumours of the severest
kind. *Swift.*

8. Inflexible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's desert'd reward. *Dryden.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or cli-
mate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers
among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard*
winter; *hard* weather.

11. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last
consequence to the very being of the clergy, this
whole reverend body should be the sole persons
not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the word, that Steele
should take up the reports of his faction, and put
them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the full couple, at the end of one
hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders,
which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise
from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater
number than the earth was capable of. *Barnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.

The flag was too *hard* for the horse, and the
horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard*
for him, and rides the one to death, and outright
kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are trea-
suring up for themselves, by struggling with a
power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary
is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the dis-
course. *Watts.*

14. Austere; rough, as liquids.

To making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over-
againt the noon sun, which calleth out the more
oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and
hard. *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the
ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the
marble itself. *Dryden.*

His direction is *hard*, his figures too bold,
and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably
strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are counsies decreed; and, if the times
had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt
too. *Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.]

1. Close; near: often with *by*.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a
summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it should be, 'till
it was call'd up even *hard* before them; at which
time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard by* a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser.*

Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie
That quicksand nigh, with water cover'd. *Spenser.*

When these martial the way, *hard* at hand
comes the master and main exercise. *Shakspeare.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the
tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges.*

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *2 Samuel.*

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From berwixt too aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly;
vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Geneva rose in his defence,
And pray'd to *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should
carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he
presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that
point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with
him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.

The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to
doubt. *Brown.*

A flag, that was *hard* set by the huntmen,
betook himself to a still for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.

The wolves scamper'd away as *hard* as they
could drive. *L'Estrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring
labour.

Said bodies foreflow rain, as boxes and pegs
of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the north wind blows *hard*, and it rains
sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wife
people defend themselves against it. *Taylor.*

HARDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.]
Cofive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines
a-year. *Pope.*

TO HARDEN. *v. a.* [*from hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron un'd his side. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Woodward.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make
impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make
obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you
be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews.*

He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart
from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there
should be several among us so *hardened* and de-
luded as to think an oath a proper subject for a
jest. *Addison.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Religion sets before us not the example of a
stupid stoick, who had by obstinate principles
hardened himself against all sense of pain; but an
example of a man like ourselves, that had a ten-
der sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently
endured the greatest. *Tillotson.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an
addition of weight on my spirits since we lost
him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with con-
stancy.

Then should I have comfort? yea, I would
harden myself in sorrow. *Job.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue;
the other softens it again, and unbends it into
vice. *Dryden.*

TO HARDEN. *v. n.* To grow hard.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the ad-
dition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made
into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the
hardness of a stone. *Bacon.*

HARDENER. *n. f.* [*from harden*.] One
that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOUR'D. *adj.* [*hard* and *fa-
vour*.] Coarse of feature; harsh of
countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavoured* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakspeare.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister
hardfavoured. *L'Estrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world, he was so
hardfavoured that both his parents frowned on
him. *Dryden.*

HARDHAND'ED. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.]
Coarse; mechanic; that has hands
hard with labour.

—*Hardhand'd* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now. *Shakspeare.*

HARDHEAD. *n. f.* [*hard* and *head*.]
Clash of heads; manner of fighting in
which the combatants dash their heads
together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting;
citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dis-
pers'd them. *Dryden.*

HARDHEART'ED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.]
Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless;
barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncom-
passionate.

Hardhearted Cliffo'd, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was
very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Shushoot.*

HARDHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from hard-
hearted*.] Cruelty; want of tender-
ness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Esperance.*

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South.*

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*

HARDHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *hardy.*]
HARDHOOD. } Stoutness; bravery.

Obsolete.

Endam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhood*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenser.*

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardihood.* *Mil.*

HARDIMENT. *n. f.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not in use.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for ought be staid. *Spenser.*

On the gentle Severn's fedy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakespeare.*

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment.* *Fairfax.*

HARDINESS. *n. f.* [*hardiesse*, French; from *hardy.*]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardness*. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardness* and policy. *Shakespeare.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number, nor in the *hardness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardness* of one that should tell you of it. *Speator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HARDLY. *adv.* [from *hard.*]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainers, who suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hobbes.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of w. and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the deepest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hobbes.*

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very chiefest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hobbes.*

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly.* *Bacon.*

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moss can the *harder* take out. *Bacon.*

The father, mother, daughter, they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden.*

Recov'ring *hardly*; what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden.*

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen.*

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*

4. Grudgingly, as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakespeare.*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hobbes.*

6. Rigerously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Adison.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and however softened goes but ill down. *Locke.*

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth.*]

Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul.
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*
But who can youth, let loose to vice restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy power to stop. *Dryden.*

HARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hard.*]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This label on my bosom
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprise. *Shelley.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hobbes.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are all excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Rev.*

7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon our *hardness.* *Shakespeare.*

They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*

9. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

10. Faulty paritymony; stinginess.

HARDOCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with *hardock.*

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank sumner and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare.*

HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *hard.*]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were expos'd to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Adison.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

HARDWARE. *n. f.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swyfe.*

HARDY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Ty the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the gentle breast with mutual flame?
And shall not love's diviner power inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more generous ire? *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength?
An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*

3. Confident; impudent; vitiously stubborn.

HARE and **HERE**, differing in pronoun-

eration only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegysistratus* among the Greeks.

Gilson's Camden.

HARE. n. f. [*hapa*, Saxon; *kurb*, Erse.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Dismay'd not this

Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion,

Shakespeare.

We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well-breathed hare.

Mor.

Your distressings must be with hare's fur.

Wiseman.

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare.

Thowson.

2. A constellation.

The *hars* appears, whose active rays supply

A nimble force, and hardly wings deny.

To HARE. v. n. [*barier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terrour

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them.

Locke.

HAREBELL. n. f. [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.

Thou shalt not lack

The flow'r that 's like thy face, pale primrose;

nor

The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins.

Shakespeare.

HAREBRAINED. adj. [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play

the fool, when others are weary of it.

Bacon.

HAREFOOT. n. f. [*bare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird.

Ainsworth.

2. An herb.

Ainsworth.

HARELIP. n. f. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect.

The blots of nature's hand

Shall not in their issue stand;

Never mole, *harelip*, nor fear,

Shall upon their children be.

Shakespeare.

The wind stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*.

Wiseman.

HARESEAR. n. f. [*luspleurum*, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

HARRIER. n. f. [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares.

Ainsworth.

To HARK. v. n. [contracted from *harken*.] To listen.

The king,

To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's suit.

Pick up his ears, to *hark*

If he could hear too in the dark.

Hudibras.

HARK. interj. [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] List! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends,

hark!

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a

piece of flesh, and called out, *Hark* ye, friend,

you may make the best of your purchase.

L'Esfrange.

Hark! methinks the fair that late pursu'd me,

Sinks like the murmur of a falling wind.

Rome.

Hark! how loud the woods

Invite you forth!

Thompson.

HARL. n. f.

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance.

The general fort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung.

Mortimer.

HARLEQUIN. n. f. [This name is said to have been given by *Francis* of France to a buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint*. *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. *Harley's* house, whom his friends called *Harlequins*, little *Harley*. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory must be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistresses.

Dryden.

The man in graver tragick known,

Though his best part long since was done,

Still on the stage desires to tarry;

And he who play'd the *harlequin*,

After the jest still loads the scene,

Unwilling to retire, though weary.

Prior.

HARLOT. n. f. [*berlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *borelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of *William* the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is used in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A

whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with

Some *harlot's* spirit.

Shakespeare.

They help thee by such aids as geese and

harlots.

Ben Jonson.

The *harlotous harlots* crowd the publick place;

Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace.

Dryden.

HARLOTRY. n. f. [from *harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Not shall,

From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail

'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin.

Dryden.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,

That no persuasion can do good upon.

Shaksp.

HARM. n. f. [hearm, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,

Beg often our own *harms*, which the wife Powers

Deny us for our good.

Shakespeare.

How are we happy still in fear of *harm*?

But *harm* precedes not sin.

Milton.

They should be suffered to write on: it would

keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them

from evil courses.

Swift.

To HARM. v. a. To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?

I saw 't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Passions ne'er could grow

To *harm* another, or impeach your rest.

After their young are hatched, they brood

them under their wings, lest the cold, and some-

times the heat, should *harm* them.

Ray.

HARMSFUL. adj. [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved squire

His spear of lichen-wood behind him bare,

While *he harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,

Had given many a breach with pike-head

square.

Spenser.

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, be

cause he sees the apostle safe from that poison.

Hall.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for

man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality.

Raleigh.

For flax and oats will turn the tender field,

And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield.

Dryd.

HARMPFULLY. adv. [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or

sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly,

but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise.

Ashton.

HARMEFULNESS. n. f. [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HARMLESS. adj. [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves,

and hurtful only in respect of number, was it

aim'd to decree that those things that were least

needful, and newliest come, should be the first

that were taken away?

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye

On him, her brother, inc, her master; hitting

Each object with a joy.

Shakespeare.

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his

labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and

therefore suit his work slightly, according to a

slight price.

Raleigh.

HARMLESSLY. adv. [from *harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble,

harmlessly, and in a recreation that became a

churchman.

Walton.

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible,

but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers.

Decay of Piety.

HARMLESSNESS. n. f. [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,

In doubt bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,

'Tis but his phlegm that 's virtuous, and not he.

Dunne.

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the

tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pli-

ableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth

untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness,

the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the

confirmed obstinacy in an aged long-practised

knave.

South.

HARMONICAL. } adj. [*ἁρμονικός*; *harmo-*

HAARMONICK. } nique, French.]

1. Relating to music; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requir-

eth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be in-

terposed.

Bacon.

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other: less properly.

Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are

both active and passive; but blackness and

darkness are, indeed, but privatives.

Bacon.

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to a's,

Harmonick twang of leather, horn and brass.

Pope.

HARMONIOUS. adj. [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,

And all the *harmonious* worlds on high,

And *Virgil's* sacred work shall dye.

Cowley.

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious*

and beautiful without us; but it will never come

into our heads all at once; we must bring it home

piece-meal.

Locke.

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that can but move *harmonious* num-

bers.

Milton.

The verse of *Chaucer* is not *harmonious* to us;

they who lived with him, thought it musical.

Dryden.

HARMONIOUSLY. adv. [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruise'd;
But 's the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.

Pope.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.

Bentley.

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick.

Stillingfleet.

HARMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

TO HARMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime.

Dry.

HARMONY. *n. f.* [*ἁρμονία*; *harmonie*, French.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*.

Bacon.

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs.

Denham.

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity.

Cheyne.

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelic *harmonies*.

Milton.

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united.

Watts.

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear.

Milton.

I no soeuer in my heart divid'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet!

Milton.

HARNESS. *n. f.* [*harnois*, French; supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runick; *biain*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet.

Spenser.

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness*.

Shakspeare.

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats.

Shakspeare.

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl.

Shakspeare.

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground.

Dryden.

TO HARNESSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light, and to the field goes he.

Shakspeare.

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast.

Rowe.

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the doer her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnest* for journey new.

Spenser.

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen,
and stand forth with your hamlets.

Jeremiah.

When I plough my ground, my horse is *harnest*
and chained to my plough.

Hale.

To the *harnest* yoke

They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil.

Thomson.

HARP. *n. f.* [*heapp*, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr.]

It is used through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romanusq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ.
Ven. For.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempest cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did
make,

Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease.
They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning
prais'd
God and his works.

Milton.

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre.

Dryd.

2. A confellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid
skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
Thus when sweet Orpheus struck, to list'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd rocks.

Creech.

TO HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their
harps.

Revelations.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe
or harp, except they give a distinction in the
sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or
harped?

1 Cor.

The helmet cherubim,
And iwarded seraphim,
Are seen in glit'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-horn
heir.

Milton.

You *harp* a little too much upon one string.

Collier.

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear.

Shakspeare.

For thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'lt *harp'd* my fear aright.

Shakspeare.

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Nor what he knew I was.

Shakspeare.

HARPER. *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor wooe in rhyme, like a blind *harper's* song.

Shakspeare.

I'm the god of the harp: stop my fairit:—in
vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her
again.

Ticket.

HARPING IRON. *n. f.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe:
Who, when he felt his side so rudely goar'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd.

Waller.

HARPONEER. *n. f.* [*harpencur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPOON. *n. f.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HARPSICORD. *n. f.* A musical instrument, strung with wire, and played by striking keys.

HARRY. *n. f.* [*harpyia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured.

Raleigh.

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle.

Locke.

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pignies,
rather than hold thee words conference with this
harpy.

Shakspeare.

HARQUEBUSS. *n. f.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A hand-gun.

HARQUEBUSSIER. *n. f.* [from *harquebuss*.] One armed with a harquebuss.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were
ranged in length, and but five in a rank.

Knolles.

HARRIDAN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *harridelle*, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed trumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and
shrank:

To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.

Swift.

HARROW. *n. f.* [*charrou*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the feed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*.

Dryden.

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of
the ridge, harrow it right up and down.

Mortim.

TO HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of
means,

2. To break with the harrow.

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in
the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after
thee?

Job.

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy.

Shakspeare.

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young
blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their
spheres.

Shakspeare.

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack.

Rowe.

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth
laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of
them, as well for collecting of treasure as for
correcting of manners: and so meaning thereby
to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the
rather.

Bacon.

5. To invade; to harass with incursions. [from *hephtan*, Saxon.] Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy flowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heav-
enly bowre. *Fairy Queen.*

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Didst make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having harrow'd hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

6. To disturb; to put into commotion.
[This should rather be written *harry*,
harer, French.]

Most like; it *harrows* me with fear and wonder.

Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and care.

HARROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sud-
den distress. Now out of use.

Harrow now open and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,
To see my lord to deadly damnity'd? *Spenser.*

HARROWER. *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk.

To **HARRY.** *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.

—I repent me much

That I to *harry'd* him.

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder,
or oppress; as, *one harried a nest*; that
is, he took the young away; as also,
he harried me out of house and home; that
is, he robbed me of my goods, and
turned me out of doors. See **TO HAR-**
ROW.

HARSH. *adj.* [*herwische*, Germ. *Skinner.*]

1. Austere; roughly sour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some forts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought to appear. *Deak.*
Sweet, bitter, sour, *harsh* and salt, are all the
epithets we have to denominate that numberless
variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fier-
ceness to our natures, may contribute to that rough-
ness of our language, which bears some analogy
to the *harsh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,
And *harsh* in sound to thine. *Shakspeare.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling
redious, and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,
To serve duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in
his nature *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies,
as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes
us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou canst not praise.

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined
him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but,
for a long time before he died, no one heard an
intemperate or *harsh* word proceed from him.

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points,
or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth.

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher
charin'd. *Dryden.*

HARSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

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1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as un-
ripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentle-
ness, unless in the following passage it
rather signifies unripe.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough tem-
per, that would treat me *harshly*, than of an ef-
feminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould sound *harshly* in her ears.

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating to *harshly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shakspeare.*
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and *harshly* rung. *Dryden.*

HARSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard:
the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit,
which is nothing but the smooth distribution of
the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distri-
bution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French,
or the perpetual ill accent, be exercised into
perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's inven-
tion, and the strength of his expression, without
defending his antiquated words, and the perpet-
ual *harshness* of their sound. *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleas-
ant to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but
thine

Do comfort and not burn. *Shakspeare.*

HART. *n. f.* [heort, Saxon.] A he deer;
the male of the roe.

That instant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakspeare.*

The deer

And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May's Virgil.*

HART-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species
of buckthorn plantain.

HARTSHORN. *n. f.* A drug.

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many
ways, and under many forms. What is used
here are the whole horns of the common male
deer, which fall off every year. This species is
the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medi-
cinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or
stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorific,
and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies:
It is used to bring people out of faintings by its
pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring
down some drops of it in water. *Will.*

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are ob-
servable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the
spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn. *Woolstow.*

HARTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb.

HARTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*,
Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old
walls and buildings, where they are moist and
shady. There are very few of them in Europe.

Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots,
and also by seed. *Mortimer.*

HARTWORT. *n. f.* [*torquillum*, Latin.]
An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HARVEST. *n. f.* [hærpeft, Saxon.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering
the corn.

As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakspeare.*
With *harvest* work he is worse than in spring. *L'Esrange.*

2. The corn ripened, gathered, and inned.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd.

When the father is too fondly kiad,
Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find.

3. The product of labour.

Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME. *n. f.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the
feast made for having innd the harvest.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,

And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At *harvest-home*, and on the sheaving day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay.

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife I will use as the key of the cuckoldy
rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*. *Shakspeare.*

HARVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper
at the harvest.

Giant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tusser.*

HARVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One
who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.]
A labourer in harvest.

Like to a *harvest-man* that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare.*

To **HASH.** *v. u.* [*hacher*, French.] To
mince; to chop into small pieces and
mingle.

He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras.*

What have they to complain of but too great
variety, though some of the dishes be not served
in the exactest order and politeness; but *hashed*
up in haste? *Gurth.*

HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a case or
habitation made of rushes or flags. Ob-
solete.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*. *Spenser.*

HASLET. } *n. f.* [*hasla*, Islandick, a
HARSLET. } bundle; *hasterel*, *hasterau*,
hasliar, French.] The heart, liver, and
lights, of a hog, with the windpipe,
and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *n. f.* [hæpp, Saxon, whence in some
provinces it is yet called *haspe*.] A clasp
folded over a staple, and fastened on
with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with
hasps to them. *Mortimer.*

To **HASP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
shut with a hasp.

HAS'SOCK. *n. f.* [*hasock*, Germ.] *Skinner.*

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at
church.

He found his parishioners very irregular; and
in order to make them kneel, and join in the
responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock*
and common prayer book. *Addison.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *haddock* and *hask* are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, Fr. *haste*, Dut.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!

But O, thou wilt not, can'tst not spare!

Haste hath never time to hear. *Craftsman.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,

Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;

But as the present, so the last age writ;

In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*

In as much *haste*, as I am, I cannot forbear

giving an example. *Dryden.*

The wretched father running to their aid

With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my *haste* all men are liars. *Psalms.*

TO HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jeremiah.*

2. To move with swiftness, eagerness, or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;

He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so? *Shakspeare.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Psalms.*

All those things are pass'd away like a shadow,

and as a post that *hasteth* by. *Wisdom.*

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,

Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*

These rites perform'd, the pounce, without delay,

Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden.*

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste

Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope.*

Soon as the sun awakes, the sprightly court

Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*

TO HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward; **TO HASTEN.** } to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace.

Let it be so *hastid*, that supper be ready at the faintest by five of the clock. *Shakspeare.*

All hopes of succour from your arms are past;

To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*

Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;

Each knows his course with different periods bound;

And in his passage through the liquid space,

Nor *hastens* nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HASTENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice that called loud and clear,

Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*! *Spenser.*

If your grace incline that we should live,

You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*

The next to danger hot pursu'd by fate,

Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily*

engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HASTINESS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilus.

Sidney.

3. Rash eagerness.

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooper.*

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over. *Northmer.*

HASTY. *adj.* [*hastif*, French, from *haste*; *hastig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

In this the counsel that we two have shar'd,

The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,

When we have chid the *hasty* footed time

For parting us! *Shakspeare.*

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.*

3. Rash; precipitate.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?

There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccles.*

4. Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer. *Isaiah.*

HASTY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish,

With bullock's liver or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*

HAT. *n. f.* [*hæt*, Saxon; *hatt*, Germ.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum

hat, and her muffer too. *Shakspeare.*

Out of mere ambition you have made

Your holy *hat* be stamp't on the king's coin. *Shak.*

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,

And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd,

His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,

And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling end. *Dryden.*

HATBAND. *n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes

of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! see

His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. *Dryden.*

HATCASE. *n. f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not

exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison.*

TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, æg, egg, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,

And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring. *Denham.*

The tepid caves, and fens and shores,

Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs,

that soon

Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd

Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give

over, and begin to fit. *Ray.*

Others *hatch* their eggs, and tend the birth,

'till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests, where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [from *hacher*, French, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,

Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatch'd*. *Chapman.*

Such as Agamemnon and the band of Greece

Should hold up high in brass; and such again

As venerable Nestor, *hatch'd* in silver,

Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree

On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes

of the pencil, which make a kind of minced

meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryden.*

TO HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something's in his soul,

O'er which his melancholy sits on brood:

And I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclosure

Will be some danger. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

4. [*hæca*, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with opening over it; perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little o'er the right,

In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shaksp.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one

deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,

There shalt thou find the mariners asleep

Under the *hatches*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

There she's hid;

The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd

So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,

Affault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*

A ship was fasten'd to the shore;

The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,

For thither there the trembling shadow bent,

And skipp'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. To be under **HATCHES.** To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, 'till the captivity in Egypt; and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Lodge.*

7. **Hatches.** Floodgates. *Ainsworth.*

TO HATCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Germ.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

The asbestos mentioned by Kircher, in his description of China, put into water, moulders like

clay, and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*,

spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus*

subterraneus. *Woodward.*

HATCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER. *n. f.* [from *hachel*.] A beater of flax.

HATCHET. *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachete*, Fr. *ascia*, Latin.] A small axe.

The *hachete* is to hew the irregularities of stuff.

His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth.

Ye shall have a hempen cundle then, and the hilt of a *hatchet*.

Nails, hammers, *hatchets* sharp, and halters strong.

Tyrrens, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fist.

Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*, and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor.

HATCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a *hatchet*.

An ape his own dear image will embrace:
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*.

HATCHMENT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *achievement*. See *ACHIEVEMENT*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard.

HATCHWAY. *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [*hætan*, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.

You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.
—Your majesty hath no just cause to *hate* me.

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?

—Every offence is not a *hate* at first.

Those old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hatest* for doing most odious works.

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love.

HATE. *n. f.* [*hate*, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*.

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more.

Nausicaa teaches, that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine *hate*.

HATEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.] 1. That causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name 's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear.

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude.

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To sit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born?

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* steps; I must be viewless now.

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not so;
He breaks the phial whence the sorrows flow.

2. That feels abhorrence; abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest.

HATEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.] 1. Odiously; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood *hatefully* appall'd
Long since.

They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away
all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.

HATEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.

HATER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understood that most noble constancy, which whosoever loves not, shews himself to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind.

Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master, and I woe my life
To spend upon his *haters*.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good.

They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker.

HATED. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us.

I with I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hatred* fully.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of averfation and hostility included in its very essence; but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object.

Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated in the world.

Retain no malice nor *hatred* against any: be ready to do them all the kindness you are able.

She is a presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church.

Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and loit the guilt of adultery.

To HATTER. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He 's *hatter'd* out with penance.

HATTER. *n. f.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a-piece.

HATTOCK. *n. f.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn.

HAUBERK. *n. f.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.

Him on the *hauberk* struck the prince's fore,
That quite parted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin.

Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;

The mighty maces with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend.

To HAVE. *v. a.* in the present I *have*, thou *hast*, he *hath*; we, ye, they *have*; pret. and part. pass. *had*. [*haban*, Gothic; *habban*, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Italian.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had, I might *have* something to write.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, *having* nothing upon him.

3. To make use of.

I *have* no Levite to my priest.

4. To possess.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack.

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to possess.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was.

6. To take; to receive.

A secret happiness in Petronius is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *felicitas audentis* of Horace.

7. To be in any state; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow?

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away.

9. To procure; to find.

I would *have* any one name to me that tongue, that one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar.

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst! Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself.

Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; so *have* a care.

11. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid servants shall I be *had* in honour.

The proud *have had* me greatly in derision.

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves.

13. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, sister.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly.

14. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen *have*?
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave.

15. To be a husband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him.

16. To be engaged, as in a task or employment.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men.

The Spaniard's captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldiers pay.

Of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand.

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their common.

17. To wish; to desire; in a lax sense.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him.

18. To buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper.

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath*, or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had*, and *hadst*, the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words now between them to *have* expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve*.

I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison*.

I have not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is possible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it. *Addison*.

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to *have* given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must *have* drawn from the observation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addison*.

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addison*.

This observation we *have* made on man. *Addison*.
Evil spirits *have* contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison*.
These torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addison*.

That excellent author *has* shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practice it. *Addison*.

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; *have this at you*; *let this reach you*, or *take this*; *have with you*; *take this with you*; but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which must be considered as mere elliptical; as, we will *have a trial at it*, or *at him*.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at him*. *Shakespeare*.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at it with you*. *Shakespeare*.

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with you*, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden*.

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years. *Sidney*.

Order for sea is given: They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakespeare*.

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon*.

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd, The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham*.

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath: Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale, Doubles his haste, and fills his sail, 'Till he arrive, where she must prove The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller*.

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits, Are to a wife man ports and happy *havens*. *Shaksf.*

HA'VENER. *n. f.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customeer. *Carew*.

HA'VER. *n. f.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Must dignifies the *haver*. *Shakespeare*.

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *haver* bread for oaten bread; perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peucham*.

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete.

The proud insulting queen, With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland, Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shakespeare*.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man; Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare*.

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*, Desir'd of foreign foesmen to be known, And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Spenser*.

HA'UGHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty*.]

Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too *haughtily* she priz'd; His perion bated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden*.

HA'UGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *haughty*.]

Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden*.

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resent'd the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon*.

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage, And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate, In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryden*.

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey: Her goodness takes our liberty away; And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior*.

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard.

Obsolete. Who now shall give me words and found Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize? Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen*.

HA'VING. *n. f.* [from *have*.]

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My *having* is not much; I'll make division of my present with you? Hold, there 's half my coffer. *Shakespeare*.

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alledged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney*.

Thou art not for the fashion of these times, Where none will sweat but for promotion; And having that do choak their service up, Even with the *having*. *Shaksf. As you like it*.

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shaksf.*

HA'VROUR. *n. f.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. Not used.

Their ill *havroure* gares men nuffay Both of their doctrines and their tay. *Spenser*.

TO HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.]

To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awk-

wardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in *hale*; etymology is regarded in *hale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in safe durance and contagious prison, Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shaksf.*

The youth with songs and rhimes, Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Denham*.

Some the wheels prepare, And fasten to the horses feet; the rest With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryd.*

In his grandeur he naturally chules to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift*.

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;

The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope*.

Romp-loving misst Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson*.

HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull;

violence in dragging.

The leap, the flip, the *haul*. *Thomson*.

HAUM. *n. f.* [or *hame*, or *halm*]; healm;

Sax. *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake: The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie, Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tupper*.

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hoys, slack them up. *Mortimer*.

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*,

French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind, Whose right *haunch* car'd my stedfast arrow strake? *Spenser*.

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Leve*.

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird, Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings The lifting up of day. *Shaksf.*

TO HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney*.

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted a while acquainted, we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us. *Sidney*.

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus, Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shaksf.*

She this dangerous forest *haunts*, And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller*.

Earth now Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt* Her sacred shades. *Milton*.

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves; Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope*.

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;

I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shaksf.*

Oh, could I see my country-foat! There leaning near a gentle brook, Sleep, or peruse some ancient book; And there in sweet oblivion drown Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift*.

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night.

Fairfax.
All these the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunt'd* town
Pope

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about;
to appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plannets thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakspeare.*
Where they must breed and *haunt*, I have ob-
serv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.
We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for
beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.
L'Esrange.

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*
A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunts* survey'd.
Pope.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will
one day or another bring your family to beggary.
Abuthnot.

HA'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *haunt*.] Fre-
quenter; one that is often found in any
place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious peo-
ple, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunt-
ers* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of
Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*
O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies! *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK. *n. f.* [*hafog*, Welsh, devasta-
tion.] Waste; wide and general de-
vastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of
their own, they make no spare of any thing, but
harok and confusion of all they meet with.

Spenser on Ireland.
Saul made *havock* of the church. *AEs.*
Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison's Cato.*

The rabbins, to express the great *havock*
which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that
there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as
carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumfer-
ence above three miles into the sea. *Addison.*
If it had either air or fuel, it must make a
greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A
word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakspeare.*

Até by his side,
Cries *havock!* and lets loose the dogs of war.
Shakspeare.

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatever they leave, the soldier spoileth and
havocketh; so that, between both, nothing is left.
Spenser.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. f.* [*haut* and *bois*, French.]
A wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;
for you might have trust'd him and all his appar-
el into an eel-skin: the case of a treble *hautboy*
was a mansion for him. *Shakspeare.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he
comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAW-
BERRY.

HAW. *n. f.* [*haz*, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.
The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*.
Tuffer.
Sore of *haws* and hips portend cold winters.
Bacon's Natural History.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns
and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, ra-
ther than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Esrange.*

2. An exercise in the eye.

3. [*haza*, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Dan.]
A small piece of ground adjoining to a
house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.
Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the
ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs
in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog.
Carew.

To HAW. *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from
hawk or *hack*.] To speak slowly with
frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little hum-
ming and *hawing* upon 't, he agreed to under-
take the job. *L'Esrange.*

HAWK. *n. f.* [*habeg*, Welsh; *hafoc*,
Saxon; *accipiter*, Latin.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently
in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks*
will fear
Above the morning lark. *Shakspeare.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to
draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.
Peacham.

Whence borne on liquid wing
The founding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliffs, his airy builds.
Thomson.

2. [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force
phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds
by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*.
Shakspeare.

One followed study and knowledge, and another
hawking and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows has no
less sport, though a much less considerable quar-
ry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*
A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.
A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd.
Shakspeare.

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to
know. *Dryden.*

3. To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, fit, fit, and a song.—Shall we clap
into 't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or
saying we are hoarse, which are the only pro-
logues to a bad voice? *Shakspeare.*

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm
which the *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wifeinan.*
Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is
spit out with a *hawking* or small cough; that out
of the gums is spit out without *hawking*, cough-
ing, or vomiting. *Harvey.*

4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets.
[from *hock*, German, a falceman.]

His wares were *hawk'd* in every street;
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed
like a hawk's bill.

Flar noses seem comely unto the Moor, an
aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large
and prominent nose unto the Roman. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *n. f.* [from *hock*, German.]
One who sells his wares by proclaim-
ing them in the street.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much
thought, bawled about by common *hawkers*,
which I once intended for the consideration of
the greatest person. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day, the queen pro-
claims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She summons all her sons; an endless hand
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
Pope.

HA'WKWEED. *n. f.* A plant.
Oxtongue is a species of this plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *n. f.* [of a ship.] Two round
holes under the ship's head or beak,
through which the cables pass when
she is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN. *n. f.* [*hæwðorn*, Saxon.]
A species of medlar; the thorn that
bears haws; the white thorn.

The use to which it is applied in England is to
make hedges: there are two or three varieties of
it about London; but that sort which produces
the smallest leaves is preferable, because its
branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

There is a man *haunts* the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies
on brambles. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine or of *hawthorn* held.
Dryden.

Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies
spring. *Pope.*
The *hawthorn* whitens. *Thomson.*

HA'WTHORN FLY. *n. f.* An insect.
The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big.

HAY. *n. f.* [*hæx*, *hiz*, Sax. *hey*, Dut.]
Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Camden.*
Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their
tears. *Shakspeare.*

We have heats of dung, and of *hays* and herbs
laid up moist. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*
Bring them for food sweet boughs and offers
cut,

Not all the winter long thy *hay* rick shut.

Some turners turn long and slender spigs of
ivory, as small as an *hay* stalk. *Moxon.*
By some *hay* cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even long and morn.
Dryden.

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of
hay mows and *hay* stacks. *Mortimer.*
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom,
will make ale. *Swift.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring:
probably from dancing round a *hay*
cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*. *Shakspeare.*
This maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Just as your fancy casts them. *Dryden.*

The gum and glist'ning, which with ait
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down,
Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Suckling.*

HAY. *n. f.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.]
A net which encloses the haunt of an
animal.

Coneys are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spaniels,
or tumblers, bred up for that purpose. *Discretus.*

HAYMAKER. *n. f.* [*hay* and *make*.]

One employed in drying grafs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *hay-maker*. *Pope to Swift.*

HAZARD. *n. f.* [*hazard*, Fr. *azar*, Spanish; *hazli*, Rumick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shaksp.*

I will upon all hazards well believe

Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. *Shaksp.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein for many things are laid open, as a light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved. *Hooker.*

The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

TO HAZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to hazard himself against a man of private condition. *Hayward.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may hazard your own share. *Sherlock.*

TO HAZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two, Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong, I loose your company. *Shaksp.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provinces would go, Rather than hazard to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HAZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard*.]

Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. *Brown.*

HAZARDER. *n. f.* [from *hazard*.] He who hazards.

HAZARDRY. *n. f.* [from *hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation; rash adventures. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and heedless *hazardry*, Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Spenser.*

HAZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardous*, French, from *hazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.

Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain, We feel the worth, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HAZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous*.] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.

TO HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

TO HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsl.*

HAZEL. *n. f.* [*hæzel*, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward hulk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the hazel twig, Is straight and slender, and as brown in hue As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shaksp.*

Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. *Shaksp.*

Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade, Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*

There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a man's fist. *Woodward.*

HAZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel mould. *Mortimer.*

HAZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; of a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, hazelly loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HAZY. *adj.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory.*

Of engender'd by the hazy north,

Myriads on myriads, insect armies waft. *Thomson.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [*hy*, Dutch; *he*, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *DIR*, plural *dar*, dative *dirum*.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only *he*,

Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

If much you note *him*,

You shall offend *him*, and increase his passion;

Feed and regard *him* not. *Shaksp.*

I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change.

Adam spoke;

So cheer'd *he* his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side

Leaning half rais'd hung over *her*. *Milton.*

Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* pat's'd

On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton.*

ESTOL

Him fist, *him* last, *him* midst. *Milton.*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes

stands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor

That little hath, but *he* that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man, or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law

Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shaksp.*

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest

of thy fort. *Shaksp.*

Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,

And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryden.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is

used where the male and female have

not different denominations.

The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the last two senses *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. *n. f.* [*heafod*, *heafþ*, Saxon; *hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old English, whence by contraction *head*.]

1. The part of the animal that contains

the brain, or the organ of sensation and seat of thought.

Vein healing verven, and head purging dill. *Spensjer.*

Over head up-grew

Insufferable height of loftiest shade. *Milton.*

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,

For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryden.*

I could still have offers, that some who held their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than sharp words,

let it lie on my head. *Shaksp.*

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling

The evil on him brought by me, will curse

My head? ill fare our ancestor impure. *Milton.*

3. HEAD and Ears. The whole person.

In jingling rhimes well fortified and strong,

He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animals.

When Innocent desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*

The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate per head upon cattle. *Arbutnot.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent heads. *Bacon.*

Your head I him appoint;

And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow

All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*

The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition. *Tilletson.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the head of them, could do nothing. *Addison on the War.*

8. Countenance; preference.

Richard not far from hence hath bid his head. *Shaksp.*

Richard 11.

With Cain go wander through the shade of night,

And never shew thy head by day or light. *Shaksp.*

Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head. *Dryden.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind; commonly in a ludicrous sense.

The wenches laid their heads together. *L'Estrange.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh, says Reynard, never trouble your head, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*

Work with all the ease and speed you can, without breaking your head, and being so very industrious in starting scruples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their heads about them. *Locke.*

If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his head, and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine head, we speak only in relation to her comode. *Addison.*

We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George. *Addison.*

10. Face; front; forepart.

The gathering croud pursues;
The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryd.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition.

Then made he *head* against his enemies,
And Hymner flew. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made
head against my power. *Shakspeare.*

Two valiant gentlemen making *head* against
them, scanted by half a dozen more, made
fury run away. *Raleigh.*

Sin having depraved his judgment, and got
possession of his will, there is no other principle
left him naturally, by which he can make *head*
against it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were
made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own
head, without any pay or commission from the
state. *Davies.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of
the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.

If there be six millions of people, then there
is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.

His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels
of iron. *1 Samuel.*

As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rd's hell his roots descend. *Denham.*
Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*,
would lie with their branches up in the water.
Woodward.

If the buds are made our food, they are
called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus or ar-
tichokes. *Watts.*

Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the
head of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an ani-
mal. *Watts.*

16. The forepart of any thing, as of a ship.

By galleys with brazen *heads* she might trans-
port over Indus at once three hundred thousand
soldiers. *Raleigh.*

His galleys moor;
Their *heads* are tun'd to sea, their stems to shore.
Dryden.

17. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before
it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a-day,
and beating down the *head* or yeast into it.
Mortimer.

18. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut
down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the
helve. *Deuteronomy.*

19. Upper part of a bed.

Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Gerefsis.*

20. The brain.

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. Dress of the head.

Ladies think they gain a point when they
have teased their husbands to buy them a laced
head, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

22. Principal topic of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we
propose only such as belong to the natural world.
Burnet's Theory.

'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy
ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole
conduct depends. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very na-
ture delighteth in it: his mercies in the current,
through which they would pass, may be dried
up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*

The current by Gaza is but a small stream,
rising between it and the Red Sea, whose *head*
from Gaza is little more than twenty English
miles. *Raleigh's History.*

Some did the song, and some the choir main-
tain,

Beneath the laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head*
below. *Dryden.*

24. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon
me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must
quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addis-*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.

Within her breast though calm, her breast
though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

26. Body; confux.

People under command chuse to consult, and
after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise,
run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakspeare.*
Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakspeare.*

Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *Ben Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd
head. *Shakspeare.*

At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakspeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the *head*,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowl-head. *Shakspeare.*

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.

God will not admit of the passionate man's
apology, that he has so long given his unruly
passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern
nor controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling *heads* below,
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow.
Gay.

31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles
them, will be still bringing it in by *head* and
shoulders, over and over, in several companies.
L'Estrange.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head*
and *shoulders*, by main force, in spite of nature
and their subject. *Felton.*

HEAD. *adj.* Chief; principal: as, the head workman; the head inn.

The horse made their escape to Winchester,
the *head* quarters. *Clarendon.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryd.*
Nor is what has been said of princes less true
of all other governours, from him that *heads* an
army to him that is master of a family, or of
one single servant. *South.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands.
Prior.

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way
but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give
out a commission for more heads. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide.
Fairy Queen.

Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright.
Dryden.

4. To lop trees.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the
summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them
too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *n. f.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *head-ach*
Riches do not preserve. *Silvey.*

Nothing more exposes to *headachs*, colds,
catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the *head*
warm. *Leeke.*

In the *head-ach* he orders the opening of the
vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme.
Pope.

HE'ADBAND. *n. f.* [*head* and *band.*]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.
The Lord will take away the bonnets, and
the *headbands*. *Isaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*head* and *bor-*
rough.] A constable; a subordinate
constable.

Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom
he is gone,

Father or mother, sister or brother, he never
knew none;

A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name.
Camden.

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of borough. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. f.* [*head* and *dress.*]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a
lady's *headdress*: I have known it rise and fall.
Addison.

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the *headdresses* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a headdress, and
prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in
a most beautiful *headdress*, whether it be a crest,
a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little
plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the
very top of the head. *Addison.*

HE'ADER. *n. f.* [from *head.*]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the
like.

2. The first brick in the angle:

If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed
as much as the *header* on the outside, it would
be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the
headers of one side would be in the middle of
the *headers* of the course they lie upon of the
other side. *Mason.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. f.* [*head* and *gargle.*]

A disease, I suppose, in cattle.
From the *headgargle* give powder of fennegreek.
Mortimer.

HE'ADINESS. *n. f.* [from *head.*] Hur-
ry; rashness; stubbornness; precipita-
tion; obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of
old and unwonted words, him may I more justly
blame and condemn, either of witless *headiness*
in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemn-
ing. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. f.* [*head* and *land.*]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroic play ought to be an imitation of
an heroic poem, and consequently love and
valour ought to be the subject of it: both these
sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it
was so as discoverers draw their maps with
headlands and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.
Now down with thegrats upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout.
Tupper.

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Without a head; beheaded.
His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.
Spenser.
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smoothe my way upon their *headless* necks.
Shakspeare.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headless* carcase, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.
They rested not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years.
Raleigh.

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for *headless*.
Him may I more justly blame and condemn,
either of witless headiness in judging, or of *headless* hardiness in condemning.
Spenser.

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.
2. Rash; thoughtless.
3. Sudden; precipitate.
It suddenly fell from an excess of favour,
which many examples having taught them, never stoop his race, 'till it came to a *headlong* overthrow.
Stukey.

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [from *head* and *long*.]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.
I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the deficient fight
Tattle down *headlong*. *Shakspeare.*
Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africk to the Luvian shore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden.*
Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings.
Pope.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.
To give Ahab such warning as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good.
South.
Some ask for envi'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate,
Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.
Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.

4. It is very negligently used by *Shakspeare*.

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dorchill, which shall be thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *head*, *mould*, and *shot*.] This is when the futures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.
Quincy.

HE'ADPIECE. *n. f.* [from *head* and *piece*.]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.
I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel.
Sidney.
The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace
The shining *headpiece*, and the shield embrace.
Dryden.
A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed

Cyclops, was their wearing a *headpiece*, or martial vizor, that had but one sight.
Brome.

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuis can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked *headpiece* mended.
Swift.

2. Understanding; force of mind.
'Tis done by some severals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shakspeare.*
Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains.
Prideaux.

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [from *head* and *quarters*.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. This is properly two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately scour off to the brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report.
Collier.

HE'ADSHIP. *n. f.* [from *head*.] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [from *head* and *man*.] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.
Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs,
And *headsmen* lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax?
Dryden.

HE'ADSTALL. *n. f.* [from *head* and *stall*.] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-check'd bit, and a *headstall* of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often built, and now repaired with knots. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [from *head* and *stone*.] The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the *headstone*.
Psalms.

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [from *head* and *strong*.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headstrong* and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom.
Hesker.
How now, my *headstrong*! where have you been gadding?
—Where I have leant me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition. *Shakspeare.*
But such a *headstrong* potent fault it is.
That it but mocks reproof. *Shakspeare.*
He ill aspires to rule
Cities of men or *headstrong* multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within.
Milton.
There's no opposing the torrent of a *headstrong* multitude.
L'Estrange.
Now let the *headstrong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:
I, for myself, th' imperial seat will gain.
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryden.*
Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force.
Dryden.

Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Philips.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at
Cato. *Addison.*

You'll be both judge and party: I am sorry
thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong*
humour. *Arbutnot.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [from *head*, *work*, and *man*.] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanic, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace and stamps?
Swift.

HE'ADY. *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace

O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murder, spoil, and villany. *Shakspeare.*

I am advised what I say:
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad.
Shakspeare.

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare.*

Wives, the readiest helps
To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy.
Ben Jonson.

Those only are regarded who are true to their party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or other.
Temple.

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transported with the greatest flush of good-nature.
Addison.

2. Apt to affect the head.
I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwise seemed to be such.
Beyle.

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, pisan of song and thow:
Give you strong sentie, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that's asses milk, already.
Dryden.

Flow, Wellfed! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full.
Pope.

3. Violent; impetuous.
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *heady* current scow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat. *Shakspeare.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [from *halgan*, Gothic; hælan, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch.]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.
I will restore wealth, and *heal* thee of thy wounds.
Jeremiah.
Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles?
Addison.
Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*.
Watts.

2. To cure a wound or distemper.
Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jeremiah.*
A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain.
Wiseman.

3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.
After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*.
Wiseman.

4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.
Those wounds *heal* that men do give themselves.
Shakspeare.
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body.
Sharp.

HE'ALER. *n. f.* [from *heal*.] One who cures or heals.
I will not be an *healer*. *Iyiah.*

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal*.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as, he is of a *healing*, pacifick temper.

HEALTH. *n. f.* [from *heel*, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.
Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner.
Quincy.
Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive.
Gravel.

- May be he is not well ;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our health is bound. *Shakspeare.*
2. Welfare of mind ; purity ; goodness ;
principle of salvation.
There is no health in us. *Common Prayer.*
The best preservative to keep the mind in
health is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*
3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.
My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me,
and art so far from my health, and from the
words of my complaint ? *Psalms*
4. With of happiness used in drinking.
Come, love and health to all ;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table.
Shakspeare.

He asked leave to begin two healths : the first
was to the king's mistress, and the second to
his wife. *Horwicl.*
For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cælia's health. *Dryd.*

HEALTHFUL. *adj.* [health and full.]

1. Free from sickness.
Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance
from the forbidden fruit secured him : Nature
was his physician, and innocence and abstinence
would have kept him healthful to immortality.
Smith.
2. Well disposed.
Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an healthful ear to hear it. *Shakspeare.*
3. Wholesome ; salubrious.
Many good and healthful airs do appear by
habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell
from other airs. *Bacon.*
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness ; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.
Milton.
Our healthful food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush.
Dryden.

4. Salutary ; productive of salvation.
Pour upon them the healthful spirit of thy
grace. *Common Prayer.*

HEALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from healthful.]

1. In health.
2. Wholesomely.
- HEALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from health-
ful.]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholesomeness ; salubrious qualities.
You have tasted of that cup whereof I have
liberally drank, which I look upon as God's
physick, having that in healthfulness which it
wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*
We ventured to make a standard of the health-
fulness of the air from the proportion of acute
and epidemical diseases. *Grant.*
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe
the healthfulness of their air ; for as the Alps
surround them on all sides, there would be a
constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north
wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HEALTHILY. *adv.* [from healthy.] With-
out sickness or pain.

HEALTHINESS. *n. f.* [from healthy.]
The state of health.

HEALTHLESS. *adj.* [from health.]

1. Weak ; sickly ; infirm.
He that spends his time in sports, is like him
whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat
nothing but fauces ; they are healthless, charge-
able, and useless. *Taylor.*
- HEALTHSOME. *adj.* [from health.]
Wholesome ; salutary. Not used.

Shah I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes ?
Shakspeare.

HEALTHY. *adj.* [from health.]

1. Enjoying health ; free from sickness ;
 hale ; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and
from manuring his ground, strong and healthy,
because innocent and laborious. *South*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit,
running through the whole body of the people
in Holland, hath preserved an infant common-
wealth of a sickly constitution, through so many
dangers, as a much more healthy one could never
have struggled against without those advantages.
Swift.

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal
healthy. *Arbutnot.*

2. Conducive to health ; wholesome.

Gardening or husbandry, and working in
wood, are fit and healthy recreations for a man
of study or business. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. f.* In healths, the same as the
afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *n. f.* [heap, Saxon ; hoop, Dutch
and Scottish.]

1. Many single things thrown together ;
 a pile ; an accumulation.
The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspeare.*
The dead were fallen down by heaps, one upon
another. *Wisdom.*
Huge heaps of slain around the body rise. *Dryd.*
Venice in its first beginnings had only a
few heaps of earth for its dominions. *Addison.*
'Tis one thing, only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*
2. A crowd ; a throng ; a rabble.
A cruel tyranny ; a heap of vassals and slaves,
no freemen, no inheritance, no stirp or ancient
families. *Bacon.*
3. Chiller ; number driven together.
An universal cry resounds aloud ;
The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd. *Dryd.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps ; to pile ; to throw
together.
Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezekiel.*
2. To accumulate ; to lay up.
Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust,
and raiment as the clay ; but the just shall put it
on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job.*
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle
was preserved, may be gathered from the vast
riches which were there heaped up from the
offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*
They who will make profession of painting,
must heap up treasures out of their reading, and
there will find many wonderful means of raising
themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.
For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shakspeare.*

HEAPER. *n. f.* [from heap.] One that
makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY. *adj.* [from heap.] Lying in
heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbish grows.
Gay.

Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching elk
Lies slumb'ring fullen in the white abyfs.
Thomson.

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hýnan, Saxon ; hooren,
Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are
 distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of
the external air, which, being gathered by the
external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the
membrana tympani, which moves the four little
bones in the tympanum : in like manner as it
is beat by the external air, these little bones
move the internal air which is in the tympanum

and vestibulum ; which internal air makes an
impression upon the auditory nerve in the laby-
rinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by
the little bones in the tympanum : so that, ac-
cording to the various reflexions of the external
air, the internal air makes various impressions
upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of
hearing ; and these different impressions repre-
sent different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of hearing is sound, whose variety
is so great, that it brings in admirable store of
intelligence. *Holter.*

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes,
nor hear with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To listen ; to hearken : as, he heard
with great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *h ear'd,*
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not. *Milton.*

Great laughter was in heav'n,
And looking down, to see the hubbub strange,
And hear the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told ; to have an account :
with of.

I have heard by many of this man. *Acts.*
I was bow'd down at the hearing of it ; I was
dismay'd at the seeing of it. *Hosea.*

Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the
dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to
civil power, than those who never heard any
thing at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.
The trumpeters and singers were as one sound
to be heard in praising the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*
And sure he heard me, but he would not hear.
Dryden.

2. To give an audience, or allowance to
speak.

He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning
the faith in Christ. *Acts.*

I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I
have been heard out in the sequel of this dis-
course. *Locke.*

3. To attend ; to listen to ; to obey.
A scorner heareth not rebuke. *Proverbs.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them
warning from me. *Ezekiel.*

To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not
your hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.
They think they shall be heard for their much
speaking. *Matthew.*

Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to hear, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denk.*
The goddesses heard. *Pope.*

5. To try ; to attend judicially.
Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deut.*

6. To attend, as to one speaking.
On earth

Who against faith or conscience can be heard
Infallible ? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latin
phrase.

Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell ? *Milton.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth ?
Prior.

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is some-
times initial ; as heard-beart, a glorious
keeper : sometimes final, as cyneheard,
a royal keeper. *Gilson's Camd. n.* It
is now written herd : as, cowherd, a cow-
keeper ; hýnd, Saxon.

HEARER. *n. f.* [from hear.]

1. One who hears.
And so was the dulled withal, that we could
come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet the
not perceive the heart of her lamentation. *Sidney.*
St. John and St. Matthew, which have re-
corded these sermons, heard them ; and being

hearers, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearers*. *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will shed tears
And say, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shaksp.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shaksp.*

2. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another: as, the *hearers* of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience. Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;

Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben Jonson.*

Her *hearers* had no share
In all the spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*

HEARING. *n. f.* [from *bear*.]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Ears are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shaksp.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place
of *hearing*. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court. *Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.

If we profess as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Absalom. *2 Sam.*

You have been talked of since your travels
much,

And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they say you shine. *Shaksp.*

The fox had the good luck to be within
hearing. *L'Estrange.*

To HEARKEN. *v. n.* [hearkenian, Sax.]

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously.

The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from excess of suitors. *Shaksp.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shaksp.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:

If it were so, I might have let alone
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Steele.*

The gazing three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl,
The furies *hearken* and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Louder and yet more loud I hear the alarms
Of human cries:

I mount the terraces, thence the town survey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful sounds convey. *Dryden.*

He who makes much necessary, will want
much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the
attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that
offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me thou son of Zippor. *Numb.*

Those who put passion in the place of reason,
neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's
reason, any farther than it suits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

HEARKENER. *n. f.* [from *hearken*.]

Listener; one that hearkens.

HEARSAY. *n. f.* [*bear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved
themselves upon the mountain Biris in Armenia. *Raleigh's History.*

All the little scamblers after fame fall upon
him, publish every blot in his life, and depend
upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HEARSE. *n. f.* [Of unknown etymology.]

See HERSE.

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave.

To add to your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shaksp.*

HEART. *n. f.* [*heort*, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]

1. The muscle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so pass'd over
all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it,
that her *heart* brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*

Thou would'st have left thy dearest *heart* blood
there,

Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
And disinherited thine only son. *Shaksp.*

Snakes in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting
my *heart*. *Shaksp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;

Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shaksp.*

I thank you for my venison, master Sallow.
—Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shaksp.*

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of
sense,

How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence

'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever
comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a
good light in the head, and thence which consists of
good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Sprat.*

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the
vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned up
on a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and if
it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass
by water into the *heart* of the country. *Albot.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing
disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder
than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour where it wants convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles
made of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground. *Mason.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shaksp.*

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerily my *hearts*. *Shaksp.*

What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead? *Shaksp.*

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I
will after take *heart* again to go on with his falli-
hood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen
out of England, which gave *heart* and good op-
portunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm
blood,

Red as the rose, thence gulsh'd grievously,
That when the painin spy'd the streaming
blood,

Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recover'ing *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in
good *heart*, his majesty removed with his little
army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took
heart upon 't, went up to 't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when
they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

As! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who lost my *heart*, while I prefer'd my sheep! *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Job perceived that the king's *heart* was to-
wards Absalom. *2 Sam.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's
heart,

By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*

Nor set thy *heart*,

Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too
much upon any thing is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before
me; but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and
if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the
rest. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magic art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his
heart. *Dryden.*

What did I nor, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*

9. Memory: though *South* seems to dis-
tinguish.

Whosoever was attained to, concerning God
and his working in nature, the same was deliv-
ered over by *heart* and tradition from wise men
to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory
the getting it by *heart*; for it is the memory that
must transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to
expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any
truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take
to *heart* any thing, is to be zealous or
solicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their causes to *heart*, how
should there be but in them frozen coldness,
when his affections seem humbled, from whom
theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the business to *heart*, and
deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her
husband to take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon.*

Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, Sir
John Stawell was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side which had the good of their country most at heart. *Addison.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my heart. *Woodward.*

I would not be sorry to find the presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at heart. *Swift.*

What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your heart at rest; The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shaksp.*

12. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she detested him in her heart. *2 Sam.*

The next generation will in tongue and heart, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction, but the faith sea, betwixt us. *Darwin.*

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his heart to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take: But every woman is, at heart, a rake. *Pope.*

13. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with to pretty a grace, that it seem'd ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a heart to do we I *Shelton.*

14. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld Heart hardening spectacles. *Shakspere.*

Such iron hearts we are, and such The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to ask you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Shelton.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise, And then shew you the heart of my message. *Shakspere.*

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil, ever secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hooker.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heart, would not make a good compost. *Bacon.*

That the spent earth may gather heart again, And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryd.*

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*

19. Utmost degree.

This gay charm, Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose, Beguild me to the very heart of lois. *Shaksp.*

20. Life. For my heart seems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakspere.*

I gave it to a youth, A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee: I could not for my heart deny it him. *Shaksp.*

Profoundly skill'd in the black art, As English Merlin for his heart. *Hudibras.*

21. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *n. f.* [*heart and ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

To die—to sleep— No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end The heart-ach, and the thousand natural shocks That flesh is heir to. *Shakspere.*

HEART-BREAK. *n. f.* [*heart and break.*] Overpowering sorrow.

Better a little cluding than a great deal of heart-break. *Shakspere.*

HEART-BREAKER. *n. f.* A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Samson's heart-breaker, it grew In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time, Which late you pour'd forth, as ye did sit Beside the silver springs of Hellicone. Making your music of heart-breaking moans. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. *n. f.* Overpowering grief.

What greater heart-breaking and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation pass'd upon him? *Hudibras.*

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart and burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How truly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burd' an hour after. *Shakspere.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. f.* [*heart and burn.*] 1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or heart-burning. *Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word, When you were more endear'd to it than now, When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry, Threw many a northward look to see his father Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! *Shakspere.*

HEART-EASE. *n. f.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What intent heart-ease must kings neglect; That private men enjoy? *Shakspere.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

but come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heav'n's cyclop'd Euphrasyne, And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy, The soul's calm sun-shine, and the heart-felt joy, Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. f.* A plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of a heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love, With her heart-quelling son, upon you smile. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few Who her referable, and her steps pursue; That death should hence have to rage among The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Ecstasick; depriving of thought. Obsolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art; For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness, A melting pleasure ran through every part, And me revived with heart-robbing gladness. *Spenser.*

HEART-SICK. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind. If we be heart-sick or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Rome's hide thyself. —Not I, unless the breach of heart-sick groans Mist like, unfold me from the search of eyes. *Shakspere.*

HEARTS-EASE. *n. f.* A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter: it sows itself. *Mort.*

HEART-SORE. *n. f.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find, His only heart-sore and his only foe. *Fairy Queen.*

HEART-STRING. *n. f.* [*string and heart.*] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived. *Spenser.*

How, out of tune on the strings? —Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very heart-strings. *Shakspere.*

That gates my heart-strings: what should discontent him!

Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.* If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad 'till thy heart-strings crack. *Taylor.*

There 's the fatal wound That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found, My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him? —None but the fool who labours to out-jest. His heart-stuck injuries. *Shakspere.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He add not; for Adam, at the news Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood, That all his senses bound! *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight, Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate. *Spenser.*

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfix'd.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are heart-whole. *Dryd.* Cupid hath clapt him b' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. *Shakspere.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due, Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek heart-wounding loud the cry'd, While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran, Fall falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.

He ne'er like bullies coward hearted, Attacks in publick to be parted. *Gay.*

TO HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [*from heart.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence:
Unleath your sword, good father; cry, St George. *Shakespeare.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare
That he might conquer, *hearten* him. *Chapman.*
Teas *hearten*'d well, and flesh'd up in his pry
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure.
The ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *Mary.*

HEARTH. *n. f.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakespeare.*
Crick et, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,
Where thou had'st fires unrak'd, and *hearths* un-
fired,
There piece the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakf.*

Good luck betwixt thee, son: for at thy birth
The fairy ladies *danc'd* upon the *hearth*. *Milton.*
The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every
place;

Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
Each household genius shows again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HEARTILY. *adv.* [from *heartly*.]

1. From the heart; fully.
I bear no malice for my death;
But those that sought it, I could wish more
Christians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakespeare.*

If to be sad is to be wise,
I do most *heartily* despise
Whatever Socrates has said,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on
a publick account, he would do it vigorously and
heartily; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterb.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.
As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know
that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this mo-
ment. *Atkison.*

HEARTINESS. *n. f.* [from *heartly*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.
This entertainment may a free face put on;
derive a liberty from *heartiness*, and well become
the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.
The anger of an enemy represents our faults,
or admonishes us of our duty, with more *hearti-
ness* than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor.*

HEARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart*.] With-
out courage; spiritless.

I joyed off to chase the trembling prieket,
Or hunt the *heartless* hare 'till she were tame.

Then hopeless, *heartless* 'gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to stint all further strife.

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless*
kinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death.

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless*
there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cozley.*

The peasants were accus'd med to payments,
and grew *heartless*; as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their
ground,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd.

Dryden.

HEARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartless*.]
Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heartless*.]
Want of courage or spirit; dejection of
mind.

HEARTY. *adj.* [from *heart*.]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.
They did not bring that *heartly* inclination to
peace, which they hoped they would have done.
Clarendon.

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With *heartly* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment;
provided he has been loud and frequent in de-
claring himself *heartly* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.
Whole laughs are *heartly*, though his jests are
coarse,
And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *heartly* timber, being
strong in all positions, may be better trusted in
cross and transverse work. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.]
Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *heartly hale*. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *n. f.* [heat, hæz, Saxon; *heete*,
Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach
or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible
parts of the object which produces in us that sen-
sation from whence we denominate the object
hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the ob-
ject is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation
we have when we are near the fire, as well as
the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire
itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a
sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sen-
sation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but
little particles of matter, of such particular
shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on
our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.
The fword which is made fiery doth not only
cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it
hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which
it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and
found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no
means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go
naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal,
as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before
they had finished their work, and produce a pes-
tilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of
the fire.

The *heats* smiths take of their iron ore a blood-
red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or
welding *heat*. *Mexon.*

5. Fermentation; effervescence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.
The continual agitations of the spirits must
needs be a weakening of any constitution, espe-
cially in age: and many caotics are required for
refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The state of being once hot; a single
effort.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden.*

They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Late.*

8. A course at a race, between each of
which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

9. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and
heats in their faces, and broke out in their ribbands. *Addison.*

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion;
vehementence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with
them, issued against the tyrant while they were in
this *heat*, before practices might be used to disse-
ver them. *Sidney.*

The friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels, in the *heat* are curst
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare.*

It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of
his rage, but must have displeas'd in cool sedate
reflection. *South.*

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the
battle or the chase. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold;
but in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper,
who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; contest; party rage.

They are in a most walkie preparation, and
hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their divi-
sion. *Shakespeare.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and
popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*
What can more gratify the Prygian Joe
Than those disemper'd *heats*? *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison.*

TO HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endure with the
power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the fur-
nace one seven times more than it was wont to be
heated. *Daniel.*

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes
their colour. *Mortimer.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves and wine *heat* fools. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood,
even without increasing its celerity, *heats*, be-
cause a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion
or desire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with
action.

When he was well *heated* the younger cham-
pion could not stand before him; and we find the
elder contended not for the gift, but for the hon-
our. *Dryden.*

HEATER. *n. f.* [from *heat*.] An iron
made hot, and put into a box-iron, to
smooth and plait linen.

HEATH. *n. f.* [*ericca*, Latin.]

1. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are
small, and abide green all the year. *Miller.*

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it,
and spread the ashes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Or with holder wing they fasting dare
The purple *heath*. *Thomson.*

2. A place overgrown with *heath*.

Say from whence
You owe this strange intelligence? or why,
Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way
With such prophetic greeting. *Shakespeare.*

Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. *Temple.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *n. f.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*, and pout. *Carew's Survey.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird which Phaëns or Ionia yields, More pleasing morsels would afford Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *n. f.* [*heyden*, German.]

The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. *1 Chronicles.*

If the opinions of others whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addison.*

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a *heathen*. *Addis.*

HE'ATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen.*]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

The execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenish.*]

After the manner of *heathens*.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. f.* [from *heathen.*]

Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism*. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HEAVE. *v. a. pret.* *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoveu*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay, Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence Had ris'n, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will And high permission of all-ruling heaven: Left him at large. *Milton.*

2. To carry.

Now we hear the king Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen, *Heave* him away upon your winged thoughts Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare.*

3. To raise; to lift.

Sn daunted, when the giant saw the knight, His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high, And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Spenser.*

I cannot *heave* My heart into my mouth. *Shakespeare.*

He dy'd in fight; Fought next my person, as in confort fought, Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence, And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

4. To cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain, And *heave* it up: they pant and flick half way. *Dryden.*

The glittering finny swarms, That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

5. To force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest? —Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.* The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans, That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat Almost to bursting. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen; One *heav'd* on high, to be hui'd down below. *Shakespeare.*

7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis such as you, That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh At each his needless *heavings*; such as you Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shaksp.* He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back, My heat *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.* The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part; Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.* No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean: I cannot see the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment. *Addison.* Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay.*

4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upward.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves* You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *heaves*, He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE Offering. *n. f.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *n. f.* [*heopon*, which seems to be derived from *heopd*, the places overhead, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury, New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakespeare.*

They race in time to come Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome; Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade, Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.* The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*. *Raleigh.*

This act, with shouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band

Applaud. *Dryden.* Some fires may fall from *heaven*. *Tempe.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell. *Shaksp.*

These, the late *Heav'n* banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*

All yet left of that revolted rout, *Heav'n* fall'n, in station stood, or just array, Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.

Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakespeare.*

The will

And high permission of all-ruling *heav'n* Left him at large. *Milton.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *heaven*. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Take physick, pomp; Expose thyself to feel what witches feel, That thou may'st shake the superflux to them, And show the *heavens* more just. *Shaksp.* They can judge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those mysteries which *heaven* Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!

How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend The brightest *heav'n* of invention. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood, In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God, And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Oh *heav'n-born* sisters! 'twere of art! Who charm the sense, or mend the heart; Who lead fair virtue's train along,

Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poetry. *Shak.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raised toward the sky.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*

2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence; To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd; The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

HEAVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven.*]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one heavenly, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*

Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man; Nor Pindar's heav'nly lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring first the genius of the place, Then earth, the mother of the heav'nly race. *Dryden.*

HEAVENLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells, Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells, And ever-musing melancholy reigns, What means this tumult in a veinal's veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine About the supreme throne Of him, whose happy making sight alone, Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HEAVENWARD. *adv.* [*heaven* and *ward*, Saxon.] Toward heaven.

I prostitute lay, By various doubts impell'd, or to obey, Or to object; at length, my mournful look Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*

HEAVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy.*]

1. With great ponderousness.

2. Grievously; afflictively.

Ease must be impracticable to the envious; they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall heavily upon them. *Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I came hither to transport the tydings, Which I have heavily borne. *Shakespeare.*
This O'Neil took very heavily, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

4. With an air of dejection.

Why looks your grace so heavily to day? —O, I have pass'd a miserable night. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVINESS. *n. f.* [from *heavy.*]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the heaviness of several bodies, or the proportion that is required between any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and heaviness; of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker.*

Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness foretells the good event. *Shakespeare.*

Let us not burthen our remembrance with An heaviness that's gone. *Shakespeare.*
Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it sloop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Proverb.*

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in heaviness; through manifold temptations. *1 Peter.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into heaviness, That makes the weight. *Shakespeare.*

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me? This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Addison.*

He would not violate that sweet recess, And found besides a welcome heaviness, Which he seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot.*

4. Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the heaviness of taxes.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fatness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot.*

HEAVY. *adj.* [*heapig*, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Merfennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much heavier than it is. *Wilkins.*

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

Let me not be light: For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an heavy hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. *Mac.*
Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever, Which shall possess them with the heaviness found That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare.*

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy reckoning to make. *Shakespeare.*

Pray for this good man, and for his issue, Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave, And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Chartres, at the levee, Tells with a sncer the tyding heavy. *S. wif.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My heavy eyes, you say, confess A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd; But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Prouder and they that were with him were heavy with sleep. *Luke.*

8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom, And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. *Shaksp.*

9. Stupid; foolish.

This heavy headed revel, east and west Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*

I would not be accounted so base minded, or heavy headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Kneller.*

10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and heavy hours. *Locke.*

When store, your time will not lie heavy upon your hands for want of some tithing amusement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arbutnot.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile: as, heavy lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome: as, heavy roads.

HEAVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. *Isiah.*
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. *Matthew.*

HEB'DOMAD. *n. f.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.]

A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first hebdomad or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEB'DOMADAL. } *adj.* [from *hebdoma*,

HEB'DOMADARY. } Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days.

As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their tabbats, they were observed by the Hebrews. *B. own.*

To HEBETATE. *v. a.* [*hebetato*, Latin; *hebetar*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if hebetated, might cease the same percept on. *Hurvey on Conspicuous.*
Beel may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will hebetate and clog his intellectual. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HEBETATION. *n. f.* [from *hebetato*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE. *n. f.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent temerities, according to their grossness or subtlety, activity or hebetude, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harris.*

HEBRAISM. *n. f.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as grecisms, and sometimes hebraisms, into his poem. *Spectator.*

HEBRAIST. *n. f.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICIAN. *n. f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or other than the heavens, as the best hebricians understand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the hebrew verse, as the meanest hebrician knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Petrarch.*

HECATOMB. *n. f.* [*hecatombe*, French; *ἑκατόμβη*, Gr.] A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

In rich mens homes I bid kill some beasts, but no hecatombs; None serve, none suffice so. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole hecatomb, And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons in war succeed, And slaughter'd hecatombs around him bleed. *Shakespeare.*

HECTICAL. } *adj.* [*hectique*, French,

HECTICK. } from *ἕκτος*.]

1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fullness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep the air sufficiently defended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A hectic fever hath got hold Of the whole substance, not to be controu'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No hectic student fears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HECTICK. *n. f.* A hectic fever.

Like the hectic in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HECTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversicacious, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar, And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

To **HECTOR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hected* out of it. *Gov. of Tongue.*

The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave; But the 's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. *Abithnot.*

To **HECTOR**. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the storming, the tullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spectator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director, That the might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

HEDERACEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Diö.*

HEDGE. *n. f.* [*hegge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomp.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class; perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakspeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-priest* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To **HEDGE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns. *Eccles.*
Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hofea.*

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedge'd* in with the main, That water-walled bulwark, still secure And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakspeare.*

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king, That treason can but peep to what it would. *Shakspeare.*

4. To shut up within an enclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *hedge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

You forget yourself

To *hedge* me in. *Shakspeare. Jul. Cæs.*

When I was hasty, thou delay'd'st me longer: I pry'thee, let me *hedge* one moment more

Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift.*

To **HEDGE**. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this fort, Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight, And should, if I were worthy to be judge, Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain, That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-CREEPER. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *creep*.]

One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-PUMITORY. *n. f.* A plant; *fumaria sepium*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hog*; *scrinaceus*.]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount Their prickles at my foot-fall. *Shakspeare.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king? — I grant ye.

— Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakspeare.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*.

Ainsworth.

4. The globe-fish; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainsw.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.]

A species of willowort; *gratiola*.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. f.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. f.* A plant; *gallopsia*.

Ainsworth.

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A

word of contempt for low writing. When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A

young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd, Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *row*.]

The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*; *curruca*.] A sparrow that lives

in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long, That it had it's head bit off by its young. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGEING-BILL. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.]

A cutting-hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Damas with a *hedgeing-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGER. *n. f.* [from *hedge*.] One who

makes hedges.

The labour'd ox In his loose traces from the furrow came, And the twink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*

He would be laugh'd at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To **HEED**. *v. a.* [*heban*, Saxon.] To

mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*; But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dry.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning, The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius; The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Aldus.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious

watch.

Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take *heed* ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakspeare.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worthip. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unsee them; and the first he view'd, He did it with a serious mind; a *heed* Was in his countenance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HEEDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note; For I mine eyes will rivet to his face; And, after, we will both our judgments join, In censure of his seeming. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing; with of.

I am commanded To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart; Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears, Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakspeare.*

To him one of the other twins was bound, Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed; My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HEEDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HEEDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedful*.]

Caution; vigilance; attention.

HEEDILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Diö.*

HE'EDINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Diſt*

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs; thoughtleſs; regardleſs; unobſerving: with *of.*

The *heedleſs* lover does not know
Whoſe eyes they are that wound him fo. *Waller.*
Heedleſs of verſe, and hopeleſs of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas which have more than once offered themſelves to the ſenſes, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedleſs*, as in children, or otherwiſe employed, as in men. *Locke.*

Surprizes are often fatal to *heedleſs* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilt ye diſcharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedleſsly* ſlide into ſin. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they ſuffer from knocks and falls, they ſhould not be pitied, but bid do ſo again; which is a better way to cure their *heedleſſneſs*. *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. f.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be diſtorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

The ſtag recalls his ſtrength, his ſpeed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With theſe t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him truſt his feet. *Denham*

Pegasus appeared hanging off the ſide of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Adiſon.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their matters to bears and tygers, and ſew them a fair pair of *heels* for 't. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To be at the **HEELS.** To purſue cloſely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my preſentment. *Shakſpeare*
But is there no ſequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend cloſely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell ſhould riſe
With blackeſt infection, to confound
Heav'n's pureſt light. *Milton.*

6. To purſue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the north to ſeek their fortunes, being ſtill chafed by the Engliſh navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*
Want! hungry want! inat hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chaces me in view. *Osway.*

7. To follow cloſe as a dependant.

Through proud London he came ſighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakſp.*

8. To lay by the **HEELS.** To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll lay ye all
By th' *heels*, and ſuddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakſpeare.*

One half of man, his mind,
Is ſui juris, unconſtr'd,
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Huſbras.*

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of monkeys; and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the *heels*. *Adiſon.*

9. Any thing ſhaped like a heel.

At the other ſide is a kind of *heel* or knob, to brack cloths with. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

10. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakſpeare.*

To **HEEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot ſing,
Nor *heel* the high lavot, nor ſweeten talk. *Shakſp.*

2. To lean on one ſide: as, the ſhip *heels*.

To **HEEL.** *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HEE'LER. *n. f.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe, to ſupply what is worn away.

To **HEEL-PIECE.** *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe *heel*.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her ſhoes. *Arbutnot.*

HEFT. *n. f.* [from *heave.*]

1. Heaving; effort.

May he in the cup
A ſpider ſteep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one pretent
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his ſides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [for *haft.*] Handle.

His oily ſide devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *n. f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mabomet* was forced to make his eſcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, *A. D.* 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius*. *Harris.*

HEIF'ER. *n. f.* [heafpone, Saxon.] A young cow

Who ſews the *heifer* dead and bleeding freſh,
And ſees ſalt by a butcher with an axe,
But wilt ſuſpect 'twas he that made the ſlaughter? *Shakſpeare.*

A *heifer* will put up her noſe, and ſnuff in the air, againſt the rain. *Bacon.*
For her the ſtorks reſuſe their verdant food,
Nor thinſy *heifer* ſeek the gliding flood. *Pope*

HEIGH HO. *interj.*

1. An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs.

Heigh ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakſpeare.*

2. It is uſed by *Dryden*, contrarily to cuſtom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toſs off our ale 'till we cannot ſtand,
And *heigh-ho*, for the honour of Old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Into what pit thou ſeeſt,
From what *height* fall'n!
An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Adiſon.*

2. Altitude; definite ſpace meaſured upward.

Abroad I'll ſtudy thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticinium a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near ſiſty. *Bacon*

An amphitheatre appear'd
Raiſ'd in degrees, to ſixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryden.*

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Gamea lieth to the north, ten, in the ſame *height* as Peru to the ſouth. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; acceſs; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father firſt deſcends;
His daughter's huſband in the plain attends. *Dry.*

5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented lap which I enjoy'd. *Shakſp.*
Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,
When Eng'land to her greateſt *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and ſtate. *Daniel.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which ſome others have arrived. *Watts.*

6. The utmoſt degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not riſe to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not the
Of Timna firſt betray me, and reveal
The ſecret, witted from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profels'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happineſs! *Milton.*
Deſpair is the *height* of madneſs. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmoſt exertion.

Come on, ſir; I thall now put you to the *height*
of your breeding. *Shakſpeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with ſtronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Adiſon.*

To **HE'IGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *height.*]

1. To riſe higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign ſtates uſed their endeavours to *heighten* our confuſions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Adiſon.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contriv'd for ſtate, the height of the roof ſhould bear a proportion to the area; ſo in the *heightenings* of poetry, the ſtrength and vehemence of figures ſhould be ſuited to the occaſion. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hane*, hate; or from the Teutonick, *boon*, ſhame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the goſpel of Chriſt, if men or angels ſhould attempt, it were moſt *heinous* and accuſed ſacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man ſhould do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakſpeare.*

As it is a moſt *heinous*, ſo it is a moſt dangerous impiety to deſpise him that can deſtroy us. *Tillotſon.*

HE'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociously; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociousneſs; wickedneſs.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jeſts and tritles, muſt have little ſenſe of the *heinousneſs* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *n. f.* [*heire*, old French; *heres*, Latin.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

An *heir* ſignifies the eldeſt, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanſon, Roſaline her name. *Shakſp.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakspere*
Being *heir* together of the grace of God. *1 Pet.*
Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope*
The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a
weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their
constitutions. *Swift*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.
The young extravagant *heir* had got a new
feward, and was resolved to look into his estate. *Swift*

To HEIR. v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit.

His son in blooming youth was snatch'd by fate,
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden*

HEIRESS. n. f. [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller*

Aeneas, though he married the *heiress* of the
crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life
of his father-in-law. *Dryden*

HEIRLESS. adj. [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shaksp.*

HEIRLOOM. n. f. [*heir* and *teloma*, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Achilles's sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift*

HEIRSHIP. n. f. [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship*. *Swift*

HELD. The preterit and part. pass. of hold.

A rich man beginning to fall, is held up of friends. *Bechhoffner*

If *Minerva* had not appeared and held his hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden*

HELIALCAL. adj. [*heliacque*, Fr. from *helios*.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown*

HELIACALLY. adv. [from *heliacal*.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown*

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the winter, when he rises *acronically*. *Dryden*

HELICAL. adj. [*helice*, Fr. from *helix*.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vertex at one end of it. *Wilkins*

HELIOCENTRICK. adj. [*heliocentrique*, French; *ἡλιος* and *κέντρον*.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris*

HELIOID *Parabola* in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the

extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the said circle. *Harris*

HELIOSCOPE. n. f. [*helioscope*, Fr. *ἡλιος* and *σκοπεω*.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris*

HELIOTROPE. n. f. [*ἡλιος* and *τροπεω*; *heliotrope*, Fr. *heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant that turns toward the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only toward the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather. *Goss. of the Tongue*

HELISPHERICAL. adj. [*helix* and *sphere*.] The *helihspherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris*

HELIX. n. f. [*helice*, Fr. *ἡλιξ*.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wren*

HELL. n. f. [*helle*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *Shaksp.*
If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakspere's Macbeth*
Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to hell, *Genesis*
He descended into hell. *Apostles Creed*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of hell came about me; the snares of death overtook me. *Job*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three he straight allowed there;
They of both ends the middle two do try;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* could were,
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to hell to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney*

5. The place into which the tailor throws his shreds.

This truly squire, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited pafs
Of golden bough, but true gold-lace. *Hobbes*
In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*. *King's Cookery*

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain. *Cowley*

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. adj. Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakspere*

HELL-BRED. adj. [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what
cries,
With foul enfoldred smok and flashing fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth into the skies. *Spenser*

HELL-BROTH. n. f. [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up for internal purposes.

Ad'or's fork, and blind worm's stung,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;
For a charm, a powerful trouble,
Take a *hell-broth* to boil and bubble. *Shakspere*

HELL-DOOMED. adj. [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of
heaven,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and
there. *Milton*

Where I reign'd king? *Milton*

HELL-GOVERNED. adj. Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and ate him quick,
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shakspere*

HELL-HATED. adj. Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* he o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shakspere*

HELL-HAUNTED. adj. [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce *Olmond* clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryden*

HELL-HOUND. n. f. [*helle hund*, Sax.]

1. Dog of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shaksp.*
Now the *hell-hounds* with infernal speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fastning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had stain'd
On what was pure. *Milton*

HELL-KITE. n. f. [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite!* all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakspere's Macbeth*

HELLBORNE. n. f. [*hellbornus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.

HELLBONE *U'bite*. n. f. [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its
species be the true *hellbone* of the ancients. *Miller*

HELLENISM. n. f. [*ἑλληνισμός*.] A Greek idiom.

HELLISH. adj. [from *hell*.]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or
what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to
have, for effects of both I find in myself, have
compassion of me. *Shakspere*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Milton*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay the *hellish* rancor
that ferments in some *hellish* breasts. But that
it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *South*

HELLISHLY. adv. [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS. n. f. [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. adv. [from *hell*.] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the fable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope*

HELL denotes defence: as *Ei'helm*, happy
defence; *Sig'helm*, victorious defence;

Berthelm, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks.

Gibson's Camden.

HELM. *n. f.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; a headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land!
With plumed *helm* the slayer begins his threats.

Shakspeare.

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters.

Camden's Remains.

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*.

Boyle.

4. [helma, Saxon.] The steering; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;
And such they are make happy states. *B. Jonson.*
More in prosperity is reason tost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost.

Denham.

Fair occasion shows the springing gale,
And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells
the sail.

Prior.

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means: but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better.

Swift.

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

You slander

The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,

When you curse them as enemies.

Shakspeare.

TO HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must give him a better proclamation.

Shakspeare.

HELMED. *adj.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.

Milton.

HELMET. *n. f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er.

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound

From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* found.

Dryden.

HELMINTHICK. *adj.* [from *helminth*.] Relating to worms.

Diſt.

TO HELP. *v. a.* pret. *helped* or *holp*; part. *helped* or *holpen*. [hilpan, Gothick; helpian, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behave;
For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out.

Fairfax.

O Lord, make haste to *help* me.

Psalms.

God *helped* him against the philistines. 2 *Chron.*

They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold.

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions.

Stillingfleet.

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which seems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*
What I offer is so far from doing any unkindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they stuck.

Woodward.

The God of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out.

Swift.

3. To raise by help: with *up*.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth;
for he hath not another to *help* him up. *Ecclus.*

4. To enable to surmount: with *over*.

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke.

Locke.

5. To remove by help: with *off*.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time.

Locke.

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.

Locke.

7. To cure; to heal: with *of*. Obsolete.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him of his blindness.

Shakspeare.

8. It is used commonly before the disease.

The true calamus *helps* coughs.

Gerard.

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou can't not *help*;
And study *help* for that which thou lament'st.

Shakspeare.

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot *help* it.

Swift.

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them.

Sanders's n.

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections that he cannot *help*.

L'Esfrange.

Those closing skies may still continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night.

Dryden.

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide.

Dryden.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself.

Swift.

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard.

Atterbury.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

Pope.

12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the afflictive. *Zech.*
If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment.

Bacon.

13. To HELP to. To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace.

The man that is now with Tircias can *help* him to his oxen again.

L'Esfrange.

14. To present at table.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complaisantly *help'd to* all I hate;
Treated, carcs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

Pope.

TO HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you
Have *help* to make this rescue?

Shakspeare.

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation.

Bacon.

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchless impudence

Help'd to support the knave.

Dryden.

A generous present *helps to* persuade as well as an agreeable person.

Garth.

2. To bring a supply.
Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help out* where the muses failed.

Rymer.

HELP. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.
Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle.

Knolles.

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them.

Locke.

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* admitted to them.

Smalridge.

2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day.

W. Akins.

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.

South.

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles.

Locke.

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children.

Bacon.

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing.

Holder on Speech.

HELPER. *n. f.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel.

2 *Kings.*

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth.

3 *John.*

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent.

Taylor.

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* of the evils.

More.

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted: with *to*.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath sated her to be my motive,
And *helper to* a husband.

Shakspeare.

4. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid.

Swift to Pope.

HELPLEFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Useful; that gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords.

Shakspeare.

He orders all the succours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army.

Dryden.

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.

Faulstich's History.

HELPLESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire thot

Cloſe by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.

Rogers.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem you friend.

Pope.

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.

Spenser.

4. Unsupplied; void; with *of*. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without ability; without success.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of ability; want of success.

HELTER-SKELTER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *ηολητεν* *περαδο*, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And *helter skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakspeare.*

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange.*

HELVE. *n. f.* [*helpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Ruleigh's History.*

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. f.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wiseman.*

2. [*hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakspeare.*

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison.*

3. *Interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

TO HEM. *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about

Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen.*

Along the thoar of silver streaming Thames,
Whole rusby bank, the which his river *hems*.

Spenser.

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut; perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney.*

What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*?

Fairfax.

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,

Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*

I hurry me *in haste* away,

And find his honour in a pound,
Hem'd by a triple circle *round*,

Casquer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

TO HEM. *v. u.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *n. f.* [*ἡμισιον*, half, and *κεφαλον*, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

Quincy.

HE'MICYCLE. *n. f.* [*ἡμικυκλον*.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *n. f.* An ancient measure; now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. f.* [*ἡμισι*, half, and *πλησια*, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HEMISPHERE. *n. f.* [*ἡμισφαιριον*; *hemisphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man, that light
His day, which else, as th' other *hemisphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton.*

A hill

Of Paradise, the highest from whose top
The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay.

Milton.

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower.

Brown.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHERICAL. } *adi.* [from *hemi-*
HEMISPHERICK. } *sphere*] Halfround;
containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward.*

HE'MISTICK. *n. f.* [*ἡμιστικιον*; *hemistieche*, French.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick*.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

HE'MLOCK. *n. f.* [*hemlock*, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channeled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different.

Miller.

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fennel and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, *hemlock*.

Shakspeare.

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*.

Locke.

HE'MORRHAGE. } *n. f.* [*ἡμορραγια*; *he-*
HE'MORRHAGY. } *morrhagie*, French.] A violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhaging* succeeds the separation. *Ray.*
Twenty days lasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbutnot.*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. f.* [*ἡμορροειδες*; *hemorrhoids*, French.] The piles; the emroids.

I got the *hemorrhoids*.

Swift.

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, French, from *hemorrhoids*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides these are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum.

Ray on the Creation.

Embost upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

HEMP. *n. f.* [*hænep*, Saxon; *kampe*,

Dutch; *cannabis*.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe fustigate. *Shaksp.*
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Motins.*

HEMP Agrimony. *n. f.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen.*

Behold

Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing.

Shakspeare.

Ye shall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet.

Shakspeare.

I twitche'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay.*

HEN. *n. f.* [*henne*, Saxon; *han*, German, a cock.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon.*

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting.

O'er the trackless waste

The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomson.*

HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton.*

HE'N-HARM. } *n. f.* [*pygargus*.] A

HE'N-HARRIER. } kind of kite. *Air'sw.*

So called probably from destroying chickens.

HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*.]

Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.

A shepdame too I have, a curst she,

Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me. *Dry.*

The neighbour's reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbutnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*.

L'Estrange.

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encouragech to rob his *hen-roosts*.

Swift.

If a man prosecutes gippies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it.

Addison.

They oft have lilly'd out to pillage

The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Ticket.*

HEN'BANE. *n. f.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old donghills. This is a very poisonous plant.

Miller.

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst.

Dryden.

HE'NBIT. *n. f.* [*alfine foliis hederae*.] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silecia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-feed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*.

HENCE. *adv. or interj.* [heonan, Sax. *hunner*, old English.]

1. From this place to another.
Discharge my followers; let them *hence* away,
From Ricard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.
Shakespeare.

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton.*
A fallen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud, and impertinence. *Rowson.*

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here: *hence* with your little ones.
Shakespeare.
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in another place. Not in life.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth?
Shakespeare.
All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are infixed to this action. *Shakespeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort
of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about
others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look
for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants.
Arbutnot.

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the
fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom.
Tilghson.

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projective motion the ailment
tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the
force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot.*

7. From this source; from this original;

from this store.
My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace as stars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. From *hence* is a vitious expression,
which crept into use even among good
authors, as the original force of the
word *hence* was gradually forgotten.
Hence signifies from this.

An ancient author prophesied from *hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! *Dryden.*

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
To send off; to dispatch to a distance.
Obsolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his Beck he curs'd.
Sidney.

HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [henonforþ, Sax.]
From this time forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakespeare.*
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton.*
I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
'Till day droop. *Milton.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come?
Dryden.

HENCEFORWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *for-*
ward.] From this time to futurity.

Henceforward I will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining furs. *Shaksp.*
Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever ill'd by you. *Shaksp.*
The royal academy will admit *henceforward*
only such who are endued with good qualities.
Dryden.

HE'NCHMAN. *n. s.* [hync, a servant, and
man, *Skinner*; *hengyrc*, a horse, and *man*,
Spehman.] A page; an attendant.
Obsolete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon:
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakespeare.*
Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight allig'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [hendan, Saxon, from
hendō, low Latin, which seems borrowed
from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonick.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.
With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a wrotten chain.
Fairfax.

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the
following passage is corrupt, and should
be read *hemmed*; or it may mean to take
possession.

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakespeare.*

HENDECAGON. *n. s.* [ἐνδεκά and γωνία.]
A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENS-FEET. *n. s.* [sumaria sepium.]
Hedge fumitory.

HEPATICAL. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Lat. *hepa-*
HEPATICK. } *tique*, Fr. from *ήπαξ*.]
Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach
blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick*. *Hartny.*
The cylick gall is thick, and intensely bitter;
the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

HERS. *n. s.* The berries of the brier or
dogrose, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsw.*

In hard winters there is observed great plenty
of *hips* and haws, which preserve the small birds
from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτα and capsu-
la.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON. *n. s.* [*heptagone*, French;
ἑπτα and γωνία.] A figure with seven
sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.]
Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY. *n. s.* [*heptarchie*, French;
ἑπτα and ἀρχή.] A sevenfold govern-
ment.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of
arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they de-
scended, used shields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Al-
fred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materi-
als thereof were extant before, namely, under
the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shair'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HER. *pron.* [*hepa*, *hep*, in Saxon, stood
for *their*, or of *them*, which at length
became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a
woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Still new favourites the choice,
'Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sov'reign pow'r;
Wondrous beautiful *her* face;
But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.
England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shaksp. Henry v.*
She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem'd to others so. *Cowley.*
The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on her train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again.
Cowley.

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it re-
fers to a substantive going before: as,
such are *her* charms, such charms as *hers*.
This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*.
Shakespeare.

Thine own unworthiness,
Will still that thou art mine not *hers* confess.
Cowley.

Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *hers* but yours. *Dryden.*

HE'RALD. *n. s.* [*herault*, Fr. *herald*,
German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to re-
gister genealogies, adjust ensigns armoi-
ral, regulate funerals, and anciently to
carry messages between princes, and
proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my
book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet nec, no *herald* am. *Ben Jonson.*
When time shall force let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Embassador of peace, if peace you claim;
Or *herald* of a war, if you rotate. *Dryden.*

Please thy pride and search the *herald's* roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.
Dryden.

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shakespeare.*
It was the *lark*, the *herald* of the morn.
Shakespeare.

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaksp.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To introduce as by a herald. Not
used.

We are sent from our royal master,
Only to *herald* thee into his sight,
Not pay thee. *Shakespeare's*

HE'RALDRY. *n. s.* [*heraulderie*, Fr. from
herald.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*
Grant *her*, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false *heraldry* when madnets drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew.
Denham.

3. Blazonry.

Met. Is may blazon common beauties: the
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*.
Cleveland.

HERB. *n. s.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Latin.]
Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft,
and have nothing woody in them; as grass and
hemlock. *Locke.*
In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old *Edon*. *Shakespeare.*

With sweet-smelling herbs

Spoused Eve deck'd suit her nuptial bed. *Milt.*
Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of herbs and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*
If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we
call them *herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts.*

Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminatè,
have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbutnot.*

HERB *Christopher*, or *banc-berries*. *n. f.*
A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to herbs.
Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk;
but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water
flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables: perhaps not
properly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food, the rapa-
cious to catching, holding, and tearing their
prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution
of vegetables. *Derham.*

HERBAGE. *n. f.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grafs; pasture.
Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields.
Dryden.

At the time the deluge came, the earth was
loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with ani-
mals. *Hoodward.*

2. The tithe and the right of pasture.
Ainsworth.

HERBAL. *n. f.* [from *herb*.] A book
containing the names and descriptions
of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*,
and other like books of natural history. *Bacon.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of
nature. *Brown.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large
herbals are ample testimonies thereof. *Moore.*
Our *herbals* are sufficiently storèd with plants.
Baker.

HERBALIST. *n. f.* [from *herbal*.] A man
skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming
that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit
rounder. *Brown.*

HERBAR. *n. f.* [A word, I believe,
only to be found in *Spenser*.] Herb;
plant.

The roof hereof was archèd over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintly.
Fairy Queen.

HERBARIST. *n. f.* [*herbarius*, from *her-
ba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercisèd a commendable
curiosity in subdividing plants of the same de-
nomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much swayèd by the opinions then
current amongst *herbarists*, that different colour,
or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were
sufficient to constitute a specifick difference. *Roy.*

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discoverèd
and shew'd in fruit by an ingenious *herbarist*.
Derham.

HERBELET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *herb*,
or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

These *herbelets*, which we upon you srow.
Shakspeare.

HERBESCENT. *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.]
Growing into herbs.

HERBID. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Cover-
ed with herbs.

HERBORIST. *n. f.* [from *herb*.] One
curious in herbs. This seems a mistake
for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower
perishes in about an hour. *Roy.*

HERBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*herberg*, German.]
Place of temporary residence. Now
written *herbarow*.

The German lord, when he went out of New-
gate into the cart, took order to have his arm-
set up in his last *herborow*. *Ben Jonson.*

HERBOUS. *adj.* [*herbosus*, Lat.] Abound-
ing with herbs.

HERBUENT. *adj.* [from *herbula*, Lat.]
Containing herbs. *Diet.*

HERBWOMAN. *n. f.* [*herb* and *woman*.]
A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer,
butcher, and baker; even my *herbswoman* dunned
me as I went along. *Arbutnot.*

HERBY. *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the
nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of
earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any mors of
herby substance. *Bacon.*

HERD. *n. f.* [heord, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It
is peculiarly applied to black-cattle.
Flocks and herds are *sheep* and *oxen* or
kine.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*

There find a *kind* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.
Addison.

2. A company of men, in contempt or
detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

I do not remember where ever God deliverèd
his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by
the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It antiently signified a keeper of cattle,
and in Scotland it is still usèd. [hýrd,
Saxon.] A sense still retained in com-
position: as, *goatherd*.

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.
Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer.
Dryden

It is the nature of indigency, like common
danger, to endear men to one another, and make
them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm.
Norris.

2. To associate; to become one of any
number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison's Cato*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knives and fools,
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd.
Watts.

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into
a herd.

The rest,
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herd*d with the vulgar. *Ben Jonson.*

HERDROOM. *n. f.* [*herd* and *groom*.]
A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdroom*, and none other.
Spenser.

HERDMAN. } *n. f.* [*herd* and *man*.]
HERDSMAN. } One employèd in tend-
ing herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear.
Stancy

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to his entrance open,
I will devise a cruel death for thee. *Shakspeare.*

Scarcè themselves know how to hold
A sheehook, or have learn'd ought else the least
That to the faithful *herdsman*'s art belongs.
Milton.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milt.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.
Dryden.

The *herdsman*, round
The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets
cross'd. *Dryden.*

When their *herdsman* could not agree, they
parted by consent. *Locke.*

HERF. *adv.* [hep, Saxon; hier, Dutch.]
1. In this place.

Before they *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was setting forth. *Shaksp.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep residence. *Milton.*

Here nature first begins
Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second misery suffers *here*! *Cowley.*

To day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.
Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy
hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is usèd in making an offer or at-
tempt.

Then *here*'s for earnest:
'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.
Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*
However, friend, *here*'s to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies.
Prior.

5. It is often opposèd to *there*; in one
place, distinguished from another.

Good-night, mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?

'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakspeare.*

We are comè to see thee fight, to see thee
soigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to
see thee *there*. *Shakspeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave,
implore;
Poè *here* for help, seek *there* their followers.
Daniel.

I would have in the heath some thickets made
only of sweet-briar, and honey-suckle, and some
wild vine amongst; and the ground set with
violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the
shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and
there, not in order. *Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward sugges-
tions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single pro-
felyte. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt,
not presently, by raising continued streets; but
at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which
others by degrees were join'd. *Sprat's Sermons.*

He that rides post through a county may be
able to give some loose description of *here* a
mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and
there a river, woodland in one part, and savans
in another. *Locke.*

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage,
to mean *this place*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest *here*, a better were to find. *Shaksp.*

HERLABO'UTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.]
About this place.

I saw *herlabouts* nothing remarkable, except
Agulias's bridge. *Addison on Italy.*

HEREAFTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear
hereafter, rather than glory him in his own hear-
ing. *Shakspeare.*

The grand-child, with twelve fous increas'd,
departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
Egypt. *Milton.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy *here*, and more happy
hereafter. *Bacon.*

HEREAFTER. *n. f.* A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

I still shall wait

Some new hereafter, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREAT. *adv.* [*here and at.*] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean? *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *adv.* [*here and by.*] By this.

In w at estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *adj.* [*heres, Lat.*] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditabile*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HEREDITAMENT. *n. f.* [*heredium, Lat.*]

A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HERE'DITARILY. *adv.* [*from hereditary.*]

By inheritance. Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

HEREDITARY. *adj.* [*hereditaire, Fr. hereditarius, Lat.*] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

These old fellows

Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakspeare.*

He shall ascend

The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign

With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend

Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,

Man looks aloft, and with crested eyes

Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When heroick verse his youth shall raise,

And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden's Virgil.*

HEREIN. *adv.* [*here and in.*] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakspeare.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation,

are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves,

herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREINTO. *adv.* [*here and into.*] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto*

cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HEREOF. *adv.* [*here and of.*] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakspeare.*

HEREON. *adv.* [*here and on.*] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

HEREOUT. *adv.* [*here and out.*]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spens.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

HEREMITICAL. *adj.* [It should be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of *ἐρημις*, a desert; *heremique*, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremitical* state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HERESIARCH. *n. f.* [*heresiarche*, French; *ἡρεσιάρχης*] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *heresiarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HERESY. *n. f.* [*heresie*, French; *heresis*, Latin; *ἡρесь*] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood. *Hooker.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, *heresy*, novelty, cruelty, and dissolaltv. *King Charles.*

HERETICK. *n. f.* [*heretique*, French; *ἡρετικός*]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or schismarick be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

No *hereticks* desire to spread Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* instead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a papist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means protestants; when a protestant uses the word, he means any persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errors. *Watts.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands, In him that was of late an *heretick*, As firm as faith. *Shakspeare.*

HERETICAL. *adj.* [*from heretick.*] Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *heretical*, who, in their opinion, not only is of the church, but holdeth the chief place of authority over the same? *Hooker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some *heretical* meaning. *Dee of Pity.*

HERETICALLY. *adv.* [*from heretical.*]

With heresy.

HERETO. *adv.* [*here and to.*] To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE. *adv.* [*hereto and fore.*]

Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sibney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person. *South.*

We now can form no more Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HEREUNTO. *adv.* [*here and unto.*] To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whose assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are. *Hooker.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiss to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Locke.*

HEREWITH. *adv.* [*here and with.*] With this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismay'd,
But constant keep the way in which ye stand. *Spenser.*

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surprised by the Scots. *Hayward.*

HERIOT. *n. f.* [*heriegild*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howel.*

Though thou consume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleaveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

HERITABLE. *adj.* [*heres, Lat.*] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Law.*

HERITAGE. *n. f.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hub. Tale.*

He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*. *Common Prayer.*

HERMAPHRODITE. *n. f.* [*hermaphrodite*, Fr. from *ἑρμης* and *ἀρροδιτις*]

An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one sight Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monstrous could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaphrodites*. *Arbut. & Pope.*

HERMAPHRODITICAL. *adj.* [*from hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both sexes.

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms. *Brown.*

HERMETICAL. } *adj.* [*from Hermes,*

HERMETICK. } or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*

HERMETICALLY. *adv.* [*from hermetical.*]

According to the hermetical or chymick art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered

fine lawn, so as to admit the air, and keep out the insects; no living thing was ever produced there *Beauley.*

HERMIT. *n. f.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *ἐρημιτης*.]

1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, fivefold winters worn,
Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*
You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in to eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon*

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison.*

2. A headman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermit*. *Shaksp.*

HERMITAGE. *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,
And oke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen.*
Go with speed
To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shaksp.*

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heav'n doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison.*

HERMITESS. *n. f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL. *n. f.* [*ἑρμώδης* and *δάκτυλος*.] *Hermodactyl* is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used. *Hill.*

HERN. *n. f.* [contracted from *HERON*, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peuchan.*

HERNHILL. *n. f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HERNIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed. *Wiseman.*

HERO. *n. f.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἦρως*.]

1. A man eminent for bravery. I sing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*
Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*
In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyssey.*
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*

2. A man of the highest class in any respect: as, a *hero* in learning.

HEROESS. *n. f.* [from *hero*; *heroies*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad disease,
Heroes and *heroesses*. *Chapman.*

HEROICAL. *adj.* [from *hero*.] Befitting a hero; noble; illustrious; heroic.

Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprises. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree,
I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryden.*

HEROICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to a hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HEROICK. *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes. *Being broke*
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shaksp.*

2. Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name
To person, or to poem. *Milton.*
Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Metthink *heroick* poetry, 'till now,
Like some fantastick fairy laud did show. *Cowley.*

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and success of a most just and necessary war. *Dryd.*

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*

HEROICKLY. *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to a hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life *heroick*. *Milton.*

HEROINE. *n. f.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroess*.

But in vain worth, that fortune can controul,
New-tring, and stiffer bent her foster soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*

Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. *Addis.*

HEROISM. *n. f.* [*heroisme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero.

If the *Odyssey* be less noble than the *Iliad*, it is more instructive: the *Iliad* abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *Broome.*

HERON. *n. f.* [*heron*, French.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.
So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.
The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay*

HERONRY. } *n. f.* [from *heron*, com-
HERONSHAW. } monly pronounced *hern-*
ry.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

HERPES. *n. f.* [*ἕρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon

the skin; and *excedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers. *Quincy.*

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes excedens*. *Wiseman.*

HERRING. *n. f.* [*hareng*, Fr. *herring*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, *herring*, mackel, and cod. *Carew.*
Buy my *herring* fresh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*. See *HER*.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;
If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*. *Shaksp.*

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miserable are made *hers*. *Waller.*
I see her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human found,
She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

HERSE. *n. f.* [*hersea*, low Latin; supposed to come from *herjan*, to praise.] This is likewise written *herse*; see *HEARSE*.

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.
When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Roscommon.*

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herse*s shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

TO HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herse.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot,
and the jewels in her ear. O, would she were *hers'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shaksp.*

The Grecians spitefully grew from the darts the corse,
And *hers'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*
The house is *hers'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. *Craharu.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goddesses in this monarchy. *Shaksp.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase,
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryd.*

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun: as, she hurt *herself*.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down wash *herself*. *Arctus*
She returned answer to *herself*. *Judges.*

HERSELIKE. *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herselike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

TO HERRY. *v. a.* [heptan, Saxon; to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thenot, now nis the time of merry make,
Nor Pan to *herry*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

By the c. the years green as now be rung,
Then wouldst thou gain to cool of love,
And fly with Lymas thy lab'ring glove. *Spenser.*
HEBESITACY. *n. f.* [from *hesitas*.] Dubi-
tousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is,
that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which
shot into crystals, exposed to the sun, would not
have done the like in a vessel accurately stopp'd. *Boyle.*

Some of them reason'd without doubt or *hesi-
tancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to
show that they believed their own reasonings. *Averbury.*

TO HESITATE. *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin;
hesiter, French.] To be doubtful; to
delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Gre-
cians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to
accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITATION. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.
I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations*
of every one: they will be more or fewer, ac-
cording to the capacity of each person. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Intermision of speech; want of volu-
bility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a man-
ner, with such frequent blots and interlineations,
that they are hardly able to go on without perpet-
ual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HEST. *n. f.* [hæpɜ, Saxon.] Command;
precept; injunction. Obsolete, or
written *behest*.

Thou dost afflict the not deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*
Thou wait a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhor'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakespeare.*

HETEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*heteroclitie*, Fr.
heteroclitum, Latin; ἑτεροκλίτης and κλίμα.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common
forms of declension, by any redundancy,
defect, or otherwise. *Clarke.*

The *heteroclitic* nouns of the Latin should not
be touched in the first learning of the rudiments
of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the
common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclitie*.]
Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such
as want either name or precedent, there is oft
times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown.*

HETERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French;
ἑτεροδοξία and δόξα.] Deviating from the
established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar,
in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HETERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard
paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if
we say attraction is unjustly appropriated into the
laudation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HETEROGENEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr.
ἑτερογενής and γένος.] Not of the same na-
ture; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not
commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the
body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver
and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible,
I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and
that whose rays are some more refrangible than
others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dis-
similar. *Newton.*

HETEROGENEITY. *n. f.* [*heterogenité*,
French, from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or
dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chim-
ney, is sequistered into ashes and soot; whereas
the same wood, distilled into a retort, does yield
far other *heterogenities*, and is resolved into oil,
spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUS. *adj.* [ἑτερογενής and
γενος.] Not kindred; opposite or dis-
similar in nature.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies,
which I found included in the mats of this sand-
stone. *Woodward.*

HETEROSCIANS. *n. f.* [ἑτεροσκία and σκοία.]
Those whose shadows fall only one way,
as the shadows of us who live north of
the tropick fall at noon always to the
north.

TO HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*.
[heapan, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged in-
strument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare.*
He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many
thousands have died of less than half his hurts,
whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.
He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryden.*

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the par-
ticles *down*, when it signifies to fell;
up, to excavate from below; *off*, to sepa-
rate.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *heaws down* oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare.*
Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny
wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your
strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakespeare.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him *down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*
He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of a huge bulk. *Milton.*
We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his
guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *out*.

Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as
he that *hewed* him out a sepulchre on high. *Isa. ah.*
Nor is it so proper to *hew out* religious refor-
mations by the sword, as to polish them by fair
and equal disputations. *King Charles.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps,
and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on pur-
pose to give its waters a passage amidst so many
rucks. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian
quarries came. *Dryden's Fables.*
The labour of a god,
Next unto bricks are prefer'd the square *hewn*
stone. *Mortimer.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, ra-
ther polishing old works than *hewing out* new. *Pope to Swift.*

HEWER. *n. f.* [from *hew*.] One whose
employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there
were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown.*

HEXAGON. *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French;
ἑξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or
angles; the most capacious of all the
figures that can be added to each other
without any interstice; and therefore
the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXAGONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Hav-
ing six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most
part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown.*
Many of them shoot into regular figures; as
crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray.*

HEXAGONY. *n. f.* [from *hexagon*.] A
figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or
sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore con-
clude that they were mathematicians? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

HEXAMETER. *n. f.* [ἑξ and μέτρον.] A
verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the
English heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXANGULAR. *adj.* [ἑξ and *angulus*,
Latin.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or thouts of crystal. *Woodward.*

HEXAPOD. *n. f.* [ἑξ and ποδός.] An ani-
mal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from
which the greater sort of beetles come, for that
sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray.*

HEXASTICK. *n. f.* [ἑξ and στίχος.] A
poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expression
of joy, or mutual exhortation: the
contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the town with peaceful lyric;
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HEY'D. *v. interj.* [for *high day*.] An ex-
pression of frolick and exultation, and
sometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st it such *heyday* wit in praising him. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*? *Hudibras.*

HEY'DAY. *n. f.* A frolick; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare.*

HEYDEGIVES. *n. f.* A wild frolick
dance. Obsolete.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring
night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*

HIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The
act of gaping.

Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding
open the camellion's mouth, conceive the inten-
tion thereof to receive the aliment of air; but
this is also occasioned by the greatness of the
lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HIA'TUS. *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.
Those *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the sea,
whereby the abyss below opens into and commu-
nicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the suc-
cession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warning power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conjunction. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, *this*, or *here* is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bidewell dock,
At Weilminder and Hick's hall,
And *hiccus doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
It had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudibras.*

HICCOUGH. *n. f.* [*hicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.

So by an abbey's skelton of late
I heard an echo supercogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if he had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*
Sneezing eueith the *hiccough*, and is profitable
unto women in hard labour. *Brown.*
If the stomach be hurt, fungus or *hiccough*
follows. *Wifem.*

TO HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fob with convulsion of the stomach.

TO HICKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To fob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulle to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, o' *hickup*. *Hudibras.*

HICKWALL. } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HICKWAY. }

HID. } The part. pass. of *hide*.
HIDDEN. }

Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Other *hidden* cause
Left them superior. *Milton.*
Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

TO HIDE. *v. a.* pret. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [*hidan*, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avauar, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide*
tree! *Shaksp.*
His reins are as two grains of wheat *hid*
in two bushels of chaff. *Shaksp.*
Nile hears him knocking at his secret gates,
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his ne-
phews fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below;
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occasion but excited that, or this. *Dryden.*
Then for my coips a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hi*le. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may
we look into our own souls, where there are
such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such
inexhausted sources of perfection? *Adams.*

The earthy being makes a much longer voyage
than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles,
and *hides* himself under a greater variety of
names. *Adams.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rosw's Royal Convert.*

TO HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to
help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Esfrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:
Bied to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and
pride,
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE and SEEK. *n. f.* A play in which
some hide themselves, and another seeks
them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and
play at *hide and seek* in my hair. *Galliver.*

HIDE. *n. f.* [*hyde*, Sax. *haude*, Dut.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or
dressed.

The trembling weapon past
Through nine bull *hides* each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*

Pifist'rus was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*

2. The human skin: in contempt.

Oh, tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the
child? *Shaksp.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*,
hyde, French; *bidu*, barbarous Latin,
as much as one plough can till.] *Ainsw.*

One of the first things was a more particular
inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of
land within the precincts of his conquest, and
how they were holden. *Watson.*

HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his
skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back,
that you cannot with your hand pull up
or loosen the one from the other. It
sometimes comes by poverty and bad
keeping; at other times from over-
riding, or a surfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which
the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will
not keep open without somewhat put into it
like stink'd *hidebound* trees, that just have got
sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable.

And still the ianther and *hidebound*
The dumfels prove, become the sorder. *Hudib.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

HIDEOUS. *adj.* [*hileux*, French.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many
forms as Proteus, every form should have been
made *hideous*. *Sidney.*

Too *hideous* to be shew'd. *Shakspere's Othello.*
I del, and cry'd out death!

Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd
From all her caves, and back re-founded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew thicken'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissing fill the place,
And open all the funes of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly used of ribble objects:
the following use is less authorized.

'Tis forced through the hutuses at the bottom
of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the
sea into the most horrible disorder, making it

rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing
noise. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

3. It is used by *Spenser* in a sense not now
retained; detestable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion! *Spenser.*

HIDEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Hor-
ribly; dreadfully; in a manner that
shocks.

I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakspere.*

This, in the present application, is *hideously*
profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Collier.*

HIDEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hideous*.]
Horribleness; dreadfulness; terrour.

HIDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He that
hides.

TO HIE. *v. n.* [higan, Saxon.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mak'd the changed fies,
They with their hour was spent; then each to rest
him *hie*. *Fairy Queen.*

My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shak.*
Well, I will *hie*,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shakspere.*

Some to the thores do *hie*,
Some to the woods, or whither tear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Dante.*

The make no sooner hie,
But virtue heard it, and away the *hie*. *Craftsm.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he *hies*. *Milton.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with or without
the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost
obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him;
Cruci Auster thither *hy'd* him. *Craftsm.*

HiERARCH. *n. f.* [*hieros* and *arx*; *hie-*
rarque, French.] The chief of a sacred
order.

Angels, by imperial summens call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarch*, in orders bright. *Milton.*

HiERARCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.]
Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical
government.

HiERARCHY. *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subor-
dination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels seen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd be from the rest. *Fairfax.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick
notes

In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchie*. *Dante.*

Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchie*,
The world survey'd. *Sanby.*

These the supreme king
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchie*, the orders bright. *Milton.*

The blindest of mortal wights, now ques-
tionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchie*,
began to be so impudently, that a great part
of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Huet.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the
discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchie* of
England. *Lange.*

While the old Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices. *South.*

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLYPH. } *n. f.* [*hieroglyphic*, French; *ἱερόγλυφος*, sacred, and *γλυφω*, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The first writing men used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd, And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture. No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLYPHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the noun.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble. *Samuel's Travels.*

Th' Egyptian serpent figures time, And tripp'd, returns into his prime; If my affection, thou would'st win, First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin. *Cleveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the *hieroglyphick* of the sun. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

HIEROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ἱερός* and *γραφω*.] Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT. *n. f.* [*ἱεροδότης*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Bafe thou art! To *higgle* thus for a few blows, To gain thy knight an op'tent spouse. *Hudib.*

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull? *Arbutnot.*

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning, such provisions being cut into small quantities.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which de-

notes any confused mafs, as *higglers* carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *higgle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [heah, Saxon; *hoog*, Dut.]

1. Long upward; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: opposed to *deep*, or long downward. Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved. *Bacon.*

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining they must of necessity at length come to an equality. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: opposed to *low*. They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them, And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast. *Dryden.*

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature. The *highest* faculty of the soul. *Baxter.*

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest. He woos both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shakespeare.*

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden.*

5. Exalted in sentiment. Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aim'd beyond *Higher* design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abstruse. They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shakespeare.*

7. Boastful; ostentatious. His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. The governor made himself merry with his *'high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppressive. When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious. Trust me, I am exceeding weary. — I had thought weariness durst not have attacked so *high* blood—It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it. *Shakespeare.*

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind. More ships in calms on a deceitful coast, Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind. *Duppa.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows *high*; Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up In its full fury. *Addison.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. Not only teas Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within, Began to rise; *high* passions, anger, Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook fore Their inward state of mind. *Milton.*

Can heav'nly minds such high resentment show,

Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

13. Full; complete: applied to time; now used only in eursory speech. *High* time now 'gan it wax for Una fair, To think of those her captive parents dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you? *High* time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*

It was *high* time to do so, for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the west. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarendon.*

14. Raised to any great degree: as, *high* pleasure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour. Solomon liv'd at ease, and full Of honour, wealth, *high* fare. *Milton.*

High fauces, and spices are fetch'd from the Indies. *Baker.*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line. They are forced to take their course either *high* to the north, or low to the south. *Abbot.*

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon: whence probably the foregoing expression, *high* time.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered. *Genesis.*

17. Far advanced into antiquity. The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets. *Brown.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price. If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper. *Scott.*

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*.

HIGH. *n. f.* High place; elevation; superior region: only used with *from* and *on*.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*, He sigh'd. *Dryden.*

ON HIGH. *adv.* Aloft; above; into superior regions. Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on *high*, With adamantine columns threats the sky. *Dryd.*

HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Supremely happy. The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends; But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n, So prevalent, as to concern the mind Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will, Hard to belief may seem. *Milton.*

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated. I have ventur'd, Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, These many summers on a sea of glory; But far beyond my depth: my *high-blow'n* pride At length broke under me, and now has left me, Weary, and old with service, to the mercy Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction. Cast round your eyes Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court; There chuse some worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HIGH-BUILT. *adj.* 1. Of lofty structure. I know him by his stride, The giant Haraph of Gath; his lock Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milton.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his cattle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.
Creech.

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a febrile fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin.
Floyer.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-d*-signing thoughts were figur'd there.
Dryden.

HIGH-FED. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family.
L'Esrange.

HIGH-FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of hulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.
Pope.

HIGH-FLIER. *n. f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a papist at heart.
Swift.

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.
This stiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lute descend.
Denham.

2. Turgid; extravagant.
This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage.
L'Esrange.

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.
Dryden.

HIGH-HE'APED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.
The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.
Pope.
2. Raised into high piles.
I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome.
Pope.

HIGH-HE'ELED. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose.
Swift.

HIGH-HUNG. Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.
Dryden.

HIGH-METTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he has done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance.
Garth.

HIGH-MINDED. Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet.
Shakespeare.

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear.
Romans.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.

This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with.
Swift.

HIGH-RED. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture.
Boyle.

HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats.
Locke.

HIGH-SIGHTED. Always looking upward.

Let *high-sighted* tyranny tinge on,
'Till each man drop by lottery.
Shakespeare.

HIGH-SPIRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty.

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, haily as fire.
Shaksp.

HIGH-TASTED. Gullful; piquant.

Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys.
Denh.

HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vice'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air.
Shakespeare.

HIGH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'it, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'it away.
Pope.

HIGHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.

The wond'ring moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays.
Adelison.
Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.
Locke.

HIGHLANDER. *n. f.* [from *highland*.]

An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.
His cabinet council of *highlanders*.
Adelison.

HIGHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]

1. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft.
2. In a great degree.
Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety.
Adelison.
It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations.
Atterbury.
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.
What thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou wouldst holly; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.
Shakespeare.

HIGHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]

4. With esteem; with estimation.
Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think.
Romans.

HIGHMOST. *adj.* [an irregular word.] Highest; topmost.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey.
Shakespeare.

HIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.
Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd.
Shakespeare.
How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect prince, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*
Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness*.
Dryden.
2. The title of princes; anciently of kings.
3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure.
Job.

HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterit tense with a passive signification; hazan, to call, Saxon; *heffen*, to be called, German.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.
Spenfer.

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble chanticleer;
So *hight* her cock.
Dryden's Nun's Priest.

2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive; called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubbard.
Hubberd's Tale.
Hearn he *hight*.
Pope.

HIGHWATER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water*.]

The utmost flow of the tide.
They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high-water*, and are something above the low-water mark.
Martinez.

HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.]

1. Great road; public path.
So few there be
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right:
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray.
Fairy Queen.

Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator.
Adelison.

Ent'ring on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found.
Swift.

2. Figuratively a train of action, with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose.
Chiln on Trade.

HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.]

A robber that plunders on the publick roads.
'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves.
Bentley.

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery.
Swift.

HIGLAPER. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HILARITY. *n. f.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence for wine.
Brown.

HILD, in *Elrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mahild*, an heroic lady. *Gilson.*

HILDING. *n. f.* [*hild*, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or had qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hindling*, degenerate. *Hughes' Spenfer.*]

1. A sorry, paltzy, cowardly fellow.
He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n
The horse he rode on.
Shakespeare.
If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect.
Shakespeare.
A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth.
Shaksp.
2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench:
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots.
Shaksp.
This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,
And sets us all at nought.
Rowe's June Share.

HILL. *n. f.* [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love.
Sidney.
Jerusalem is seat'd on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side.
Fauf.

Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and hills,

The rest is easy, scant to rise esp'y'd;
But mighty bulwark fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strength'ens art.

When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a hill, looks round to view.

A hill is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral which, by a plastick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow.

HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill.*] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:

What, judge ye, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus.

Sometime walking not unseen,
By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green.

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions.

HILLY. *adj.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druna remain her very yet aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountians.

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar.

Lo! how the Norrick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chafe to travel through a plain one.

HILT. *n. f.* [hilt, Saxon, from healban, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets.

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword.

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze.

HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he reſtor'd unto my office, and *him* he huzg'd.

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with *him*.

HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self.*]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself*.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done.

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical discrimination.

He *himself* returned again.

God *himself* is with us for our captain.

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*.

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David hid *himself* in the field.

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set a work by a reprovable badness in *himself*.

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy.

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way by *himself*, and Obadiah went another way by *himself*.

HIN. *n. f.* [הין] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil.

HIND. *adj. compar. hinder*; superl. *hindmost.* [hynban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, *hind legs.* See **HINDER** and **HINDMOST.**

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball.

The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'take his fore.

HIND. *n. f.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amiss,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life.

Can't thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew.

2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called to by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet-lane.

3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe years did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.

He cloath'd himself in coarse array,
A lab'ring *hind* in shew.

HINDBERRIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries.

To HINDER. *v. a.* [hindrian, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour.

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.

Solitude damps thought and war; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right.

To HINDER. *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment.

You minimus of *hindering* knot-grass made!

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander, enterprised for the christian cause, and executed happily, may be written.

HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind.*] That is in

a position contrary to that of the face = opposed to *fore*.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet; and to this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement.

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back.

HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction: with *of*, sometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the person.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions, more pernicious than the first: yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first.

They must be in every christian church the same, except more impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*.

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done?

Have we not plighted each our holy oath, One soul should both inspire, and neither prove. His fellow's *hinderance* in pursuit of love & duty.

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice.

HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *hinder.*] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grower

HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost.*] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*.

Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost*.

HINDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *most.*] The last; the lag; that comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,
The best of this, and *hindmost* of the best,
A losing gamster.

The race by vigour, not by vanities is won;
So take the *hindmost*, tell—he said, and run.

HINGE. *n. f.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang.*]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning.

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force.

Heav'n's imperious queen shet down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd.

2. The cardinal points of the world, east, west, north, and south.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at east,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives.

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not weary

By the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. **To be off the HINGES.** To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.
The man's spirit is out of order, and off the hinges; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually diltiquied. *Tillo. Jon.*
Mathinks we stand on rums, nature shakes About us, and this unversal frame So loose, that it but wants another pulh To leap from off its hinges. *Dryden.*

To HINGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

r. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as a hinge.
Kneou a flut'rer now, and hinge the knee,
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakspeare.*

To HINT. v. a. [*enter*, French, *Skinner.*]

To bring to mind by a slight mention, or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*
In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To hint pure thought, and warn the favour'd lion! *Thomson.*

To HINT at. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.
Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agriculture ought to be some way hinted at throughout the whole poem. *Addison.*

HINT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.
Let him first spy observe the first hints and intimations, the first hints and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.
On this hint I spake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had past. *Shakspeare.*
Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put different interpretations on them. *Addison.*

HIP. n. f. [from *hepa*, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier or the dogrose.
Eating hips, and draking wat'ry foam. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet hips. *Shakspeare.*
Years of store of haws and hips do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HIP. n. f. [hype, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh.
How now, which of your hips has the most profound sciatica? *Shakspeare.*
Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally mofected with the sciatica or hip gout. *Brown.*

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.
So shepherds use
To set the same mark on the hip
Both of their sound and rotten sheep. *Hudibras.*
Against a stump his tuiks the monster grinds,
And ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

3. **To have on the HIP.** [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the hip or hannels of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.
If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip. *Shakspeare.*

To HIP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip.
His horse was hipp'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. **HIP-HOP.** A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Your different tastes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the sock, t'other the buskin wears:
Thus, while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do it,
Like Volturnus hip-hop in a single boot. *Congrave.*

HIP. *interjeit.* An exclamation, or calling to inter; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainsworth.*

HIP. } *adi.* A corruption of *hypo-*
HIPPISH. } *chondriack.* *Ainsworth.*

HIPPOCENTAUR. n. f. [*πυκνοκενταυρος*; *hippocentaure*, Fr.] A fabulous monster, half horse, and half man.
How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaur*s and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRAS. n. f. [*hypocras*, Fr. *quasi vinum Hippocratis.*] A medicated wine.
Suck and the well-spr'd *hippoerasi*, the wine,
Wassail the bowl, with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES' Sleeve. n. f. A woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOGRIF. n. f. [*ἵππος* and *γρύψ*; *hippogriff*, French.] A winged-horse; a being imagined by Ariosto.
He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime. *Milton.*

HIPPOBOTAMUS. n. f. [*ἵππος* and *βοταμος*.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *adi.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.
Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot*; says the goose to the *goffing*. *L'Estrange.*

HIPWORT. n. f. [*lip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

To HIRE. v. a. [hyran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.
His fordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and lives the jakes. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages.
They weigh silver in the balance, and hire a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *Isaiah.*
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are hir'd to beat their slaves. *Shakspeare.*

3. To bribe.
Themetes fir'd, 'tis doubtful whether hir'd,
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.
They that were full, hired out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased. *1 Sam.*

5. To let; to set for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has sometimes the particle *out*: as, he hired out his house to strangers.

HIRE. n. f. [hyne, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.
Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire;
He thence departing gave for his pains hire. *Spenser.*
I have five hundred crowns,
The thirty hire I fav'd under your tather. *Shakspeare.*

Though little was their hire, and light their
Yet somewhat at to their share he drew. *Dryden.*
All arts and artists Theleus could command,
Who tols for hire, or wrought for better lane. *Dryden.*

HIRELING. n. f. [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages.
The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*
In the taming of Hero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins.*
'Tis frequent here to see a fireborn son
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* son. *Dryden.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.
Now the shades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* the, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

HIRELING. *adi.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.
Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

HIRER. n. f. [from *hire*.]

1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

HIRSUTE. *adi.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged.
There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HIS. pronoun possessive. [hyr, Saxon.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.
England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakspeare.*
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Heav'n and yourself
Had part in this fair maid; now heav'n hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps his part in eternal life. *Shakspeare.*
If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of his, it will but offend us. *Shakspeare.*
He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is his. *Locke.*
When'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches his. *Addison.*

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*
Not the dreadful spout,
Shall dizzy with more clam'ur Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakspeare.*
This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth his exceptions *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*
Opium losten some of his poisonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Paccon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground*. It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was his contracted.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Meribah's page? *Donne.*
By thy fond comfort, by thy father's cares,
By young Tadmachus his blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to
this man's.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Desire his jewels, and this other's house. *Shaksp.*

5. Anciently before *self.*
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how
to recover him. *Sidney.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent
and some other animals. It is remarka-
ble, that this word cannot be pronounced
without making the noise which it sig-
nifies.
In the height of this bath to be thrown into
the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that
furge, like a hoarseho, think of that; *hissing*
hot. *Shaksp.*
The merchants shall hiss at thee. *Ezekiel.*
See the snakes that they rear,
How they hiss in their hair. *Dryden.*
Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition;
which is sometimes done by *hissing*.
Men shall pursue with merited disgrace!
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country
chace. *Sandys.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [*hiscan*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by *hissing*; to explode.
Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace. *Ecclesi.*
She would so shamefully fall in the last act,
that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to
be *hissed* off the stage. *Morc.*
I have seen many successions of men, who
have shot themselves into the world, some
bolting out upon the stage with vast applause,
and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with dis-
grace. *Dryden.*
Will you venture your all upon a cause, which
would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous?
Collier on Duelling.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.
Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue
Will *hiss* me to my grave. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
What's the newest grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

HISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some
other animals.
He *hiss* for *hiss* return'd, with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used
in theatres.
He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound
Of publick scorn! *Milton.*
Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no
fears
Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* [Of this word I know not
the original: some thought it a cor-
ruption of *hush*, *hush* it, *hush*, *hiss*; but
I have heard that it is an Irish verb
commanding silence.] An exclamation
commanding silence.
Mute silence *hiss* along!
'Lest philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*
Hiss, *hiss*, says another that stood by, away,

doctor; for here's a whole pack of drimals
coming. *Swift.*

HISTORIAN. *n. s.* [*historicus*, Lat. *histo-*
rien, Fr.] A writer of facts and events;
a writer of history.
What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton.*
Our country, which has produced writers of
the first figure in every other kind of work, has
been very barren in good *historians*. *Adison.*
Not added years on years my task could close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. } *adj.* [*historique*, Fr.
HISTORICK. } *historicus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of
facts and events.
Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs
that you know the occasion of these several ad-
ventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is
not such as of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*
In an *historical* relation we use terms that are
most proper and best known. *Burnet's Theory.*
Here rising bold the patriot's honest face;
These warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or
narrative.
With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his com-
pare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [from *historical*.]
In the manner of history; by way of
narration.
The gospels, which are weekly read, do all
historically declare something which our Lord
Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suf-
fered in his own person. *Hucker.*
When that which the word of God doth but
deliver *historically*, we contrive as if it were
legally meant, and so urge it further than we can
prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws
of God? *Hucker.*
After his life has been rather invented than
written, I shall consider him *historically* as an
author, with regard to those works he has left
behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from *history*.]
To relate; to record in history.
O, muse, *historify*
Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath
framed me. *Sidney.*
The third age they term *historicon*; that is,
such wherein matters have been more truly
historified, and therefore may be believed. *Brown.*

HISTORIOGRAPHER. *n. s.* [*ιστοριος* and
γραφω; *historiographicus*, French.] A
historian; a writer of history.
The method of a poet *historical* is not such as
of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*
What poor ideas must strangers conceive of
persons famous among us, should they form
their notions of them from the writings of those
our *historiographers*. *Adison.*
I put the journals into a strong box, after the
manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern
monarchs. *Abuthnot's History of John Bull.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*ιστορια* and
γραφω.] The art or employment of a
historian.
HISTORY. *n. s.* [*ιστορια*; *historia*, Lat.
histoire, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts deliver-
ed with dignity.
Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.
The *history* part lay within a little room. *Walsman.*
When *histories* of toil could I declare?
But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.
History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the
bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

HISTORY Piece. *n. s.* A picture represent-
ing some memorable event.
His works resemble a large *history piece*, where
even the less important figures have some con-
venient place. *Pope.*

HISTRIONICAL. } *adj.* [from *histrion*,
HISTRIONICK. } Latin; *histrion*,
French.] Befitting the stage; suitable
to a player; becoming a buffoon;
theatrical.

HISTRIONICALLY. *adv.* [from *histrion-*
ical.] Theatrically; in the manner of
a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Min-*
shew; from *hitte* Danish, to throw at
random, *Junius*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.
When I first saw her I was presently stricken;
and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing
hits him will strike himself again upon it, would
needs look again, as though I would persuade
mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*
His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth,
and tell him his sin and folly. *South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.
Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he to right? *Sidney.*
So hard it is to tremble, and not to err,
and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail;
used of tentative experiments.
Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother.
As I did him. *Shaksp.*
Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roscommon.*
Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to
hit the notes right, put it past doubt that they
have perception, and retain ideas, and use them
for patterns. *Locke.*
Here's an opportunity to *shew* how great a
bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.
Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whose faintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait;
to touch properly.
There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves
charity exceedingly; that argument never fails
with him. *Dryden.*

6. To HIT off. To strike out; to fix or
determine luckily.
What prince soever can *hit off* this great
secret, need know no more either for his own
safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. To HIT out. To perform by good
luck.
Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in
his ears, he mought needs in *hitting hit out* some
of their tunes. *Spenser.*

To HIT. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.
If bodies be extension alone, how can they
move and *hit* one against another? or what can
make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension?
Locke.
Bones, teeth, and shells, being sustained in the
water with metallick corpuscles, and the said
corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon those
bodies, become conjoined with them. *Westward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by ac-
cident; not to miss.
Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most *ets.*
Shaksp.

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.
The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it hits for the most part. *Bacon's Natural History.*
But thou bring't valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to hit. *Hudibras.*
This may hit, 'tis more than barely possible. *Dryden*

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that hits. *Swift.*

4. To light on.
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages among compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can hit upon it. *Bacon.*
You've hit upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul:
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to hit upon it. *Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had hit upon 't, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Esrange.*
None of them hit upon the art. *Addison.*
There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never hits on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

HIT. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A stroke.
The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
So he the fam'd Cilician fence prais'd
And at each hit with wonder seem amaz'd
Dryden.

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.
To suppose a watch, by the blind hits of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Granville.*
If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky hit. *South.*

But with more lucky hit than those
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras.*
The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky hit it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Esrange.*
If casual concurrence did the world compose,
And things and hits fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

3. A lucky chance.
Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one hit? *Shakspeare.*
These hits of words a true poet often finds,
Without seeking. *Dryden.*
If at first he minds his hits,
And drinks champagne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lass. *Prior.*

To HITCH. v. n. [hrezan, Saxon, or bocher, French. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage; nor here know well what it means.
Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or hitches in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*

To HITCHEL. v. a. [See HATCHEL.]
To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL. n. f. [heckel, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. n. f. [hyðe, Saxon.] A small

haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HITHER. adv. [hiðer, Saxon.]
1. To this place from some other.
Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came. *Spenser.*

Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakspeare.*
Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Milton.*

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum.*] Not much used.
Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*

HITHER. adj. superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; toward this part.

Alter these,
But on the *hither* side, a different fount,
From the high neighb'ring hills descended. *Milt.*
An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely that extreme whete-in it is finite. *Hale.*

HITHERMOST. adj. [of *hither*, adv.]
Nearest on this side.
That which is external can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme. *Hale.*

HITHERTO. adv. [from *hither*.]
1. To this time; yet.
Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.
More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*

3. At every time till now.
In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*
Hitherto, lords, what your commands imposed
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milt.*
Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*
He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryd.*
To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*

HITHERWARD. } adv. [hyðenpeard,
HITHERWARDS. } Sax.] This way; toward this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shakspeare.*
A puissant and mighty pow'r
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shaksp.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton.*

HIVE. n. f. [hyfe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noise force
itself,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakspeare.*

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a found, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*; their honey is their own, and every bee mints her own concerns. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shakspeare.*

3. A company being together.
What modern malous call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissention happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.
Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*

When bees are fully settled, and the closter at the biggest, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to a habitation.
Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fulcar's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Chauceland.*

To HIVE. v. n. To take shelter together; to reside collectively.
He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: crones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakspeare.*
In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HIVER. n. f. [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*
HO. } interj. [*eho!* Latin.] A call;
HOA. } a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.
What noise there, *ho*? *Shakspeare.*
Here dwells my father Jew: *ho*, who 's within?
Stand, *ho!* (speak the word along. *Shakspeare.*
When I cried *ho*!
Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakspeare.*
Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zechariah.*
Ho, swain, what shepherd owns that ragged sheep?
Dryden.

HOAR. adj. [haz, Saxon.]
1. White.
A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests *ho*. *Fairfax.*
Islands of bliss, all assaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Gray with age.
It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *ho*. *Spenser.*
Now swarms the populace, a countless throng,
Youth and *ho* age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*

3. White with frost.
HOAR-FROST. n. f. [*hoar* and *frost*.]
The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grafs.
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground. *Facelus.*
In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two

degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frosts*. *Arbutnot.*

HOARD. *n. f.* [*hoard*, Sax.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's hoards, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakspeare.*

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this hoard, that was stowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Wootward.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor call'd to hoard for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*

Happy always was it for that son,
Whose father for his hoarding went to hell? *Shakspeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

The hoarded plague of the gods require your love? *Shakspeare.*

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he hoards it. *Arbutnot. Art of political Lying.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is hoarded in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the participle *up*.

I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryden.*

The base wretch who hoards up all he can,
Is prais'd and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryd.*

HOARDER. *n. f.* [from *hoard*.] One that stores up in secret.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but hoarders of money. *Locke.*

HOARHOUND. *n. f.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist ailments, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used. *Hill.*

HOARINESS. *n. f.* [from *hoary*.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his hoariness remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *adj.* [*har*, Saxon; *beersch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.

Clap into 't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are hoarse. *Shakspeare.*

The raven himself is hoarse,

That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan Under my battlements. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*
He sped his steps along the hoarse rebounding shore. *Dryden*

The fork-dove only through the forest cooves,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*

HOARSELY. *adv.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden.*

HOARSENESS. *n. f.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or viscous phlegm. *Holler.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a hoarseness. *Dryden.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Barbnet on Aliments.*

HOARY. *adj.* [*har*, *haruno*, Saxon.] See **HOAR.**

1. White; whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind. *Atkison.*

2. White or gray with age.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary grey. *Spenser.*
Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the hoary old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and sent him again into the city. *Knolles' History.*
Has then my hoary head defer'd no better? *Rowe.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

3. White with frost.

The seasons aker; hoary headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakspeare.*

4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, hoary, moulded bread. *Knolles.*

To HOBBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hepple*, to *hobble*.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was hobbling the same way too. *Dryden*

Some persons continued a kind of hobbling march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Atkison.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading-frings, without being discovered by his hobbling? *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or unteachable hobbling verse. *Dryd.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She hobbles in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HOBBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a hobble in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HOBBLER. *n. f.* [from *hobly*.]

For twenty hobbler's armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbles, he paid sixpence a-piece per diem. *Davies.*

HOBBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBBY. *n. f.* [*hobereau*, French.]

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as a hobby hath over a lark. *Baron.*

The people will chop like crows at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a printed hobby. *L'Esrange.*

Larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryden*

2. [*hoope*, Gothick, a horse; *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horse.] An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a garran. See **HOBBLER.**

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

Those grave contenders about opinionative titles look like aged Sociates upon his boy's hobby horse. *Glanville.*

As young children, who are try'd in Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding, When members knit, and legs grow stronger, Make use of such machine no longer;

But leap *prohibita*, and scout
On horse call'd hobby, or without. *Prior.*

No hobby horse, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A stupid fellow.

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these hobby horses must not hear. *Shakspeare.*

HOBGOBLIN. *n. f.* [according to *Skinner*, for *rotgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hobgoblins* *empuse*, because they do not move their feet: whence, says *Wallis*, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Faints, black, grey, green and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakspeare.*

HOBIT. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HOBNAIL. *n. f.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech Jove
on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into hobnails. *Shakspeare.*

We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakspeare.*

HOBNAILLED. *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose
To a whoe company of hobnail'd shoes? *Dryd.*

HOBNOB. This is probably corrupted from *hobnab* by a coarse pronunciation.

See **HABNAB**.

His incitement at this moment is to implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and sepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; give it, or take it. *Shakspeare.*

HOCK. *n. f.* [the same with *hough*.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disfile in the hock.

HOCK. *n. f.* [from *Hockheim* **HOCKAMORE**, on the *Maine*.] Old strong Rhenish.

Reck'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and aqua vite;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With backrack, *ho kamore* and rum. *H. Wrot.*

Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Flyer.*

If ever mortal should become unpleas'd,
and as untho' to hockle as old *ho kamore*, mix one of these head or that and one of tart new cyder together. *Abraham.*

HOCKHEB. *n. f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with mallows. *Linnaeus.*

To HOCKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hanner.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotson* to a form of the Romish church. *Junius* derives it from *hocoel*, Welsh, a cheat, and *peke* or *focus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning,

and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.
This gift of *hocus pocus*, and of disguising matters, is surprising. *L'Estrange*.

HOD. *n. f.* [Corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay, A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hol* or a tray. *Tusser*.

HODGE-PODGE. *n. f.* [*hachè pochè, hocbe-pot, quasi bacchis en pot, French.*] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches.

Spenser.
It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their triehana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients. *Sanctus*.

HODIERNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus, Latin.*] Of to-day.

HODMAN. *n. f.* [*hod and man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDON. *n. f.* A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, and the *hodmandon* or dodman. *Bacon*.

HOE. *n. f.* [*houe, French; houwe, Dutch.*] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer*.

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer, French; houwven, Dutch.*] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer*.

HOG. *n. f.* [*hauch, Welsh.*]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakespeare*.

The *hog* that plows nor, nor obeys thy call, Lives on the labours of this lord of all. *Pope*.

2. A castrated boar.

3. To bring *Hogs* to a fine market. To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs* to a fine market. *Speator*

4. *Hog* is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years. *Skinner*.

HO'GCOTE. *n. f.* [*hog and cote.*] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer*.

HO'GGEREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth*.

HOGH. *n. f.* [otherwise written *ho, bow, or hough, from hough, Dutch.*] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day, The western *hogh*, besprinkl'd with the gore Of mighty Goemot. *Fairy Queen*.

HO'GHERD. *n. f.* [*hog and hynb, a keeper.*] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Broom*.

HO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggish* threwness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney*.

HO'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggish.*] Greedily; selfishly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hoggish.*] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HO'GSBEANS.

HO'GSBREAD.

HO'GSMUSHROOMS.

HO'GSFENNEL.

HO'GSHEAD. *n. f.* [*hog and head.*]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogheads*, and a little more. *Arbutnot*.

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hoghead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon*.

They slung up one of their largest *hogheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels*.

HO'GSTY. *n. f.* [*hog and sty.*] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or sticking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*. *Swift*.

HO'GWASH. *n. f.* [*hog and wash.*] The draft which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*. *Arbutnot*.

HO'IDEN. *n. f.* [*hoeden, Welsh; femina levioris fame, Latin.*] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoiden*g with the young apprentices. *Swift*.

To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*hauffer, French.*] To

To HOIST. } raise up on high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own petar. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

Join you with me; We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakespeare*.

Hoise fail, and fly; And in thy sight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman*.

Amia had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles' History*.

They loosed the rudder-bands, and *hoised* up the main-sail to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts*.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh*.

What made Absalom kick at all the kindneses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoising* him into his father's throne? *South*.

We thought for Greece The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden's Aeneid*.

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole, And there 's an end. *Dryden's Persius*.

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails! And to appear magnificent in flight, Drew half our strength away. *Dryden*.

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryd*.

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold, And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Scuthe n*.

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural History*.

HOLD, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, i. e. a go-

vernour or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as *holdie*, lovely.

Gibson's Camden.

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan, Gothic; halban, Saxon; henden, Dutch.*]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Genesis*.
France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue,

A fasting tyger safer by the tooth, Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'st *hold*. *Shakespeare*.

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for fatyr to be told, Or ever hope recover her again; In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen*.

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *Theological*.

3. To connect; to keep from separation. The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exodus*.

4. To maintain as an opinion.

Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam. *Revelation*.

5. To consider; to regard.

I as a stranger to my heart and me *Hold* thee from this for ever. *Shakespeare*.

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shaksp*.
One amongst the fairest of Greece, That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shak*.

This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*, Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold. *Fairfax*.

Hold such in reputation. *Philippiana*.

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon*.

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans *Virgil*. *Dryden*.

Ye Latian dames, if any here *Hold* your unhappy queen Amata dear! *Dryd*.

7. To receive, and keep in a vessel.

She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to *hold* Wants her fit vessels pure. *Milton*.

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hoghead *holds* sixty-three gallons; the sack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to spill.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer*.

10. To keep; to hinder from escape.

For this infernal pit shall never *hold* Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton*.

11. To keep from spoil; to defend.

With what arms We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim Of empire. *Milton*.

12. To keep from loss.

Man should better *hold* his place By wisdom. *Milton*.

13. To have any station.

The star hides the shepherd *hold*; Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*. *Milton*.
And now the strand, and now the plain they *held*;

Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden*.

Observe the youth who first appears in sight, And *holds* the nearest stat on to the light. *Dryd*.

14. To possess; to have.

*Hold*ing Corioli in the same of Rome, Even like a fawning grey hold in the leath, To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare*.

- The castle, *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. *Knolles' Hist.*
Assuredly it is more thame for a man to lose that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Bayward.*
15. To possess in subordination.
He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his vassal, and of him to *hold* his feignory for a yearly tribute. *Knoll's.*
The terms too hard by which I was to *hold* the good. *Milton.*
16. To suspend; to refrain.
Men in the right of their own blood, and so furiously assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon.*
Death! what do'it! O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'it, thou do'it not know. *Crafs v.*
17. To stop; to refrain.
We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shak.*
Fell, banning hag! merchantres, *hold* thy tongue. *Shakspare.*
When fraight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*
Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Deham.*
Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-servants. *Swijt.*
18. To fix to any condition.
His gracious promise you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shakspare.*
19. To keep; to save.
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shak.*
20. To confine to a certain state.
The Most High then shewed signs for them,
and *held* still the flood, 'till they were pass'd over. *2 Esdras.*
21. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.
Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death, because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. *Acts.*
22. To retain; to continue.
These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
23. To practise with continuance.
Night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, *held*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*
24. Not to intermit.
Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*
25. To solemnize; to celebrate.
The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakspare.*
He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. *1 Samucl.*
26. To conserve; not to infringe.
Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace.
She said, and *held* her peace: *Aneas* went,
Unknowing whom the sacred sybil meant. *Dryden.*
27. To manage; to handle intellectually.
Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true. *Bacon.*
28. To maintain.
Wherupon they also made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season. *1 Mac.*
29. To carry on conjunctively.
The pharisees *held* a council against him. *Matthew.*
A while discourse they *hold*. *Milton.*
30. To prosecute; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course towards the west, did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*

31. To HOLD forth. To offer to exhibit; to propose.
Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*
Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*
My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his tenes. *Woodward.*
32. To HOLD forth. To pretend; to put forward to view.
How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a light *held* us forth from heaven to direct our steps! *Cheyne.*
33. To HOLD in. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.
I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce *hold* him in. *Swijt.*
34. To HOLD in. To restrain in general.
These men's hastiness the warier sort of you doth not commend; ye wish they had *held* themselves longer in, and not so dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker.*
35. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance.
Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;
Yet if you please to *held* him off a while,
You shall be that perceive him. *Shakspare.*
The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*
I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction: absence does but *hold off* a friend, to make a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope.*
36. To HOLD on. To continue; to protract; to push forward.
They took Barbarossa, *holding on* his course to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles' History.*
If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold it on*. *Saunderson.*
37. To HOLD out. To extend; to stretch forth.
The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. *Ezther.*
38. To HOLD out. To offer; to propose.
Fortune *holds out* these to you, as rewards. *Ben Jonson.*
39. To HOLD out. To continue to do or suffer.
He cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakspare.*
40. To HOLD up. To raise aloft.
I should remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and strut in his gait? *Shaksp.*
The hand of the Almighty visibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*
41. To HOLD up. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance.
There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himself up in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness. *Sidney.*
It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frammeth the same. *Hooker.*
The time misorder'd doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To *hold* our safety up. *Shakspare.*

And so success of mischief shall be borne,
And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel up. *Shakspare.*

Those princes have *held up* their sovereignty best, which have been sparing in those grants. *Darwin on Iceland.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him up in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Wallon's Cuts.*

42. To keep from falling; materially.
We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purposely coated their flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*

To HOLD. v. n.

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This *holdeth* not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*
The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and thus *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by discords, and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect; if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomed published his law. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than the discovering of the colours of good and evil, shewing in what cases they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence *holds*;
But who constrains me? *Milton.*

None of his solutions will *hold* by mere mechanics. *More.*

This unseen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and spirituous liquids. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Esfrange.*

The reasons given by them against the worship of images, will equally *hold* against the worship of images amongst christians. *Stillinger.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wife and love, is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the colouring as the design; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

This seems to *hold* in most cases. *Adhigen.*

The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*

Sanctoyus's experiment of perspiration, being to the other secretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hottest time of summer. *Abuth. on Aliments.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*; Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shaksp.*

3. To last; to endure.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*

4. To continue without variation.

We our state

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*.

Milton.

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Estrange*.

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden*.

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into
The world, and they that do *hold* of his file do
find it. *Wisdom*.They must, if they *hold* to their principles,
agree that things had their production always as
now they have. *Hale*.When Gianada for your uncle *held*
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden*.Numbers *hold*With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden*.

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though
holding of him; men both of giant-like huge-
ness and force. *Sidney*.The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady,
had rather, yea and will, have her son cunning
and bold. *Ajcham*.The great barons had not only great numbers
of knights; but even petty barons *holding* under
them. *Vimpler*.My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Lloyd*.

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings.
Dryden.

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profess without ever having ex-
amined. *Locke*.

10. To HOLD forth. To harangue; to

speak in publick; to set forth publickly.
A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, *held forth*
in the market-place. *L'Estrange*.

11. To HOLD in. To restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary
with *holding in*. *Jeremiah*.

12. To HOLD in. To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great
many hands together. *Swift*.

13. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance

without closing with offers.
These are interests important enough, and yet
we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that
does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coy-
ness we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety*.

14. To HOLD on. To continue; not to

be interrupted.
The trade *held on* for many years after the bi-
shops became protestants; and some of their
names are still remembered with infamy, on ac-
count of enriching their families by such sacri-
legious alienations. *Swift*.

15. To HOLD on. To proceed.

He *held on*, however, 'till he was upon the
very point of breaking. *L'Estrange*.

16. To HOLD out. To last; to endure.

Before those dews that form manna come upon
trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot
hold out. *Bacon*.As there are mountebanks for the natural bo-
dy, so are there mountebanks for the politick
body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two
or three experiments, but want the grounds of
science, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon*.Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of
thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent
arts and devices will fail. *Tillotson*.By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive
person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms
are not violent. *Arbutnot*.

17. To HOLD out. Not to yield; not to

be subdued.
The great master went with his company to a
place where the Spaniards, sore charged by
Archimedes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolls*.You think it strange a person, obsequious to
those he loves, should *hold out* so long against
impunity. *Boyle*.Nor could the hardest it'n *hold out*Against his blows. *Hudibras*.I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryl, Span. Fizar*.The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly,
after the conquest of the rest of the duchy.*Addison on Italy*.Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt
To *hold it out*, and fight it to the last?Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill success, to a submission? *Addis*As to the *holding out* against to many altera-
tions of state, it sometimes proceeds from prin-
ciples. *Collier on Pride*.

18. To HOLD together. To be joined.

Those old Gothic castles made at several
times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and
patches. *Dryden*.

19. To HOLD together. To remain in

union.
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with
all the world besides, must keep faith amongst
themselves, or else they cannot *hold together*.
Locke.

20. To HOLD up. To support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could
muster up, have helped only to support some few
stout and obstinate minds, which, without the as-
sistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty
well of themselves. *Tillotson*.

21. To HOLD up. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudib*.

22. To HOLD up. To continue the same

speed.
When two start into the world together, the
success of the first seems to press upon the repu-
tation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up*?
Collier of Envy.

23. To HOLD with. To adhere to; to

co-operate with.
There is none that *holdeth with* me in these
things but Michael. *Daniel*.**HOLD** has the appearance of an interjec-
tion; but is the imperative mood. For-
bear; stop; be still.*Hold, ho!* lieutenant—sir—Montano! Gentle-
men,

Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?

The general speaks to you—*hold, hold*, for shame!
Shakespeare.*Hold, hold!* are all thy empty wishes such!A good old woman would have said as much.
Dryden.**HOLD**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp;
seizure. It is used with great frequency,
both literally and figuratively, both
for manual and intellectual agency. The
verbs with which it is oftenest united,
are *take, lay, have*.Those hands delivered no certain truth of any
thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken
of any antiquity which is received by tradition.
Spenser on Ireland.The wits of the multitude are such, that many
things they cannot *lay hold on* at once. *Hooker*.Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God,
and *took hold* of it; for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam*.This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st *lay hold* upon him, send him
To deserv'd death, and a just punishment.
Ben Jonson.Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occasion. *Milton*.The devil himself, when let loose upon Job,
could not transport that patient good man beyond
his temper, or make him quit his *hold*.
L'Estrange.He seiz'd the shining bough with gipping *hold*
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.*Dryden*.The hand is divided into four fingers bend-
ing forwards, and one opposite to them bend-
ing backwards, and of greater strength than any of
them singly, which we call the thumb, to join
with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted
to *lay hold* of objects of any size or quantity.
Ray on the Creation.Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,Whilst in the confidence of pray'r,
My soul *took hold* on thee. *Addison*.We are strangely backward to *lay hold* of his
safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury*.He kept his *hold*,
Nor lost 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold.*Granville*.

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon a high place, without rails
or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon*.

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton*.

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Stakoff*.

5. Prison; place of custody.

They *lay* him in *hold*, because it was not de-
clared what was to be done with him. *Hooker*.The prisoner to his *hold* retir'd. *Dryden*.They *laid* hands on them, and put them in
hold unto the next day. *Act*.

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare*.

7. Power; influence operating on the

mind.
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home,
are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early
wife; and give fortune no more *hold* of him than
of necessity he must. *Dryden*.Fear is that passion which hath the greatest
power over us, and by which God and his laws
take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson*.Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and
safety to wrong you, and then it will be impos-
sible you can *have* any *hold* upon him, because
there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put
in the balance against his profit. *Swift*.

8. HOLD of a ship. All that part which

lies between the keelson and the lower
deck. *Harris*.Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought.
Dryden.

9. A lurking place: as the hold of a wild

beast or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe re-

fidence.
It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him;
but make all plain and waste. *Spenser*.These separated themselves unto David, into
the *hold* to the wilderness, men of might. *Chron*.He shall destroy the strong *hold*. *Jeremiah*.HO'LDER. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]1. One that holds or gipes any thing in
his hand.The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded
to their own particular way. *Mortimer*.

2. A tenant; one that holds land under

another.
In times past holdings were so plentiful, and
holders so scarce, as well was the landlord, who
could not get one to be his tenant. *Cervin*.HOLDERFORTH. *n. f.* [*hold* and *forth*.]An harauguer; one who speaks in
publick.Whence some tub *holdersforth* have made
In pow'r ring tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras*.He was confuted in this opinion upon seeing
the *holdersforth*. *Addison*.

HO'LDFAST. *n. f.* [*hold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the fires that they are put to. *Roy.*

HO'LDING. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

The *holding* every man shall beat as loud As his strong sides can volly. *Shakspeare.*

HOLE. *n. f.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakspeare.*

A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and so return to the place whence it came to move. *Wilkins.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spouts of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakspeare.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face Of the great cynick, thus he did lament: How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this little *hole*, than I Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some subterfuge or shift.

7. *Arm-hole.* The cavity under the shoulder. Tickling is most in the soles, and under the *arm-holes* and sides. *Bacon.*

HO'LIDAM. *n. f.* [*holy* dame.] Blessed lady.

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LILY. *adv.* [from *holy*.]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great, Art not without ambition; but without The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly, That would'st thou *holily*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney.*

HO'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *holy*.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

Ill it doth becom your *holiness* To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakspeare.* Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*, Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers.*

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope, To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness*. *Shakspeare.* His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*holla*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Lift, lift! I hear Some far off *holla* break the silent air. *Milton.*

TO HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.]

This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *halloo*.] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep, And in his ear I'll *holla* Mortimer! *Shakspeare.* What *halloing* and what stir is this to-day. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LLAND. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

HO'LLOW. *adj.* [from *hole*.]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's use To let the wretched man outlive his wealth, To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow An age of poverty. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.* Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.* He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground; The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind, Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves, Foretels a tempest. *Shakspeare.* Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar, As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shakspeare.* *Hollow* church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves siting not; but bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon.* He seem'd But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton.*

HO'LLOW. *n. f.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd, And by the happy *hollow* of a tree Escap'd the hunt. *Shakspeare's King Lear.* I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon.* Against the horse's side his spear He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear; Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand, Holding, obedient to his high command, The deep adys. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakspeare.* Forests grew Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'er shading The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Genesi.*

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy.*

TO HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain, 'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden.*

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

TO HO'LLOW. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See *HOLLA*.] To shout; to hoot.

This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear Will *hollow*, rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.* I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable, Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

HO'LLOWHEARTED. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart*.] Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Howell.* The *hollowhearted* disaffected, And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

HO'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly. O earth bear witness, And crown what I profess with kind event, If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shakspeare.* You shall arraign your conscience And try your penitence, if it be found, Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

HO'LOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon.*

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hackerwill.*

An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least; Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.* People, young and raw, and soft-natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *Southey.*

HO'LLOWROOT. *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.]

A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HO'LLY. *n. f.* [*holeyn*, Saxon.] A tree.

The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Miller.*

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast; But the brown beauty will like *holly* last. *Gay.* Some to the *holly* hedge

Nestling repair, and to the thicket fume; Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson.*

HO'LLYHOCK. *n. f.* [*holibec*, Saxon: commonly called *holyoak*.] Rosemallow.

It is in every respect larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

Holyoaks far exceed poppies for their durability, and are very ornamental. *Mottimer.*

HOLLYROSE. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*
HOLLYTREE. }
HOLME. *n. f.*

1. *Holme* or *hoxme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gibson's Camden.*

2. The *ilex*; the evergreen oak. Under what tree didst thou take them companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Susannah.*

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found. *Spenser.*

HOLLOCAUST. *n. f.* [*ἅλθ* and *καίω.*] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt-offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broom.*

HOLOGRAPH. *n. f.* [*ἅλθ* and *γράφω.*] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.

HOLP. The old pret. and part. pass. of *help*. His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *help* him To's home before us. *Shakspeare.*

HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*. In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handfull from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

HOLSTER. *n. f.* [*heolstær*, Saxon, a hiding-place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

In's rusty *holsters* put what meat Into his hole he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon *holt*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, *i. e.* hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibson.*

HOLY. *adj.* [*halig*, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch; from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]

3. Good; pious; religious. See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!

And see a book of prayer in his hand; True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakspeare.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,

And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakspeare.*

Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate. Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness, Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakspeare.*
 He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled Like *holy* Phœbus' ear. *Shakspeare. Ant. & Cleop.*

HOLY-GHOST. *n. f.* [*halig* and *gast*, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us, I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy-ghost*? *Locke.*

HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

HOLYDAY. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day.*]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast. This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holy-days* for many years after. *Knolles' History*

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest With the old Romans you were went to feast. *Waller.*

3. A day of gaiety and joy. What, have I 'scap'd love-letters in the *holy-day* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*

4. A time that comes seldom. Courage is but a *holy-day* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE. *n. f.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord.

Call my sovereign yours, And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakspeare.*

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davies.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay They saw, and thitherward they bent their way; To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,

And due obeisance to the daisy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet! Go, lie like dog beneath your masters' feet. *Dryden.*

TO HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGER. *n. f.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by *homage* of a superiour lord.

Thou blashest, Antony; and that blood of thine Is Cæsar's *homager*. *Shakspeare.*

His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*. *Bacon.*

HOME. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend. *Temple.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life, Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to see His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache, He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden.*

Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair, To a lair lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country. How can tyrants safely govern *home*, Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakspeare.*

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakspeare.*

With honour to his *home* let Theæcus ride, With love to friend. *Dryden.*

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease, And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures of the place. *Atterbury.*

3. The place of constant residence. Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war, Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*

4. *Home* united to a substantive, signifies domestick, or of the same country. Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation. One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country. 3. Close to one's own breast or affairs. He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Addison.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Waller.*

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully. Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney.*

With his prepared sword he charges *home* My unprovided body. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

A loyal fir To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces *Home* both in word and deed. *Shakspeare.*

Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakspeare.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive *business* *home* to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly. *Sunderford.*

Break through the thick array Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addison.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and, in order to press this *home*, he makes less use of reasoning. *Broom.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury.*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. Poison may be false; The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural. Though to be thus elemented, arm These creatures from *homeborn* intrinseck harm. *Bacon.*

2. **Domestick**; not foreign.

Numerous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands.
Pope.

HO'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred.*]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man,
to draw him early into his church, before other
competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of
the world, should be able to pretend to him.
Hammond.

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude;
artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong.
Dryden.

3. **Domestick**; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell.
Fairy Queen.

This once happy hand,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd.
Phillips.

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt.*] In-
ward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober-certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now.
Milton.

Happily next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse in-
spires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease.
Pope.

HO'MELILY. *adv.* [*from* *homely.*] Rudely;
inelegantly.**HO'MELINESS.** *n. f.* [*from* *homely.*] Plain-
ness; rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of railery to
men of more delicacy than greatness of genius,
by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments.
Addison.

HO'MELY. *adj.* [*from* *home.*] Plain;
homespun; not elegant; not beautiful;
not fine; coarse; rude. It is used
both of persons and things.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and
homely without loathsomeness.
Sidney.

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wise
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown.
Spenser.

Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body.
Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift.
Shakespeare.

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits.
Shakespeare.

Our stomachs will make what's *homely* fa-
vomous.
They had their name thence.
Milton.

It is observed by some, that there is none so
homely but loves a looking-glass.
South.

Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next.
Dryden.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Calbe in the *homeliest* strains.
Swift.
Homely persons, the more they endeavour
to adorn themselves, the more they expose the
defects they want to hide.
Clarendon.

HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

Thus like the god his father, *homely* dress,
He rides into the hall a lordly guest.
Dryden.

HO'MELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.***HOMEMA'DE.** *adj.* [*home* and *made.*]
Made at home; not manufactured in
foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *home-*
made commodities, makes them yield less to the
brist seller.
Locke.

HO'MER. *n. f.* A Hebrew measure of
about three pints.

An *homer* of barley seed shall be valued at fifty
shekels of silver.
Leviticus.

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun.*]1. Spun or wrought at home; not made
by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen.
Swift.

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth,
very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was
substantial, honest, *homespun* ware.
Addison.

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; ineleg-
gant.

They sometimes put on when they go ashore,
long sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton.
Sandys' Travels.

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He
killed two birds with one stone.
Dryden.

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakespeare to the soft Scarlatti yield.
Addison.

HOMESPU'N. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant,
rude, untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering
here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Shaksp.

HO'MESTALL. } *n. f.* [*ham* and *stede.*]
HO'MESTEAD. } Saxon.] The place of
the house.

Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,
And rocks are from their own foundations torn.
Dryden.

HO'MEWARD. } *adv.* [*ham* and *peard.*]
HO'MEWARDS. } Saxon.] Toward home;
toward the native place; toward the
place of residence.

Then Urania *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes.
Sidney.

Do even drag me *homeward.* } *Shakespeare.*
Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Dennis.*

Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with
ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth!
Milton.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures
borne,
They sing, and Afa's lakes their notes return.
Dryden.

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence.
Dryden.

HO'MICIDE. *n. f.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homici-*
dium, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood:
contrue this according to the law of nature, and
it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden;
but contrue it in reference to the law of the
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall
easily appear to have a clear other sense, and a
truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of
shedding blood.
Hooker.

2. Destruction. In the following lines it
is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives?
The *homicide* of names is less than lives.
Dryden.

3. [*homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A mur-
derer; a man-slayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.
—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,

These nails should rend that beauty from my
cheeks.
Shakspere.

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field.
Dryden.

HOMICID'AL. *adj.* [*from* *homicide.*] Mur-
derous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppres.
Pope.

HOMILE'TICAL. *adj.* [*ὁμιλιτικὸς.*] Social;
conversable.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for
retirements, severe: his virtues active chiefly,
and *homiletical*; not those lazy sullen ones of the
cloyster.
Atterbury.

HO'MILY. *n. f.* [*homilie*, French; *ὁμιλία.*]
A discourse read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in
former times; a most commendable institution,
as well then to supply the casual, as now the ne-
cessary defect of sermons.
Hooker.

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied
your parishioners withal, and never cried have
patience, good people!
Shaksp. As you like it.

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church
we shall discern that, upon festival days, the
subject of the *homily* was constantly the busi-
ness of the day.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

HOMOGENEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*,
HOMOGENEOUS. } Fr. *ὁμογενεῖς.*]
Having the same nature or principles;
suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by
congregation of *homogeneous* parts.
Bacon.
Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* con-
cretion, whose material is properly water.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily dis-
tinguishable from any other; gold from iron,
sulphur from allum, and so of the rest.
Woodward's Natural History.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible,
I call simple, *homogeneous*, and similar: and that,
whose rays are some more refrangible than
others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dis-
similar.
Newton.

HOMOGENEALNESS. } *n. f.* [*from* homo-
HOMOGENE'ITY. } *geneous*, or homo-
HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } *geneal.*] Partici-
pation of the same principles or nature;
similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity
and similarity, or *homogeneity* of parts.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

Upon this supposition of only different diameters,
it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity*
or similarity of the fermented liquors.
Cheyne.

HO'MOGENY. *n. f.* [*ὁμογενία.*] Joint na-
ture. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits,
which preserve the consistence of the body, their
government is dissolved, and every part re-
turneth to his nature or *homogeny.*
Bacon.

HOMO'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologue*, French;
ὁμολογῶς.] Having the same manner or
proportions.**HOMONYMOUS.** *adj.* [*homonyme*, French;
ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different
things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signifying the same thing are called
synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which
signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or
ambiguous; and when persons use such ambi-
guous words, with a design to deceive, it is
called equivocation.
Watts.

HOMO'NYMY. *n. f.* [*homonymie*, French;
ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.**HOMO'TONOUS.** *adj.* [*ἁμοτόνος.*] Equale:
said of such dilempters as keep a con-
stant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

Quincy.

HONE. *n. f.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *honi*; *Janius* from *hogsaen*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from *hæn*, a stone; *hænan*, to stone.]
A whetstone for a razor.

A *hone* and a paver to pare away grafts. *Tusser.*
To HONE. *v. n.* [hongian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HONEST. *adj.* [*honeste*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?

—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as a king. *Shakspeare*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. *Watts.*

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry and yet *honest* too.

Shakspeare.

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day,
He's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay.

Tate.

HONESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot

Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely.

Ben Jonson.

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY. *n. f.* [*honesté*, Fr. *honestas*, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.

—Why, then mine honesty shall be my dowry.

Shakspeare.

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty*, in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*

HONEY. *n. f.* [hunnig, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honec*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. *Hill.*

Of *honey*, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The *honey* deposited in the comb, is destined for the young offspring: but in bad seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves. *Hill.*

So work the *honey* bees,

Creatures that by a ruling nature teach

The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakspeare.*
Touching his education and first fostering, some affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees.

Raleigh's History.

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* put. *L'Estrange.*

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sops, resolvent of the bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable spirit before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Abraham.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found

Mitter against him, that for ever mars

The *honey* of his language. *Shakspeare.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sweet; sweetness: a name of tender-ness. [*Mel*; *corculum*.]

Honey, you shall be well defin'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,

I prattle out of fashion, and I dote. *Shakspeare.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *Dryden.*

To HONEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk so dully.

Nay, but to live

In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

HONEY-BAG. *n. f.* [*honey* and *bag*.]

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which bees always fill to satiety, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the *honey* to be kept against winter. *Grew's Musaeum.*

HONEY-COMB. *n. f.* [*honey* and *comb*.]

The cells of wax in which the bee stores her *honey*.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb*.]

Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*

HONEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Montimer.*

How *honey-dews* enshalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HONEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.]

A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HONEY-GNAT. *n. f.* [*mellio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat*.] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HONEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*honey* and *moon*.]

The first month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addison.*

HONEY-SUCKLE. *n. f.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into

two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the plached bower,
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by pinces, that advance their pile
Against the power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*

Watch upon a bank

With ivy canopied, and interwove

With flaunting *honey-suckle*. *Milton.*

Then mellow'd beat and *honey-suckles* pound;
With these alluring favours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

HONEY-WORT. *n. f.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HONEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey*.] Being without *honey*.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bee,
And leave them *honeyless*. *Shakspeare.*

HONIED. *adj.* [from *honey*.]

1. Covered with *honey*.

The bee with *honied* thigh,

That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honied* sentences. *Shakspeare.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton.*

HONORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison.*

This monument is only *honorary*, for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abound with little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

HONOUR. *n. f.* [*honneur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not used.

Return unto thy lord,

Bid him not fear the separated counsils:

His *honour* and myself are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Cateby. *Shakspeare.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,

Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*

Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakspeare.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, mine *honour*, Lewis; thine
honour. *Shakspeare.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from confidence, 'tis no more than a regard to the confidence and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do *honour* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do honour to thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

His grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst purfuivants.
—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!

Is this the honour they do one another? *Shakspeare.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, re-
quired towards our prince and our parent, under
the name of honour; a respect, which, in the
notion of it implies a mixture of love and fear,
and, in the object, equally supposes goodness
and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chastity.

Be she honour flav'd,
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakspeare.*
She dwells so securely on the excellency of her
honour, that the folly of my soul dares not pre-
sent itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shakspeare.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native honour clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the honour of his pro-
fession for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory.*

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the
waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and ask'd their
quiet graves. *Dryden.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as
these, were instituted not so much in honour of
the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some
to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them
in the end; others to gain an honour, that, at best,
can be celebrated but by an incon siderable part of
the world, and is envied and calumniated by more
than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henny the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restor'd to me my honours; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakspeare.*
Honours were conferred upon Antonine by
Hadrian in his infancy. *Wotton's Rom. Hijs.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord,
To do the honours, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then shook the honours of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

14. Honour, or on my honour, is a form of
protestation used by the lords in judicial
decisions.

My hand to thee, my honour on my promise.
Shakspeare.

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honorer*, French;
honoro, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually
honoured of all men, as the next person unto the
king. *Ephier.*

The poor man is honoured for his skill, and the
rich man is honoured for his riches. *Eclus.*

He that is honoured in poverty, how much
more in riches. *Eclus.*

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not.
Pope.

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd, and
scatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the honour'd number. *Shakspeare.*

3. To glorify

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall
follow after them, and I will be honoured upon

Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptian
ans may know that I am the Lord. *Exodus.*

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the
crowning city, whose merchants are princes,
whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth?
Isaiah.

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think honourable. *Shakspeare.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'st thou it honourable for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakspeare.*
Then warlike kings, who for their country
fought,
And honourable wounds from battle brought.
Dryden.

Many of those persons, who put this honourable
talk on me, were more able to perform it
themselves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her honourable tomb.
Spenser.

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here 's a Bohemian Tartar carries the coming
down of thy fat woman:—let her descend, my
chambers are honourable. *Shakspeare.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was honourable in all his acts, so in
this, that he took Joppe for an haven. *Mac.*
Methinks I could not die any where so con-
tented as in the king's company, his cause being
just and his quarrel honourable. *Shakspeare.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would en-
tertain their pardon, in case he should come in
person, and assure it: they answered, they did
conceive him to be so honourable, that from him-
self they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayes.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose marriage, send we word to-morrow.
Shakspeare.

8. Equitable

HO'NOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from honour-
able.*] Eminence; magnificence; gene-
rosity.

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [*from honourable.*]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakspeare.

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did hon-
ourably interpose, to give space to his brother's
intercession, he was arraigned of high treason and
condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from re-
proach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:
Why did I not more honourably starve! *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER. *n. f.* [*from honour.*] One
that honours; one that regards with
veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your
concern is worthy a friend and honourer. *Pope.*

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the
Saxon had, in German *heit*, in Dutch
heid. It denotes quality; character;
condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*;
fatherhood. Sometimes it is written after
the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes
it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*,
a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of
sisters.

HOOD. *n. f.* [*hod*, Saxon, probably from
hepod, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
In velvet, white as snow, the troop was
gown'd;

Their hoods and sleeves the fame. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and
wrapping round it.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his
hood, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit,
to be a common dress: it had a hood, which could
be separated from and joined to it. *Arbutnot.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes,
when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the
back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and high, and lay, Amen.
Shakspeare.

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden.

HO'ODMAN Blind. *n. f.* A play in which
the person hooded is to catch another,
and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was 't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind?
Shakspeare.

To HO'OD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]

1. To blind with something bound over the
eyes.

They willingly hood-winking themselves from
seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of
courage to defend his foul vice of injustice.
Sidney.

We will bind and hood-wink him so, that he
shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the
adversaries. *Shakspeare.*

Then the who hath been hood-wink'd from her
birth,
Doth first herself within death's mirror see.
Davies.

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one loit,
And, hood-wink'd, for a man embrace a post.
Ben Jonson.

Satan is fain to hood-wink those that slay.
Decay of Piety.

Prejudice so dexterously hood-winks men's
minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief
that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?
Fantastick cruelty of hood-wink'd chance! *Rouee.*

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds
resort,
The hood-wink'd goddess keeps her partial court.
Garth.

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall hood-wink this mischance. *Shakspeare.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had
used to her husband's shame, filling all men's
ears, but his, with reproach; while he, hood-
wink'd with kindness, least of all men knew
who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. f.* [*hop*, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.]

The hard horny substance on the feet
of graminivorous animals.

With the hoofs of his horses shall he tread
down all tny streets. *Ezekiel.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns
as well as the horse of his hoofs. *Morse.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound.*]

A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has
a pain in the fore feet, occasioned by the dryness

and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [from *hoof.*] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Greav.*

HOOK. *n. f.* [hoce, Saxon; *hoec*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.

This falling not, for that they had not fast enough undermined it, they assayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Knolies.*

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*

My bended *hook* shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A *shop* of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fainness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With *hooks* and lades, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

5. A sickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the
end of a long sickle. *Mortimer.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his *hook*,
Like flashing Bootley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for in disorder.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite off o' the *hooks*. *Cleveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive,
easily put off the *hooks*, and monstrous hard to be
pleas'd again. *L'Esrange.*

While Sheridan is off the *hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. *Hook*. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running.

9. *Hook* or *Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.

When he by *hook* or *crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudib.*

He would bring him by *hook* or *crook* into his
quarrel. *Dryden.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for
the first dish; upon our sitting down to it, he
gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it,
played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it
out upon the bank. *Addison.*

2. To entrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

I can *hook* to me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no
way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in
by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HOOKE. *adj.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence
the epithet *gryps*, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'it, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought;
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryd.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are
hooked, to take the better hold in climbing from
twig to twig, and hanging on the back-sides of
leaves. *Greav.*

HOOKE. *n. f.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED. *adj.* [*hook* and *nose.*] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hooknosed* fellow of
Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

HOOP. *n. f.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to
edge

O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakespeare.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?

—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shaksp.*

To view to lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain!

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop:

The entry bruth'd again'tt her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty
shoes, and to keep fellows at a distance. *Clarissa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time,
with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addis.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten *hoops*, and
I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shaksp.*

The casks for his majesty's shipping were
hoop'd as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Cleveland.*

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and
hides the greater part of it, might occasion his
mistake. *Greav.*

TO HOOP. *v. n.* [from *woopgan* or *woopyan*,
Gothick; or *houpper*, French, derived
from the Gothick. This word is generally
written *woop*, which is more proper
if we deduce it from the Gothick; and
hoop if we derive it from the Gothick;
and *hoop* if we derive it from the
French.] To shout; to make an out-
cry by way of call or pursuit.

TO HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with
hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops
tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *wooping-
cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convul-
sive cough, so called from its noise; the
chincough.

TO HOOT. *v. n.* [*brut*, Welsh; *huer*, Fr.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass
thereby, who hollow'd and *hooted* after me: as at
the arrantest coward. *Shirley.*

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and won-
ders

At our quaint sports. *Shakespeare.*

TO HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and
shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your cluffers,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakespeare.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will
hoot!

That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the
crows,

Or the least bird from muting on my head. *Ben Jonson.*

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat
and impostor, if I fail in any particular of
moment. *Swift.*

HOOT. *n. f.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.]
Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the
hoot of the rabble. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

TO HOP. *v. n.* [hoppa, Saxon; *hoppa*,
Dutch.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakespeare.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir. *Shaksp.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Beau and Fletcher, in their first young
flight,

Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;

But *hoop'd* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial or-
deal, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold?

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the
thrush *hopping* about my walks. *Spenser.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with leads like dogs, and others with
one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop*
from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less
nimble or strong than the other; to
limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadder'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen.*

HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison.*

3. A place where meaner people dance.

Ainsworth.

HOP. *n. f.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.]

A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower; the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an *horny* ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping to save.

Tusser.

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom.

Bacon.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*.

Bacon.

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered.

Derham.

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop* vines and the poles.

Mortimer.

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills.

Mortimer.

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between.

Mortimer.

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre.

Mortimer.

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass.

Mortimer.

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping.

Mortimer.

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*.

Arbut.

HOPE. *n. f.* [*hops*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him.

Locke.

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again.

Job.

When in heav'n she shall his essence see,
This is her lov'ly good, and perfect bliss;
Her longing, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.

Davies.

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now.

Crossart.

Faith is oppos'd to infidelity, and *hope* to despair.

Taylor.

He fought them both, but wish'd his hap might find,
Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with *hope*

Of what he seldom chanc'd; when to his wish,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies.

Milton.

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fame in long procession go,
In *hopes* to reconcil' their heav'nly foe.

Dryden.

Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be,
as torment myself with the fear on't.

L'Esrange.

To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience.

Tillotson.

The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for light, desire for enjoyment.

Atterbury.

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them.

Swift.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him.

2 Maccabees.

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord.

Ecclesi.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quarter'd.

Shakespeare.

4. The object of hope.

The mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump.

Shakespeare.

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his fight.

Dryden.

HOPE. *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.

Ainsworth.

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest.

Taylor.

My muse, by forms long tost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;

And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness.

Dryden.

Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all.

Dryden.

2. To place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord.

Psalms.

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting winter mars our *hop'd* for hay.

Shakespeare.

So stands the Thracian herdsmen with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear.

Dryden.

HOPEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success: likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:

I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish.

Shakespeare.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert.

Bacon.

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see?

Denham.

They take up a book in their declining years,
and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore.

Addison.

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand

Hooker.

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments.

Bayle.

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain.

Pope.

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In such manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls' sons and heirs.

Watson.

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish.

Clarendon.

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature.

Glanville.

HOPEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hopeful*.]

Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability.

Watson.

HOPELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Ave they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead?

Hooker.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*!

Shakespeare.

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us asunder;

Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedily aid might lend at need.

Milton.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,
Sticks hid advantage.

Dryden. State of Innocence.

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a long'ning death to die.

Dryden.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life.

Shaksp.

HOPE. *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all *hoppers*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents.

Swift.

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the preemptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin.

Hawmer.

HOPEPER. *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

Ainsworth.

HOPEPERS. *n. f.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.HOPEPER. *n. f.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremie* or *tremuz*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill.

Grew.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach.

Arbushnot on Aliments.

Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will found.

Betterton.

2. A basket for carrying seed.

Ainsw.

HO'RAL. *adi.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

How'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
HO'RARY. adj. [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection.

Hudibras.

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has dissembled, under the character of regard, the manner of surprizing all tharpeis. *Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HORDE. n. f. A clan; a migratory crew of people. It is applied only to the Tartars.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form.

Thomson.

HORIZON. n. f. [*ὁρίζων*.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by *Shakspeare* *horizon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his ear
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.

Shakspeare.

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland.

Bacon.

In his east the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays.

Milton.

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams to bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous sight.

Dryden.

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horreur that rises from such a prospect.

Aldison.

HORIZO'NTAL. adj. [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon*.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations.

Milton.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus.

Brown.

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of powers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle?

Arbutnot on Coins.

HORIZO'NTALLY. adv. [from *horizontal*.]

In a direction parallel to the horizon.
As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it.

Brown.

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with velocity. *Bentley.*

HORN. n. f. [*hurn*, Gothick; *höpn*, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.
No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth.

Bacon

Zetis rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tosses back his *horns* in vain.

Aldison.

All that process is no more surprizing than the eruption of *horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.

Fairy Queen

There 's a post come from my nassier, with his *horn* full of good news.

Shakspeare.

The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal found.

Dryden.

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain.

Dryden.

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blest 'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was-born.

Dryden.

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*.

Thomson.

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails.

Shakspeare.

Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out.

Shakspeare.

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad.

Shakspeare.

Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain.

Hudibras.

7. **HORN mad.** Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have been *horn mad*.

Shakspeare.

HORNBE'AK. } n. f. A kind of fish.

HORNFI'SH. } *Ainsworth.*

HORNBEAM. n. f. [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent use.

Miller.

HORNBOOK. n. f. [*horn* and *book*.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unfoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook*.

Shakspeare.

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer.

Locke.

To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter.

Prior.

HORNED. adj. [from *horn*.] Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich blooded flock,
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terror of the flock,
Astonish'd both stand fenceless as a block.

Fairy Queen.

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead.

Denham.

Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn.

Dryden.

HORN'ER. n. f. [from *horn*.] One that works in horn, and sells horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns.

Greiv.

HORN'ET. n. f. [*hörnnette*, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suffering, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest.

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them.
I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue their combs.

Dehann.

HORN'FOOT. n. f. [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick men, that did not inly quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate.

Hakewit.

HORN'OWL. n. f. A kind of horned owl.

Ainsworth.

HORN'PIPE. n. f. [*horn* and *pipe*.] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

A lusty taberere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they daucen each one with his maid.

Spenser.

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis.

Raleigh.

Let all the quicksilver in the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire.

Ben Jonson.

Florinda danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of several friends.

Tatler.

HORN'STONE. n. f. A kind of blue stone.

Ainsworth.

HORN'WORK. n. f. A kind of angular fortification.

HORN'Y. adj. [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Clerith stood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn.

Milton.

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure.

Ray on the Creation.

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet.

Dryden.

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny* substance.

Aldison.

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer coagulate.

Arbutnot.

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tynheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist.

Dryd.

HOR'OGRAPHY. n. f. [*horographie*, Fr. *hora* and *γράφω*.] An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE. } *n. f.* [*horologium*, Lat.]
HOROLOGY. } Any instrument that
 tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an
 hour glass.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
 If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakspeare.*
 Before the days of Jerome there were *horologes*,
 that measured the hours not only by drops
 of water in glasses, called *clepsydra*, but also by
 sand in glasses, called *clepsammia*. *Brown.*

HOROMETRY. *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French;
ωρα and μετρία.] The art of measuring
 hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of
 antiquity discovered not this artifice. *Brown.*

HOROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*horoscope*, French;
ὁρίζων.] The configuration of the
 planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost
 numberless conjunctions of stars, which occur in
 the progress of a man's life, should not match
 and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction
 which is fixed at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh
 house, or opposite signs every seventh year,
 opposeth living creatures. *Brown.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
 His fire, the bleak-eyed Vulcan of a shop,
 From Mars his force lent to Minerva's school. *Dryden.*

The Greek names this the *horoscope*,
 This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
 Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech.*

They understood the planets and the zodiack
 by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their
 own *horoscopes* in the same dust the sprung out of. *Bentley.*

HORRENT. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Hor-*
rentia pills agmina.] Pointed outward;
 bristled with points: a word perhaps
 introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
 Of fiery seraphim incircled round
 With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milt.*

HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horribilis*, French;
horribilis, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible;
 shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with dis-
 pleasure: there be sights that are *horrible*, be-
 cause they excite the memory of things that are
 odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round,
 As our great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

O fight
 Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
 Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel! *Milton.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting
 with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are,
 of all others, the first the most desirable, and
 the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehen-
 sion. *South.*

HORRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *horrible.*]
 Dreadfulness; hideousness; terrible-
 ness; fearfulness.

HORRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible.*]
 1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!
 Horribly loud. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree.
 The contagion of these ill precedents, both in
 civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HORRID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.
 Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
 That we the *horrid* may seem to thee
 Which chance to find us. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Not in the legions
 Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
 In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

Horror on them fell,
 And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offensive: unpleasing: in
 women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
 Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
 Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts
 were worn. *Dryden.*

HORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *horrid.*] Hide-
 ousness; enormity.

A bloody designer soborns his instrument to
 take away such a man's life, and the confessor
 represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings
 him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HORRIFICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.]
 Causing horror.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
 Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson.*

HORRISONOUS. *adj.* [*horrifonus*, Latin.]
 Sounding dreadfully. *Diſ.*

HORROR. *n. f.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreur*,
 French.]

1. Terror mixed with detestation; a
 passion compounded of fear and hate,
 both strong.

Over them sad *horror*, with grim hue,
 Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
 And after him owls and night ravens flew,
 The hateful messengers of heavy things. *F. Queen.*
 Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
 Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
 But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
 A trembling *horror* in our souls we find. *Davies.*
 Me damp *horror* chill'd
 At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed to hold. *Milton.*

Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;
 Their pride is humbled, and their fear confess. *Dryden.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.
 I have sapt full with *horrors*;
 Direcess, familiar to my stuaht'rous thoughts,
 Cannot once stat me. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; dreariness.
 Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
 Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
 Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
 And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or
 quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense
 of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the senses, which are very offen-
 sive, do cause the spirits to retire; and, upon
 their flight, the parts are in some degree desitute,
 and so there is induced in them a trepidation and
horror. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HORSE. *n. f.* [*hors*, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war,
 and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
 Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakspe.*
 A *horse!* a *horse!* my kingdom for a *horse!*
Shakspeare's Richard III.

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not
 up to the size of that idea which we have in our
 minds to belong ordinarily to *horses*. *Locke.*

2. A constellation.
 Thy face, bright centaur, autumn's heats re-
 tain,
 The softer season suiting to the man;
 Whilst winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
 With frost, and makes him an uneasy course. *Creech.*

3. To take *horse*; to set out to ride.
 I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which
 is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Adliffen.*

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with
 a singular termination, for horses, horse-
 men, or cavalry.

I did hear
 The galloping of *horse*: who was 't came by?
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

The armies were appointed, consisting of
 twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the re-
 pulsing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse*
 were quartered behind them, their foot might
 very well have marched away with their *horse*.
Clarendon.

Th' Arcadian *horse*
 With ill-success engage the Latin force. *Dryden.*

5. Something on which any thing is sup-
 ported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride
 by way of punishment. It is some-
 times called a timber-mare.

7. Joined to another substantive, it signi-
 fies something large or coarse: as, a
horse face, a face of which the features
 are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horse; to furnish
 with a horse.

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon
 such cart-jades, and so sunniss'd, as I thought
 with myself, if that were thrift, I wisht none of
 my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of
 Gonfalso, the great captain, a gentleman proudly
horsed and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked
 the great captain, Who 's this? Who answered,
 It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the
 storm. *Bacon.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.
 Stalls, bulks, windows
 Are *mother'd*, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
 With variable complexions; all agreeing
 In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare.*

4. To cover a mare.
 If you let him out to *horse* more mares than
 your own, you must feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *back.*] Rid-
 ding posture; the state of being on a
 horse.

I've seen the French,
 And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakspeare.*
 I saw them take on *horseback*,
 Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakspeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle
 wherein there were any elephants, and that was
 with Porus, king of India; in which notwith-
 standing he was on *horseback*. *Brown.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
 Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar.
Dryden's Juvenal.

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of
 it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEBEAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *bean.*] A
 small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the
 plough. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *block.*]
 A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boat.*] A
 boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boy.*] A
 boy employed in dressing horses; a sta-
 bleboy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them
 by the fire in their matches. *Knoles' History.*

HORSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *break.*] One
 whose employment is to tame
 horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are horn chariot-racers, *horse-*
breakers, and tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*

HORSECHESTNUT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *chest-*
nut; *esculus.*] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers,
 which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous

figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike; the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horsechestnut* grows into a goudly standard. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSECOURSER. n. f. [*horse* and *courser*.] *Junius* derives it from *horse* and *cofe*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecofer*. The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Wilmot.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Esfrange.*

HO'RSECRAB. n. f. A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*

HO'RSECUCUMBER. n. f. [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG. n. f. [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and covered close, let it rot in hot *horse dung*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

HORSEEMMET. n. f. [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH. n. f. [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colt's flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Esfrange.*

HO'RSEFLY. n. f. [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT. n. f. An herb; the same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSEHAIR. n. f. [*horse* and *hair*.] The hair of horses.

His glittering helm, which terribly was grac'd With waving *horsehair*. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEHEEL. n. f. An herb. *Ainsw.*

HO'RSELAUGH. n. f. [*horse* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honesty; A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH. n. f. [*horse* and *leech*.] 1. A great leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* bath two daughters, crying give, give. *Proverbs.*

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys, The very blond to suck. *Shakspeare.*

2. [from *leech*; signifying a physician.] A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSELITTER. n. f. [*horse* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horselitter*. *Mac.*

HO'RSEMAN. n. f. [*horse* and *man*.]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skillful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*. *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia aris*, and a foot soldier one *mile*; that is more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fu'd, The wild barbarian in the storm expir'd; Wrept in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd, And spur'd the steel in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*

A *horseman's* coat shall hide Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP. n. f. [from *horseman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To torn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble *horseman'ship*. *Shakspeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horseman'ship*. *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horseman'ship*, slaughter'd two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in *horseman'ship* t' excel; Newmarket's glory rose, as B itain's fell. *Pope.*

HO'RSEMARTEN. n. f. A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH. n. f. A bird. *Ainsw.*

HO'RSEMEAT. n. f. [*horse* and *meat*.] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEMINT. n. f. A large coarse mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE. n. f. A large muscle.

The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEPLAY. n. f. [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his railery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEPOUND. n. f. [*horse* and *pound*.] A pond for horses.

HORSE'RACE. n. f. [*horse* and *race*.] A match of horses in running.

In *horse-races* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horse-race*. *Alaisson.*

HO'RSE RADISH. n. f. [*horse* and *radish*.] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrafs.

Horse radish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the creffe acids, as *horse radish* and scurvy-grafs, infused in wine. *Floyer.*

HO'RSESHOE. n. f. [*horse* and *shoe*.] 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that furge, like a *horseshoe*. *Shak.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSESTE'ALER. n. f. [*horse* and *steal*.] A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horsestealer*; but

for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

HO'RSETAIL. n. f. A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE. n. f. An herb.

HO'RSEWAY. n. f. [*horse* and *way*.] A way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover? — Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

HORTA'TION. n. f. [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

HO'R TATIVE. n. f. [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

HO'R TATORY. adj. [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a *hortatory* speech, not a *hortatory* speaker.

HORTICULTURE. n. f. [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'R TULAN. adj. [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* calendar is yours. *Evelyn.*

HOSAN'NA. n. f. [*hosanna*.] An exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heav'n It founded, and the faithful armies rung *Hosanna* to the Highest. *Milton.*

The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fiddes.*

HOSE. n. f. plur. hosen. [*hosa*, Saxon; *hosan*, Welch; *offan*, Erse, *offanen*, plur. *chauffe*, French.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

Here 's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the middle of the burning fiery furnace.

He cross examin'd both our *hose*, And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*. *Shakspeare.*

Will the thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn, And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Pastorals.*

HO'SIER. n. f. [from *hose*.] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift.*

HOSPITABLE. adj. [*hospitabilis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host; With robbers' hand my *hospitable* favour You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare.*

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;

With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

HO'SPITABLY. adv. [from *hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live, And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HOSPITAL. n. f. [*hospital*, French; *hospitallis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospitals* when they are old.

I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleasant dale,
Which chusing for that evening's *hospital*,
They thither march'd.

HOSPITALITY. *n. f.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity's sake, all the nations on the earth should embrace.

My master is of a churlish disposition, and little reckes to find the way to heaven by doing deeds of *hospitality*.

How has this spirit of fashion broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*.

HOSPITALIER. *n. f.* [*hospitallier*, Fr.] *hospitallarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*.

One residing in a hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The first they reckon such as were granted to the *hospitalliers* in *titulum beneficium*.

TO HOSPITATE. *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chuses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell.

HOST. *n. f.* [*hoste*, French; *hostes*, *hospitiis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, till the mounth of hunger be stopped.

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good *host*.

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a fashionable *host*,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer.

3. [from *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our *host*.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *hosts*,
And craze your chariot wheels.

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt.

5. [*hostia*, Latin; *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

TO HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *host*;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee.

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hostings* meet.

New authors of dissension spring from him,
Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend,
For sov'reign sway.

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hostings*.

HO'STAGE. *n. f.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine;
And we shall talk before we fight.

Do this message honourably;
And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety,
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best.

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.

They who marry give *hostages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it.

The Romans having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution.

HO'STEL. } *n. f.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, Fr.]
HO'STELY. } An inn.

HO'STESS. *n. f.* [*hostesse*, French, from *host*.]

1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess*,
We are your guest to night.

Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hostess* of the house.

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me,
and you can never fail of another husband.

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguish'd civility is like a whore or a *hostess*.

HO'STESS-SHIP. *n. f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' th' day: you're welcome, sirs.

HOSTILE. *adj.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Giv'n *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it.

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate.

HOSTILITY. *n. f.* [*hostilité*, French, from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility*
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.

Hostility being thus suspended with France,
preparation was made for war against Scotland.

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r, *hostility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge?

We have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous
adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities*
with humanity.

HO'STLER. *n. f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way.

HO'STRY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *hosteller*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;
An *hostry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore.

HOT. *adj.* [hat, Saxon; hat, Scottish.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

—No, though thou call'it thyself a *hotter* name
Than any is in heat.

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing to *hot* as about nine in the tobenoon.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt.

Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles.

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out.

Now the hot blooded gods assist me! remember,
Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa.

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults that hath been known.

He resolv'd to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery.

To court the cry directs us, when we found
Th' assault so *hot*, as if 'twere only there.

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors.

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as slow,
As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go.

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Aeneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people.

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets.

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her.

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense railing the desire, or action excited: as, a *hot* pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in *hot* scent of gain and full career.

7. Piquant; acrid: as, *hot* as mustard.

HO'TBED. *n. f.* A bed of earth made *hot* by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horse-dung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep.

Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain.

HOTBRAINED. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.

You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts.

HO'TCHPOT. } *n. f.* [*haché* en *coche*,
HO'TCHPOTCH. } French: or *hachée* en *pot*, French, as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather

to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language.

Camden's Remains
A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture of *hotch-potch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste.

Bacon's Natural History.

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;

But a mald' heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain.

Dryden's Juvenal.

HOTCOCKLES. *n. f.* [*bautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking.

Arbutnot and Pope.

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rote, and read soft mischief in her eye.

Gay.

HOTHEADED. *adj.* [*hot and head.*] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotted* crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation.

Arbutnot.

HOTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*hot and house.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now the professes a *hotthouse*, which is a very ill house too. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hotthouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma.

Ben Jonson.

HOTLY. *adv.* [*from hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The flag was in the end to *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*

I do contest

As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour.

Shakspeare.

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the christians.

Knolles' History.

Though this controversy he reviv'd, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute.

Boyle.

3. Lufffully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed.

Dryden.

HOTMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hot and mouth.*]

Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

HOTNESS. *n. f.* [*from hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HOTSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot and spur.*]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's trespasss may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrain'd *hotspur* govern'd by a spleen.

Shakspeare.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.

Burton.

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth.

Mortimer.

HOTSPURRED. *adj.* [*from hotspur.*]

Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment.

Peucham.

HOVE. The preterit of *heave*.

HOVEL. *n. f.* [diminutive of *hope*, *houle*, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roome, To sticke on the pease, when harvest shall come.

Tuffin.

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre.

Bacon.

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd, Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.

Dryden.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer.

Ray on the Creation.

To HOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in a hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw?

Shakspeare.

HOVEN. *part. pass.* [from *heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheefe be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seek creeks.

Tuffer.

To HOVER. *v. n.* [*bovio*, to hang over, Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air overhead, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovens* in the sky,
And pours down mischief.

Shakspeare.

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!

If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,

Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation

Shakspeare.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his light,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night.

Dryden.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it.

Addison.

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;

Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,

And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies.

Prior.

Some less retain'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night.

Pope.

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The lord and no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hoveth* in expectation of new worlds.

Spenser on Ireland.

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates.

Addison.

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possess'd itself of it; in the other, it only *hoveth* about it.

Locke.

HOUGH. *n. f.* [*hogz*, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly,
and dung of men into the camel's *hough*.

2 Esd.

2. [*bué*, French.] An adz; a hoe. See HOE.

Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?

Stillingfleet.

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses.

Joshua.

2. To cut up with a hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See To HAWK.

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough.

Greus.

HOULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern countries still retain it.

HOULT. *n. f.* [*holtz*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.

Or as the wind, in *hoults* and shady groves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.

Fairfax.

HOUND. *n. f.* [*hund*, Saxon; *bund*, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,

Are eloped all by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound

The bear, and flew an undeserving *hound*,

And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground.

Dryden.

The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,

Liketh that fox in shape and species found,

Possesses the noted pain and covets home.

Prior.

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fet on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare.

Bramhall.

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers, they should have worried them.

L'Estrange.

HO'UNDFISH. *n. f.* [*muscula leavis*.] A kind of fish

Ainsworth.

HOUNDSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*cyuoglossum*, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

HO'UNDTREE. *n. f.* [*cornus*.] A kind of tree.

Ainsworth.

HOUPE. *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.

Ainsworth.

HOURLY. *n. f.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:

How many makes the *hour* full complear,

How many *hours* bring about the day,

How many days will finish up the year,

How many years a mortal man may live.

Shakspeare.

2. A particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,

That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.

Shakspeare.

When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,

We'll spend it in some words upon that business,

If you would grant the time.

Shakspeare.

The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,

From the first moment of his vital breath,

To his last *hour* of unrepenting death.

Dryden.

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughest day.

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man,

who kept good *hours*.

Tuttler.

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning,

as our own countrymen at midnight.

Addison.

HO'URGLASS. *n. f.* [*hour* and *glass*.]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglass* than the day's clearness.

Stiney.

In sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment.

Bacon.

Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty sand

Is ebbing to the last.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field.

Bacon.

HOURLY. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happen-

ing or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waining moon with hourly view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryd.*
We must live in hourly expectation of having
those troops recalled, which they now leave
with us. *Swift.*

HOURLY. adv. [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently.

She deceives a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And hourly call her mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou saw'st; hourly conceiv'd,
And hourly born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Great was their strife, which hourly was re-
new'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

HOURLYPLATE. n. f. [hour and plate.]

The dial; the plate on which the hours,
pointed by the hand of a clock, are in-
scribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the char-
acters of the hourlyplate, and thereby at a dis-
tance see what o'clock it was, their owner could
not be much benefited by that acuteness. *Locke.*

HOUSE. n. f. [huys, Saxon; huys, Dut. huys, Scottish.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his house eaves. *Shakspeare.*

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

In a house the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the house is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome fench,
Are from their hives and houses driven away. *Shakspeare.*

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Aldison.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miserable house, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astronomically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial houses: those who are for the celestial houses worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants, and kindred; race.

The red ruse and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving houses. *Shakspeare.*

An ignominious ransom and free pardon
Are of two houses; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakspeare.*

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your house, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in ev'ry race;
Two of a house few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him fo

clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.
Palladius wished him to house all the Helots. *Sidney.*

Upon the North-sea a valley houseth a gentle-
man, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Slander lives upon succession,
For ever housed where it gets possession. *Shakspeare.*
Mere cottagers are but housed beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your council his despair defer,
Who now is housed in his sepulchre? *Saniys.*
We find them housing themselves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel hous'd 'em, truly called of ease. *Dryd.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.

As we house not country plants to save them,
So we may house our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

House your choicest carnations, or rather set
them under a penthouse, to preserve them in ex-
tremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis hous'd from snow. *Dryden.*

To HOUSE. v. n.

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

Ne suffer it to house there half a day. *Hub. Ta.*
Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakspeare.*

Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas! too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To house with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs,
Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*

I housing in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREAKER. n. f. [house and break.]

Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All housebreakers and sharpers had thief written in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREAKING. n. f. [house and break.]

Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or housebreaking, he will send the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

HOUSEDOG. n. f. [house and dog.]

A mastiff kept to guard the house.
A very good housedog, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*
You see the goodness of the master even in the old housedog. *Aldison.*

HOUSEHOLD. n. f. [house and hold.]

1. A family living together.

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shak.*
A little kingdom is a great household, and a great household a little kingdom. *Bacon.*

Of God our serv'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou believ'd'st,
To save himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar household of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the proper household of faith: in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single household, or some few families. *Spur.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes re-
paid,

And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole household in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'er'take us all. *Dryden.*

Learning's little household did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His household twice a-day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domestick management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective,
to signify domestick; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his household servants. *Acte.*

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good;
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milroy.*

It would be endless to enumerate the oaths
among the men, among the women the neglect
of household affairs. *Swift.*

HOUSEHOLDER. n. f. [from household.]

Master of a family.

A certain householder planted a vineyard. *Mat.*

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. n. f. [household and stuff.]

Furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still fieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his householdstuff. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed, with much costly householdstuff. *Bacon.*
The woman had her jest for her householdstuff. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER. n. f. [house and keep.]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good house-keeper, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakspeare.*

If I may credit housekeepers and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud housekeepers than house-raisers. *Wotton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest house-keepers. What are you sewing there? *Shakspeare.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old housekeeper, and get her,
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A housedog. Not in use.

Distinguish the housekeeper, the hunter. *Shakspeare.*

HOUSEKEEPING. adj. [house and keep.]

Domestick; useful to a family.
His house for pleasant prospect, large scope,
and other housekeeping commodities, challenge the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

HOUSEKEEPING. n. f. Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out housekeeping. *Shakspeare.*
His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old housekeeping of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shew'd the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

HOUSEL. n. f. [huys], Saxon, from *husel*, Gethick, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, dimin. *hostiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

To Ho'usEL. v. a. [from the noun.]

To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

Ho'USELEEK. n. f. [house and leek.] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbs supply their quantity of crudel acids; as juices of apples, grapes, of the ferrels, and houseleek. *L'yer.*

Ho'USELESS. adj. [from house.] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,

How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend
you. *Shakespeare.*

This hungry, houseless, suffering, dying Jesus,
fed many thousands with five loaves and two
fishes. *Wesl.*

Ho'USEMAID. n. f. [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The housemaid may put out the candle against
the looking-glass. *Swift.*

Ho'USEROOM. n. f. [house and room.] Place in a house.

House-room, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden.*

Ho'USESNAIL. n. f. A kind of snail.

Ho'USEWARMING. n. f. [house and warm.]

A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

Ho'USEWIFE. n. f. [house and wife. This is now frequently written, *huswife*, or *buffy*.]

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to
sit in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and heavy
housewife is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely
for a bad housewife it is no less convenient; for
some of them, that be wandering women, it is
half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good housewife, for-
tune, from her wheel, that her gifts may hence-
forth be disposed equally. *Shakespeare.*

Farmers in degree,

He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryd.*
Early housewives leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread.

Dryden.

The fairest among the daughters of Britain
show themselves good statewomen as well as good
housewives. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender
mother, till she made him as good an housewife
as herself; he could preferve apicocks, and make
jellies. *Addison.*

Ho'USEWIFELY. adv. [from housewife.]

With the economy of a careful woman.

Ho'USEWIFERY. adj. [from housewife.]

Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

Ho'USEWIFERY. n. f. [from housewife.]

1. Domestick or female business; manage-
ment becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to
sit in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd
in housewiferies. *Chapman's Urad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that
succeeded by the housewifery of the Irish in
making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St.
Paul expresses the obligation of christian women
to good housewifery, and charitable provisions for
their family and neigbourhood. *Taylor.*

Ho'USING. n. f. [from house.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its
inhabitants, according to the increase of housing. *Graunt.*

2. [from *houffaux*, *houffes*, or *houffes*, Fr.]

Cloth originally used to keep off dirt,
now added to faddies as ornamental.

Ho'USING. adj. [from house.] Provided
for entertainment at first entrance into a
house; housewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The *houffing* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen.*

HO'USS. n. f. [from *houffaux*, or *houffes*,
French.] Covering of cloth originally
used to keep off dirt, now added to fad-
dies as ornamental; housings. This
word, though used by *Dryden*, I do not
remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides with thongs together fast,
His upper parts defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the *houffs* and trappings of a
beast. *Dryden.*

HOW. adv. [hu, Saxon; hoe, Dutch.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself
before me? *Exodus.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold?
and to get understanding, rather to be chosen
than silver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out?
And how oft cometh their destruction upon them?
Job.

O how love I thy law, it is my meditation. *Psalms.*

How many children's complaints and mother's
cries!

How many woeful widows left to howl
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Consider into how many differing substances it
may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence'
death? *Shakespeare.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how else. *Milton's Agonists.*

We examine the why and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis much in our power how to live, but not
at all when or how to die. *L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see how the small territories of
this little republic are cultivated to the best ad-
vantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so
pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Shakespeare.

How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Gen.*

4. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers,
if they could tell how; or they will have gay
skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon.*

5. In what state.

For how shall I go up to my father?
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I bound?
How, and with what reproach shall I return?
Dryden's Absell.

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion
or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how
much less in them that dwell in houses of clay,
whose foundation is in the dust? *Job.*

A great division fell among the rebility, so
much the more dangerous by how much the
spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By how much they would diminish the present
extent of the sea, so much they would impair the
fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! *Samuel.*
How doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lam.*

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily ex-
plained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land,
knowing how that part of the South-sea was ut-
terly unknown, and might have islands or conti-
nents. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT. } adv. [howbeit.] Neverthe-

Ho'WEE. } less; notwithstanding; yet;

however. Not in use.

Siker thou speak'it like a lewd lorrel,

Of heaven to deemen to,

Howe I am but rude and borrel,

Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

Things so ordained are to be kept, howbeit not
necessarily, any longer than 'till they grow some
urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hobbes.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always
revealed upon them in the works of nature: this
they honour and esteem highly as profound wis-
dom, howbeit this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army transmitted out of England,
howbeit the English colonies in Ireland did win
ground upon the Irish. *Davies.*

HOW'D'YE. } [contracted from how do ye.]

In what state is your health? A message

of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business,
or plain how'd'ye's, to those few I am forced to
correspond with. *Pope.*

HOWE'ER. adv. [how and ever.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever

degree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakespeare.*

To trace the ways

Of highest agents, deem'd howe'er wise. *Milton.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at
least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may
be, howe'er from the greatest evils; and to en-
joy, if it may be, all good, howe'er the chiefest. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;
You might howe'er have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

Its views are bounded on all sides by several
ranges of mountains, which are howe'er at so
great a distance, that they leave a wonderful
variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison.*

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case
of persecution, howe'er I do not exclude it. *Latterberry.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those
diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end;
which would, howe'er, be a very useful enquiry. *Swift.*

4. To some of these meanings this word
may be commonly reduced, but its power
is sometimes almost evanescent.

To HOWL. v. n. [huglen, Dutch; ululo,
Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern
time,

Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the
key. *Shakespeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the
waste howling wildernets. *Deuteronomy.*

As when a sort of wolves infest the night,
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns.

2. To utter cries in distress.
Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab.

The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it.
Each new moan
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not catch them.

The noise grows louder still:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;
And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the
heav'ns,

Like victory: then groans again, and howlings
Like those of vanquish'd men.

3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.
Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and howl it out in desarts!

4. It is used poetically of many noises
loud and horrid.

HOWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch.

2. The cry of a human being in horror.
She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the public place.

HOWSOEVER. *adv.* [how and soever.]

1. In what manner soever. See HOWEVER.
Berofus, who, after Moses, was one of the
most ancient, howsoever he hath been since cor-
rupted, doth in the substance of all agree.

2. Although.
The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems
not in him.

TO HOX. *v. a.* [from hog, Saxon.] To
hough; to hamstring.

Thou art a coward,
Which hoxes honesty behind, restraining
From course required.

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's mean-
ing, alighted, and with his sword hoxed his horse,
saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you
have me both your general and fellow soldier,
fighting on foot as one of yourselves.

HOY. *n. f.* [how, old French.] A large
boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear:
From whence estfoons arrived here three hoyes
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.

To define a barge and hoy, which lie between
a boat and a ship, is hard.

HUBBUB. *n. f.* [I know not the etymo-
logy, unless it be from up, up, or hobnob.]
A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt
of the government; and in the hubbub of the
first day there appeared nobody of name or rec-
koning, but the actors were really of the dregs of
the people.

An universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence.

Why wolves raise a hubbub at her,
And dogs howl when the shines in water.

HUCKABACK. *n. f.* A kind of linen on
which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED. *adj.* [hocker, German,
a bunch, and back.] Crooked in the
shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE. *n. f.* [from hucken, Dut.
to fit down.] The hipbone.

HUCKSTER. } *n. f.* [hock, German, a
HUCKSTERER. } pedlar; hockster, a the-
pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in
small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than
the being hucksters to such vile merchandize.

God deliver the world from such guides, or
rather such hucksters of souls, the very shame of
religion.

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down
you fall,
And overturn the scolding huckster's stall,
The scolding huckster shall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.

There should be a confederacy of all servants,
to drive those China hucksters from the doors.

Those hucksters or money-jobbers will be
found necessary, if this brass-money is made
current.

2. A trickish mean fellow.
Now the ape wanted his huckster man.

TO HUCKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their
piece into silver, to some huckstering fellow who
follows that trade.

TO Huddle. *v. a.* [probably from hood.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be dis-
covered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.
At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her cloaths were huddl'd on by two.

Now all in haste they huddle on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.

3. To cover up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry.
I have given much application to this poem:
this is not a play huddled up in haste.

When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is huddled when the skies are fair.

5. To throw together in confusion.
Our adversary, huddling several suppositions to-
gether, and that in doubtful and general terms,
makes a medley and confusion.

TO Huddle. *v. n.* To come in a crowd
or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so huddled on his back
Enough to press a royal merchant down.

Brown answered after his blunt and huddling
manner.
Thyris, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale.

Their eyes are more imperfect than others;
for they will run against things, and, huddling
forwards, fall from high places.

Huddle. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Crowd;
tumult; confusion; with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a huddle of
words and terms insignificant, has been the cen-
sure of the wisest.

Your carrying business in a huddle,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model.

Nature doth nothing in a huddle.
The understanding sees nothing distinctly in
things remote, and in a huddle.

Several metry answers were made to my ques-
tion, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and
filled my mind with a huddle of ideas.

HUE. *n. f.* [htepe, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady the before old view,
Or that dread Lyon's look her cast in deadly hue.

To add another hue unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose.

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue,
Answer'd.

Your's is much of the camelion hue,
To change the die with distant view.

2. [huze, French.] A clamour; a legal
pursuit; an alarm given to the country.
It is commonly joined with cry.

Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight I
am undone: fly, run, hue and cry! villain, I
am undone.

Immediately comes a hue and cry after a gang
of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road.

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the hue and cry.

HUE'R. *n. f.* [huer, French, to cry.]
One whose business is to call out to
others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are
directed by a balker or huer, who standeth on the
cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course
of the pilchard.

HUFF. *n. f.* [from hove, or hoven, swel-
led: he is buffed up by displeasures.] So in
some provinces we still say the bread huffs
up, when it begins to heave or ferment:

huff, therefore, may be ferment. To be
in a huff is then to be in a ferment, as
we now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by, only in a loud;

In others it is but a huff,
To vapour with instead of proof,

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose huff
All hats, as in a storm, flew off.

We have the apprehensions of a change to keep
a check upon us in the very huff of our greatness.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the huff
about his extraction.

No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent
another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret
blows in a present huff.

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion
of his own value.
As for you, colonel huff-cap, we shall try be-
fore a civil magistrate who's the greater plottor.

Lewd shallow-brained huffs make atheism
and contempt of religion the sole badge and
character of wit.

TO HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily
be buffed up with air, and blown in at the wind-
pipe.

2. To heftor; to treat with insolence
and arrogance, or brutality.
The commissioner at Magdalen college said to
Dr. Hough, you must not presume to huff us.

TO HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm;
to bounce; to swell with indignation
or pride.

A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him.
Orway

A thief and justice, foul and knave,
A *huffing* officer and slave.
Hudibras
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'ulous fools a knave.
Roscommon

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made
them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a
thing below them.
South

Now what 's his end? O charming glory say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play?
Dryden

What a small pittance of reason and truth is
mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled
with.
Locke

When Peg received John's message, she *huff-*
ed and stormed like the devil.
Arbutnot

HUFFER, *n. f.* [from *huff*.] A bluster-
er; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer*.
Hudibras

HUFFISH, *adj.* [from *huff*.] Arrogant;
insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, *adv.* [from *huffish*.] With
arrogant petulance; with bullying bluf-
ter.

HUFFISHNESS, *n. f.* Petulance; ar-
rogance; noisy bluster.

TO HUG, *v. a.* [hegrian, Saxon, to hedge,
to enclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms.
Shakespeare
What would not he do now to *hug* the creature
that had given him so admirable a serenade!
L'Estrange

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom
press.
Dryden
King Xerxes was enamour'd upon an oak,
which he would *hug* and kiss.
Harvey

2. To fondle; to treat with tendernefs.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unpleasible,
Win me into the easy hearted man,
And *hug* him into snares.
Milton
We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names.
Glanville

Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book.
Roscommon

Though they know that the flatterer knows
the falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love
the impostor, and with both arms *hug* the abuse.
South

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear discov-
ery!
Roscoe

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *hug* and retain
the good things of life, when we have the least
prospect of enjoying them.
Atterbury

4. To gripe in wrestling.

HUG, *n. f.* [from the noun.]

1. Close embrace.

Why these close *hugs*? I owe my shame to
him.
Gay

2. A particular gripe in wrestling, called a
Cornish hug.

HUGE, *adj.* [*hoogh, high, Dutch*.]

1. Vast; immense.

Let the estate of the people of God, when
they were in the house of bondage, and their
manner of serving God in a strange land, be
compared with that which Canaan and Jerusa-
lem did afford: and who seeth not what *huge*
difference there was between them?
Hooker

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it
equalleth in greatness not only Asia, Europe, and
Africa, but America.
Abbot

2. Very great.

The mountain *huge*.
Milton

Part, *huge* of bulk!
Wallowing unweildy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean; there leviathan
Huge of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land.
Milton

3. Great even to deformity or terrible-
ness.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder.
Shakespeare

Through forests *huge*, and long unravell'd
heatus,
With desolation brown he wanders waste.
Thomson

HUGELY, *adv.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immenfely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea?
Shaksp.

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever
you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for
our good.
Swift

HUGENESS, *n. f.* [from *huge*.]

1. Enormous bulk; greatness.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness*
of your unworthy thinking.
Shakespeare

2. Utmost extent. Not in use.

HUGGERMUGGER, *n. f.* [corrupted per-
haps from *bugger morcker*, or *hug* in the
dark. *Morcker* in Danish is darkness,
whence our *murky*. It is written by
sir Thomas Moore, *hoker moker*. *Hoker*,
in Chaucer, is *peevish, crossgrained*, of
which *moker* may be only a ludicrous
reduplication. *Hooke* is likewise in Ger-
man a corner, and *moky* is in English
dark. I know not how to determinc.]

Secrecy; by-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of floods and land.
Habberd's Tale

But if I can but find them out,
Where'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work.
Hudibras
There's a distinction betwixt what's done
openly and bare-faced, and a thing that's done in
huggermugger, under a seal of secrecy and con-
cealment.
L'Estrange

HUGY, *adj.* [See **HUGE**.] Vast; great;
huge. Not in use.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently
will move.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall

HUKE, *n. f.* [*huque, French*.] A cloak.

As we were thus in conference, there came
one that seemed to be a messenger, in a rich *huke*.
Bacon's New Atlantis

HULK, *n. f.* [*bulcke, Dutch; hule, Sax*.]

1. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bour-
deaux stuff in him: you have not seen a *hulk*
better stuf'd in the hold.
Shakespeare

The custom of giving the colour of the sea to
the hulks, sails, and mariners of their fly-boats,
to keep them from being discovered, came from
the Veneti.
Arbutnot

The Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And scrape her pitey sides for wax.
Swift

Steer'd sluggith on.
Thomson

2. Any thing bulky and unweildy. This
sense is still retained in Scotland: as, a
hulk of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* fir
John,
Is prisoner to your son.
Shakespeare

TO HULK, *v. a.* To exentrate: as, to
hulk a hare.
Ainsworth

HULL, *n. f.* [*bulgan, Gothick, to cover*.]

1. The hulk or integument of any thing;
the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut
covers the shell. [*hule, Scottish*.]

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Hull*
and *hulk* are now confounded; but
hulk seems originally to have signified
not merely the body or hull, but a
whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.
Dryden

So many arts harli the Divine Wisdom put
together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a think-
ing creature.
Grew

TO HULL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
float; to drive to and fro upon the
water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness;
a ship, or rather the carcase of a ship, or rather
some few bones of the carcase, *hulling* there, part
broken, part burned, and part drowied.
Sidney
Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.
— No, good swabbet, I am to *hull* here a little
longer.
Shakespeare
He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton

People walking down upon the shore, saw
somewhat come *hulling* toward them.
L'Estrange

HULLY, *adj.* [from *hull*.] Siliqueose;
husky.
Ainsworth

HULLVER, *n. f.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof fail for to
make.
Tusser

TO HUM, *v. a.* [*homelan, Dutch*.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing.
Bacon

An airy nation flew
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden
dew
Dryden

In summer's heat.
So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers list the well-stor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows.
Dryden

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing
found.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me.
Shakespeare

Upon my honour, sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake
me.
Shakespeare
The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who should say, you'll rue.
Shaksp.

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the
interval with an audible emission of
breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *hum'd* upon it, thus he writ.
Hudibras
I still acquiesc,
And never *hum'd* and haw'd sedition,
Nor snuffed treason.
Hudibras

The man Jay *humming* and hawing a good
while; but in the end, he gave up himself to the
physicians.
L'Estrange

4. To make a dull heavy noise.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are
but inarticulate *humming*s; as are ours to their
otherwise tuned organs.
Glanville
Still *humming* on, their drowsy countie they
keep,
And last'd so long, like tops, are last'd asleep.
Pope

5. To sing low.

Hum half a tune.
Pope

6. To applaud. Approbation was com-
monly expressed in public assemblies by
a *hum*, about a century ago.

HUM, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.
To black Hecat's fummon
The shard-born beetle, with his drowfy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakspere.*
Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,
To him who mufes through the woods at noon. *Thomfon.*
2. A low confused noise, as of bufling crowds at a diftance.
From camp to camp, thro' the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army ftill refounds. *Shakfp.*
Tower'd cities please us then,
And the bufy hum of men. *Milton.*
One theatre there is of vaft refort,
Which whilom of requests was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of hum and buz from noon 'till night. *Dryden.*
3. Any low dull noife.
Who fat the neareft, by the words o'ercome,
Slept faft: the diftant nodded to the hum. *Pope.*
4. A pause with an inarticulate found.
Thefe thrugs, thefe hums and haws,
When you have laid the 's goodly, come between,
Ere you can fay the 's honeft. *Shakspere.*
Your excuses want fome grains to make 'em current: hum and ha will not do the bufinefs. *Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.*
5. In *Hudibras* it feems ufed for *ham*.
And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did ftew their meat between their hums
And the horfes backs, on which they ftuddle,
And ev'ly man eat up his faddle. *Hudibras.*
6. An expreffion of applaufe.
You hear a hum in the right place. *Speftator.*
- HUM. *interjeft.* A found implying doubt and deliberation.
Let not your eyes defpife the heaviest found
That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I guefs at it. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
See fit Robert—hum!
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*
- HUMAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Lat. *humain*, French.]
1. Having the qualities of a man.
It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a human creature? *Swift.*
2. Belonging to man.
The king is but a man as I am: the violet fmells to him as it doth to me; all his fenfes have but human conditions. *Shakspere.*
For man to tell how human life began
Is har!; for who himfelf beginning knew?
Thee, ferpent, fubtil'ft beaft of all the field,
I knew; but not with human voice ind'ed. *Milt.*
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the higheft of all human certainty. *Locke.*
- HUMA'NE. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not fpent upon a few, doth naturally fpread itfelf towards many, and maketh men become humane and charitable. *Bacon.*
Envy, malice, covetufnefs and revenge are abolifhed: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more humane, are planted in their ftead. *Sprat.*
- HUMA'NELY. *adv.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-nature.
If they would yield as the fuperftity, while it were wholefome, we might guefs they received us humanely. *Shakspere.*
- HUMANIST. *n. f.* [*humanifte*, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian: a term ufed in the fchools of Scotland.
- HUMANITY. *n. f.* [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Latin.]
1. The nature of man.

- Look to thyfelf: reach not beyond humanity. *Sidney.*
A rarer fpirit never did fteer humanity. *Shak.*
The middle of humanity thou never kneweft, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakspere.*
To preferve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been ufed the higheft caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*
2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.
If he can untie thofe knots, he is able to reach all humanity, and will do well to oblige mankind by his information. *Glanville.*
3. Benevolence; tendernefs.
All men ought to maintain peace and the common offices of humanity and friendfhip in diversity of opinions. *Locke.*
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of foft humanity?
Like thee referve their foment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with thofe that weep? *Rowe.*
4. Philology; grammatical ftudies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*.
To HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [*humanifer*, Fr.] To foften; to make fufceptive of tendernefs or benevolence.
Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in fhow'rs fhall flow,
To humanize the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*
Was it the bufinefs of magic to humanize our natures with compaffion, forgiveness, and all the intances of the moft extenfive charity? *Addifon.*
- HU'MANKIND. *n. f.* [*human and kind*.] The race of man; mankind.
Bleff with a tafte exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and humankind. *Pope.*
- HU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *human*.]
1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.
Thos the prefent happy profpect of our affairs, humanly fpeaking, may feem to promife. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*.
Tough learn'd, well bled; and though well bred, fincere;
Modelfly bold, and humanly fevere. *Pope.*
- HU'MBIRD. *n. f.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird.
All ages have conceived the wren the leaft of birds, yet our own plantations have fhewed one far lefs: that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*
- HU'MBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]
1. Not proud; modeft; not arrogant.
And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Spenser.*
Now we have fhewn our power,
Let us feem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing. *Shakspere.*
Thy *humble* fervant vows obedience,
And faithful fervice, 'till the point of death. *Shakspere's Henry vi.*
We fhould be as *humble* in our imperfections and fins, as Chrift was in the fulnefs of the fpirit, great wifdom, and perfect life. *Taylor.*
You, if an *humble* hufband, may request,
Provide and order all things for the beft. *Dryd.*
Ten thoufand trifles light as thefe,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She fhould be *humble* who would please;
And the muft fuffer, who can love. *Prior.*
2. Low; not high; not great.
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Try fellow-poor, Cowley, mark!
Above the skies let thy proud mufick found,
Thy *humble* neft build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obfcure retreat. *Yalden.*

- Ah! prince, hadft thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldft curfe thy royalty!
Far *humbler* titles feit my loft conditions. *Smith.*
- To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make humble; to make fubmiffive; to make to bow down with humility.
Take this purfe, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have *humbled* to all ftrokes. *Shakspere.*
The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbler's* neck,
But firft begs pardon. *Shakspere.*
Humble yourfelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. *1 Peter.*
Hezekiah *humbled* himfelf for the pride of his heart. *2 Chronicles.*
Why do I *humble* thus myfelf, and fuing
For peace, reap nothing but repulfe and hate? *Milton.*
Let the finner put away the evil of his domgs, and *humble* himfelf by a fpeedy and fincere repentance; let him return to God, and then let him be affured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*
2. To crush; to break; to fubdue; to mortify.
Yearly injoin'd, fome fay, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To dafh their pride and joy, for man feduc'd. *Milton.*
We are pleafed by fome implicit kind of revenge, to fee him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had fo far raifed himfelf above us. *Addifon.*
The miftrefs of the world, the feat of empire,
The nurfe of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addifon's Cata.*
Men that make a kind of infult upon fociety, ought to be *humbled* as difturbers of the public tranquillity. *Frecholtier.*
Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I loft! *Pope.*
3. To make to condefcend.
This would not be to condefcend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himfelf to fpeak to them, but to lofe his defign in fpeaking. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from a height.
In procefs of time the higheft mountains may be *humbled* into vallies; and again, the loweft vallies exalted into mountains. *Hakerwell.*
- HU'MBLEBEE. *n. f.* [*humble* and *bee*.] What may be the true etymology of this word I am in doubt. The *humblebee* is known to have no ftng. The Scotch call a cow without horns a *humble cow*; fo that the word feems to fignify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. *Beattie*.] A buzzing wild bee.
The honeybags feat from the *humblebees*,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakspere.*
This puts us in mind once again, of the *humblebees* and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*
- HU'MBLEBEE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainfw.*
- HU'MBLEBEE Eater. *n. f.* A fly that eats the *humblebee*. *Ainfworth.*
- HU'MBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] Humility; abfence of pride.
With how true *humbleness*
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*
I am rather with all fubjected *humbleness*, to thank her excellencies, fince the duty thenceunto gave me rather heart to fave myfelf, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*
It was answered by us all, in all poffible *hum-*

bleafs; but yet with a countenance, that we knew he fpoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixed with *humblenefs*, Cures both a fever and lethargicknefs. *Herbert.*

HUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or fubdues himfelf or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouthead.*] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemout'h'd*: but your heart

Is crammi'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride. *Shakfpeare.*

HUMBLEPLANT. *n. f.* A fpecies of fenfitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is fo called, becaufe, as foon as you touch it, it proffrates itfelf on the ground, and in a fhort time elevates itfelf again: it is raifed in hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HUMBLESS. *n. f.* Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLESS. *n. f.* [from *humble.*] Humblenefs; humility Obfolete.

And with meek *humblenefs*, and afflicted mond, Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*

HUMBLY. *adv.* [from *humble.*]

1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modefty.

They were us'd to bend, To fend their fmiles before them to Achilles, To come *humblly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakfpeare.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humblly* glides And there the Rhine fubmits her fwelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a flave, who, *humblly* proud, With prefents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midft of dangers, fears, and death, Thy goodnefs I'll adore; And praife thee for thy mercies paft, And *humblly* hope for more. *Addifon.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

HUMDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone.*] Dull; dronifh; ftupid.

Shall we, quoth ſhe, ftand ftill *humdrum*, And fee front Broun, all alone, By numbers lately overthrow'n? *Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his ftory out, was called away by bufinefs. *Addifon.*

To **HUMECT.** } *v. a.* [*humectō*,
To **HUMECTATE.** } Lat. *humectar*,
French.] To wet; to moiften.

The Nile and Niger do not only moiften and temperate the air by their exhalations, but refrefh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into flucies, to *humectate* the bordering foil. *Hewel's Vocal Foreft.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much astringent. *Wifeman.*

HUMECTATION. *n. f.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate.*] The act of wetting; moiftening.

Plates of brafs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from fwelling: the caufe is repercuffion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

That which is concreted by exficcation, or expreffion of humidity, will be refolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown.*

HUMERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, French, from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the foulder.

The largeft crooked needle ſhould be ufed, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBATION. *n. f.* [*humi* and *cubo*,

Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Faffing and fackcloth, and afhes and tears, and *humicubations*, ufed to be companions of repentance. *Bramhall.*

HUMID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moift; watery.

It is there, with *humid* bow, Waters the odorous banks that blow

Fowers of more mingl'd hue Than her purpled fearf can fhow. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, tears her *humid* eyes, And fuff her husband on the poop efpies. *Dryd.*

If they flip eafily, and are of a fit fize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to ftick to things, it is *humid*. *Newton's Opticks.*

HUMIDITY. *n. f.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid.*] That quality which we call moifture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

Humidity differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or fufaces of fuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quickfilver is not a moift liquor, in refpect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not ftick to; but it may be called fo in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whole fufaces it will prefently adhere. And even water itfelf, that wets almoft every thing, and is the great ftandard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it ftands and runs eafily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, fwans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll ufe this unwholefome *humidity*, this grofs wat'y pumpion. *Shakfpeare.*

O blifing-breeding fun, draw from the earth Rotten *humidity*: below thy fiter's orb Infect the air! *Shakfpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and relifhing. *Arbutnot.*

HUMILIATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Defcent from greatnefs; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which caufe there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reftored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Thy *humiliation* ſhall exalt With thee thy manhood alfo to this throne. *Milton.*

2. Mortification; external expreffion of fin and unworthinefs.

John fared poorly, accord'g unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With tears Wat'ring the ground, and with our fighs the air Frequenting, fent from hearts contrite, in fign Of forrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may ferve for a great leffon of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and paffions of men trampling over intereft, friendfhip, honour, and their own perfonal fafety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMILITY. *n. f.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modefty; not arrogance.

When we make profefion of our faith, we ftand; when we acknowledge our fins, or feek unto God for favour, we fall down; becaufe the gefture of conftancy becometh us beft in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englifhman alive, With whom my foul is any jot at odds, More than the infant that is born to-night;

I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakfpeare.*

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a chriftian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the ftyle gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are fome that ufe *Humility* to ferve their pride, and feem Humble upon their way, to be the prouder

At their with'd journey's end. *Denham.*

It is an eafy matter to extol *humility* in the midft of honour, or to begin a fait after dinner. *South.*

As high turrets for their airy fteep, Require foundations in proportion deep;

And lofty cedars as far upwards fhoot, As to the nether heavens they drive the root;

So low did her fecure foundation lye, She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of fubmiffion.

With thefe *humilities* they fatisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the prefent ftorm. *Darwin.*

HUMMER. *n. f.* [from *hum.*] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainfworth.*

HUMMORAL. *adj.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from the humours.

This fort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Confumptions.*

HUMORIST. *n. f.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humorifte*, French.]

1. One who conducts himfelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humorift* is one that is greatly pleaſed, or greatly difpleafed, with little things; his actions feldom directed by the reafon and nature of things. *Watts.*

This *humorift* keeps to himfelf much more than he wants, and gives bis fuperfluities to purchafe heave. *Addifon.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit finks imperceptibly into an *humorift*. *Spectator.*

3. One who has violent and peculiar paffions.

By a wife and timeous inquifition the peccant humours and *humorifts* muft be difcovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in fuch a cafe, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HUMOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a lawyer who had loſt his caufe; others that this paſſage alludes to the ftory of the fatie Marfyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addifon on Italy.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the prefent whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patienician; ſaid to be fomething imperfect, in favouring the firft complaint; hally and tinier-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakfpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'ft never fight But when her *humorous* ladyfhip is by, To teach thee fafety. *Shakfpeare's King John.*

He's *humorous* as winter, and as fudden As flaws congel'd in the fpring of day. *Shakf.*

O, you awake then: come away, Times be fhort, are made for play; The *humorous* moon too will not ftay:

What durt make you thus delay? *Ben Jonfon.*

Vaft is his courage, boundlefs in his mind, Rough as a ftorm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to pafs a juft fentence on perfons and things, muft take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logic.*

3. Pleasant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st it and hop'st thou know'st it not what.
Prior.

HU'MOROUSLY. *adj.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously*, *consum argentum in titulos satyricque minutus.*
Addison.

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.
Swift.

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, fitilly, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold.
Galamy.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Fickleness; capricious levity.

2. Jocularity; oddness of conceit.

HU'MORSOME. *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Peevish; petulant.

2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises.
Swift.

HU'MORSOMELY. *adv.* [from *humorsome*.]

Peevishly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *n. f.* [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Latin.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.
Ray.

2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed from anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy.
Milton.

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour* to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable; so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin.
Sidney.

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not.
Sidney.

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was going through Lufen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was? they said Lufen. He asked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lufen: then, said the king, I will be king of Lufen.
Bacon's Apophthegms.

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the rolling passions of your mind
Resonance.

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself.
Dryden.

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment
Addison.

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past.
Pope.

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended by slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant To break into the blood-house of life.
Shaksp.
Another thought her nobler *humour* sed.
Fairfax.

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon.
Hudibras.

Temp't not his heavy hand;
But ooe submissive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all.
Dryden.

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge.
Temple.

6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent.
Temple.

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonhury.
Fielding.

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindneses to be enjoyed?
South.

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour'd* letter to her.
Shakspere.

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in consort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; therefore it is good to take both.
Bacon.

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow.
Shakspere.

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius, He should not *humour* me.
Shakspere.

Obedience and subjection were never enjoind by God to *humour* the passions, lusts and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governours.
Swift.

You *humour* me, when I am sick;
Why not when I'm splenetick?
Pope.

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and fallen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy.
Watts's Logick.

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air could *humour* best our tongue.
Milton.

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention.
Dryd. Preface to Albion.

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature.
Addison.

HUMP. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See BUMP.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell.
Tatler.

HUMPBACK. *n. f.* [*bump and back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with a *hump-back* and very high nose.
Tatler.

HUMPBA'CKED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*husch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

JACK'S friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?
Arbuthnot.

2. [*bocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs.
Dryden.

HUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [*hunch and back*.]

Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbacked*.
L'Esrange.

But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms,
Th' excrecence of a man.
Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with faucey-eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunch-backed*.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

HU'NDRED. *adj.* [hund, and hundred, Saxon; *bonderd*, Dutch.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,
A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke.
Dryden's Æneid.

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses.
Addison.

HU'NDRED. *n. f.*

1. A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: who-soever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate.
Locke.

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers.
Arbuthnot.

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. [*hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire.
Bacon.

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited.
Hayw.

HU'NDREDTH. *adj.* [hundneontozopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of a hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives.
Hoker.

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop.
Newton.

HUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of hang.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight,
What mortal shoulders can support?
Dryden.

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once.
Watts.

HUNGER. *n. f.* [hungen, Sax. *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach.
Quincy.

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst.
Deuteronomy.

The subacid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, velleitates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*.
Grew.

Something viscid, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destryays the sensation of *hunger*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and hungers for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Deray of Piety.*

For hunger of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

To HUNGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a fauce
To make me hunger more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they 'unger'd for the food they bore.

Cowley.

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Dost thou so hunger for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,

Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,
Thou seek'st it the greatness that will overwhelm thee!

Stay but a little. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I content me,

And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me hanging more to do my Father's will.

Milton

HUNGERBIT. } *adj.* [hunger and

HUNGERBITTEN. } *bit.*] Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be hungerbitten. *Job.*

Thyself

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;

Loft in a desert here, and hungerbit. *Milton.*

HUNGERLY. *adj.* [from hunger.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard

Grew thin and hungerly, and seem'd to ask

His fops as he was drinking. *Shakespeare.*

HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have fav'd my longing, and I feed

Moft hungerly on your sight. *Shakespeare.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;

They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,

They belch us. *Shakespeare.*

HUNGERSTARVED. *adj.* [hunger and starved.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe

Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,

Or limbs pursu'd by hungerstarved wolves. *Shaksp.*

Go, go, cheer up thy hungerstarved men.

Shakespeare.

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,

Th' hungerstarv'd, the naked, and the lame,

Want and diseases, fled before her came. *Dryd.*

HUNGRED. *adj.* [from hunger.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we

see men an hungred love to smell hot bread.

Bacon.

HUNGRILY. *adv.* [from hungry.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,

Who pity'd suffering mortals long ago;

When on harsh acorns hungerly they fed,

And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryd.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from hunger.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the hungry cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd
with blood. *Shakespeare*

By eating before he was hungry, and drinking
before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or
drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is al-
ways hungry, but that he does not always feel it;
whereas hunger consists in that very sensation.

Locke.

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and hungry look. *Shaksp.*
The more fat water will bear fop belt; for
the hungry water doth kill its unctuous nature.

Bacon.

In rusty grounds springs are found at the first
and second spit, and sometimes lower in a hungry
gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour
refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow
in the most hungry and barren soil. *Smalridge.*

HUNKS. *n. f.* [hunger, fordid, Island- ick.] A covetous fordid wretch; a miser; a cannudgeon.

The old hunk was well served, to be tricked
out of a whole hog for the securing of his pud-
dings. *L'Esrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old
hunk. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a
close hunk, worth money. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [hunzian, Sax. from hund, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did fell the lion's skin,
While the best liv'd, was kill'd in hunting him.

Shakespeare.

Wilt thou hunt the prey for the lion, or fill
the appetite of the young lions? *Job.*

We should single every criminal out of the
herd, and hunt him down, however formidable
and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter
and defend virtue. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow
him. *Psalms.*

The heart strikes five hundred sorts of pulses
in an hour, and is hunted into such continual
palpitations, through anxiety, that pain would it
break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by
conferring of times and monuments, I do hunt
out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly de-
duced from principles: such an examen every
reader's mind is not forward to make, especially
in those who have given themselves up to a
party, and only hunt for what may favour and
support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs better than any, and
is famous for finding hares. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from hunting,

I will not speak with him. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Efau went to the field to hunt for venison. *Gen.*

One followed study and knowledge, and an-
other hawking and hunting. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, masks, hunting
matches, and bacchanals are very common.

Addison on Italy.

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the hunting after
arguments to make good one side of a question,
and wholly to neglect and refuse those which
favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common hunt, though from their rage re-
strain'd
By sov'reign pow'r, her company disdain'd.
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

2. A chase.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;

The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green.

Shakespeare.

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;

And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HUNTER. *n. f.* [from hunt.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

If those English lords had been good hunters;
and redozed the mountain, huggs, and woods
within the limits of forests, chaces and parks,
the forest law would have driven them into the
plains. *Darves on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy hunter bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guttlefs gore.

Dryden's Æneid.

This was the arms or device of our old Roman
hunters; a passage of Manilus lets us know the
pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron.

Addison on Italy.

Bold Nimrod first the savage chace began,

A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beaks of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. *Shakespeare.*

HUNTINGHORN. *n. f.* [hunting and horn.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his huntinghorn and pole. *Prior.*

HUNTIRESS. *n. f.* [from hunter.] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy huntress' name, that my full life doth sway.

Shakespeare.

Shall I call

Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
Th' immortal huntress, and her virgin train;

Nor envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at
her shoulder; but at the same time he describes
her as an huntress. *Brooms.*

HUNTSMAN. *n. f.* [hunt and man.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a huntsman, after weary chace,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What huntsman of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chace? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the huntsman,
that managed the chace, than to the master.

L'Esrange.

HUNTSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from huntsman.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of thiming, huntsmanship, or play.

Donne.

HURDLE. *n. f.* [hýrdel, Saxon.]

1. A texture of flicks woven together; a crate.

The sled, the tumbrel, hurdles and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither. *Shaksp.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quar-
tered at Tyburn; taking pie sure upon the hur-
dle, to think that he should be famous in after-
times. *Bacon.*

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or flax.

Ainsworth.

To HURL. *v. a.* [from hurrit, to throw

down, I standick; or, according to *Skin-ner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'n's have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it 'till thy fins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee! *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law.

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shaksfp.*
If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by
laying of wait. *Numbers.*

They use both the right hand and the left in
hurling stones. *Chronicles.*
Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *Ben Jonson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their fatal original and faded bliss.
She strikes the late; but if it found,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*
Sun, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world.
Denham.

Young Phaeton,
From east to north irregularly *hurl'd*,
Firin' set himself on fire, and then the world.

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and
main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr.
to make a howling or hideous noise.]
This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from wat'ry wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highcholl,
Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n.
Milton.

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throw-
ing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and
to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are
fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out
on each side, who strip themselves, and then join
hands in ranks, one against another: out of these
ranks they match themselves by pairs, one em-
bracing another, and so pass away; every of
which couple are to watch one another during
this play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult;
riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he
thought would withstand his desire, was chosen
king. *Knolles.*

HURLBAT. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirl-
bat.

HURLER. *n. f.* [from *hurl*.] One that
plays at *hurling*.

The *hurlers* must *hurl* man to man, and not
two set upon one man at once. *Carew.*

HURLWIND. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A
whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not
in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown.
Sandys.

HURLY. } *n. f.* [from the Fr.
HURLYBURLY. } *hurlubrelu*, inconfi-
derately.] Tumult; commotion; bus-
tle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shaksfp.*
Poor discontents,

Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlibus* by innovation. *Shakspeare.*

Metlinks, I see this *hurlly* all on foot. *Shaksfp.*
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlly-
burlly*, every man measured the danger by his own

fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place,
and in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles.*

HURRICANE. } *n. f.* [*huracan*, Span.
HURRICANO. } *ouragan*, Fr.] A vio-
lent storm, such as is often experienced
in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout! *Shaksfp.*
A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of
air, makes a strange havock where it comes.
Burnet's Theory.

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy,
made every man and woman too in his plays
stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and bluf-
tering; heaven and earth were coming together
at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the begin-
ning to the end. *Dryden.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw;
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise.
Dryden.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
Addison.

HURRIER. *n. f.* [from *hurry*.] One
that hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

To HURRY. *v. n.* [*hepziari*, to plunder,
Saxon: *hurs* was likewise a word used
by the old Germans in urging their
horses to speed; but seems the impera-
tive of the verb.] To hasten; to put
into precipitation or confusion; to drive
confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shakspeare.

For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here?
Milton.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it.
South

That *hurry'd* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore.
Dryden.

A man has not time to subdue his passions,
establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the
perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off
the stage. *Addison.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *hurry* you away. *Roscoe's Royal Convert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you
are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out
of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope.*

To HURRY. *v. n.* To move on with
precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.
Dryden.

HURRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult;
precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England,
Ireland was then almost quiet. *Haysward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat
and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeas'd
him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion
was over, the water came to a state somewhat
more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames
the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of
thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through
the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*.
Addison.

I do not include the life of those who are in a
perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are
not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement founds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay.*

HURST. *n. f.* [*hýryst*, Saxon.] A grove
or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* pret. *I hurt*; part.
pass. *I have hurt*. [*hýrt*, wounded,
Saxon; *heurter*, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcometh shall not be *hurt* of the
second death. *Revelation.*
Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not enthral'd.
Milton.

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it
is a loving and innocent fish, that *harts* nothing
that has life. *Watson.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily
harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it
harts my hand *Shakspeare's Othello.*
It breeds contempt
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the *hart* lion groans within his den.
Dryden.

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine. *Revelation.*

HURT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good.
Spenser.
I have slain a man to my *hurt*. *Genesis.*
I found it stand there uncorrupted, as if there
had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to show the
people: he received eleven *hurts* i' th' body.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

Carter adventured bravely, and received two
great *hurts* in his body. *Haysward.*
The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst
and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and science 'tis the fame,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the
king? *Extr.*

HURTER. *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that
does harm.

HURTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mis-
chievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own
hurt: one man's contempt of the common
prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful*
unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* hazle in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden.*

HURTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mis-
chievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.]
Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HURTLE. *v. n.* [*heurteur*, French;
urtare, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish;
to run against any thing; to jostle;
to meet in shock and encounter. *Hannmer.*

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shaksfp.*
Kindness

Made him give battle to the lionses,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakspeare.*

To HURTLE. *v. a.* To move with vio-
lence or impetuosity. This is probably
the original of *hurl*. Obsolete.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight.
Fairy Queen.

HURTBERRY. *n. f.* [*hiort bar*, Dan.]
Bilberry; *bacca vitis idææ*.

HURTLESS. *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.
 Unto her home he oft would go,
 Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,
 Her parents liking well it should be so;
 For simple goodness thined in his eyes. *Sidney.*
 She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
 On gentle dame, fo' *hurtless* and to true.
Fairy Queen.

Shorter ev'ry gasp he takes,
 And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Receiving no hurt.
HURTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtless*.]
 Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you fo' *hurtlessly*
 strong, that they thought it better to rest in your
 friendship than make new trial of your enmity.
Sidney.

HURTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.]
 Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. *n. f.* [*husband*, master,
 Danish; from *house* and *bonda*, Runick,
 a master.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
 Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shakspeare.*

Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old lunes
 again; he fo' takes on yonder with my *husband*,
 and fo' rails against all married mankind. *Shak.*

This careful *husband* had been long away,
 Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn.
Dryden.

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the
 occasion of the denomination of relation of *hus-*
band. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
 Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold.
Dryden.

3. An economist; a man that knows and
 practises the methods of frugality and
 profit. Its signification is always mod-
 ified by some epithet implying bad or
 good.

Edward I. shewed himself a right good *husband*;
 owner of a lordship till *husbanded*. *Davies*

I was considering the shortness of life, and
 what ill *husbands* we are of fo' tender a fortune.
Collier on Fame.

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard.

Hubberd's Tale.

I heard a great *husband* say, that it was a com-
 mon error to think that chalk helpeth arable
 grounds. *Bacon.*

In those fields

The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,
 Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakesvill.

If eontinu'd rain

The lab'ring *husband* in his house restrain,
 Let him forecalt his work. *Dryden.*

To **HUSBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
 Being fo' father'd and fo' *husbanded*? *Shakspeare.*

If you shall prove

This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy
 Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,
 Where yet she never was. *Shakspeare.*

In my right,

By me invested, he compares the best.
 —That were the most, if he should *husband* you
Shakspeare.

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be pastime passing excellent,
 If it be *husbanded* with modesty. *Shakspeare*

The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of
 a victory, kept themselves within their trenches.
Bacon's Henry VII.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
 That thou canst speak at once; but *husband* it,
 And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with
 proper management.

A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he sits
 at a great rent. *Bacon.*

HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*.]
 Without a husband.

A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears;
 A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakspeare.*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal;
 thrifty.

Beare plots full of galls, if ye plow overhwart;
 And compass it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tupper.*

HUSBANDMAN. *n. f.* [*husband* and *man*.]
 One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is
 your fervingman, and your *husbandman*. *Shakspeare.*

The mule being more swift in his labour than
 the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by
 the *husbandman*. *Broomer.*

HUSBANDRY. *n. f.* [from *husband*.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all
 the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his
 tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney.*

Ask'd if in *husbandry* he ought did know,
 To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Hubb. Ta.*

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for
 food. *Spenser.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
 And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
 Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakspeare.*

Her plenteous womb

Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakspeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of
 christian counsel, produce better fruit than the
 strength of self-nature. *Raleigh.*

Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys
 of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed
Raleigh.

A family governed with order will fall natu-
 rally to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage,
 and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an
 acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the
 same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it,
 and he will find that the improvement of labour
 makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
 The candles are all out. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the
 publick, and that what we ask is too inconsider-
 able to break into any rules of the strictest good
husbandry. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
 The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakspeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [without etymology.]

Silence! be still! no noise!
 The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!*
 'tis so. *Shakspeare.*

There's something else to do; *hush* and be
 mure, *Shakspeare.*

Or else our spell is marr'd.

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.]

Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
 A silence in the heavens, the rack stands still,
 The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
 As *hush* as death. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

To **HUSH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.]

To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame
 did blush;
 Another seem'd envious or coy;
 Another in her teeth did know a rash;
 But at these strangers' presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser.

To **HUSH.** *v. a.* To still; to silence;

to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience bear,
 As to be *hush'd*, and nought at all to say. *Shakspeare.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
 Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
 But since you are a gentle convertite,
 My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
 And make fair weather in your blustering land.
Shakspeare.

Speak softly;

All's *hush'd* as midnight yet. *Shakspeare.*

My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me.
Shakspeare.

When in a bed of straw we think together,
 And the bleak winds shall whistle round our
 heads,
 Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
hush my cares thus, and fluster me with love?
Orway.

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
 He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her fire at length is kind,
 Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;
 Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
 And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas.
Dryden.

The court was *hush'd*, and a whisper ran.
Addison.

To **HUSH UP.** *v. a.* To suppress in
 silence; to forbid to be mention'd.

This matter is *hush'd up*, and the servants are
 forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HUSHMONEY. *n. f.* [*hush* and *money*.]
 A bribe to hinder information; pay to
 secure silence.

A dext'rous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
 His matter, unsuspecting of his pranks,
 Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks.
Swift.

HUSK. *n. f.* [*huldsch*, Dutch, or *hys-*
sken, from *huy*.] The outmost in-
 tegument of fruits.

Do but behold you poor and starv'd band,
 And your fair thew shall suck away their souls,
 Leaving them but the shales and *hushs* of men.
Shakspeare.

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *hush* or
 rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His matter, unsuspecting of his pranks,
 Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks.
Swift.

The fresh brook muffles, withered roots, and
hushs

Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakspeare.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
 Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *hush*, or shell,
 She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
 Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*

Some sleep their seeds, and some in cautious
 boil

O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
 And swell the flatt'ring *hushs* with fruitful gram.
Dryden.

Some when the press

Has drain'd the pulposus mals, regale their swine
 With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep
 The *hushs* in water, and again employ
 The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water till
 it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat
 till the *hush* was taken off, and ground. *Arbuth.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words,
 lest you feed upon *hushs* instead of kernels.
Watts.

To **HUSK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED. *adj.* [from *hush*.] Bearing a
 husk; covered with a husk.

HUSKY. *adj.* [from *hush*.] Abounding
 in husks; consisting of husks.

Most have found
 A *hushy* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden.*

With timely care
 Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
 In vain should'st seek a strainer, to chaste
 The *hushy* terrene dregs from purer milk.
Phillips.

Hu'ssy. *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.] A forry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.

Get you in, *kuffy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jake. *Southern.*

Hu'sTINGS. *n. f.* [hu'tɪŋz, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To Hu'sTLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together in confusion.

Hu'sWIFE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a forry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense.

Bianca,
A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,
Bays herself bread and cloth. *Shakspeare.*

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

Why should you wate?
The bounteous *huswife*, nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you. *Shakspeare.*

To Hu'sWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.

But *huswifig* the little heav'n had leapt,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Hu'sWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *huswife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If cheefes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cissy the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tusser.*

Hut. *n. f.* [hutee, Saxon; *hute*, Fr.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring faints, in woful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Who kindly did these faints invite
In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson.*

Hutch. *n. f.* [hpecca, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn chest.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks. *Mortimer.*

To Huzz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

Huzza. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a tear that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night; *huzzas* and hunting-horns never let me cool.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid stagers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

To Huzza. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caddron of fat beef, and sloop of ale,
On the *huzzing* mob shall still prevail. *King.*

To Huzza. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

He was *huzzed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Attilson.*

Hyacinth. *n. f.* [v'adend'θ; *hyacinthos*, French; *hyacinthus*, Latin.]

1. A flower.
It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Müller.*

The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope.*

2. A gem.
The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lyncurios* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. *Hill.*

Hyacinthine. *adj.* [v'adend'θin'.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

Hyades. *n. f.* [v'adec'.] A watery constellation.

Hyads. *n. f.* [v'adec'.] A watery constellation.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Hyaline. *adj.* [v'alin'.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton.*

Hybridous. *adj.* [v'edec'; *hybrida*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

Hyatides. *n. f.* [from v'adec'.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lympheducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hyatides*. *Wifeman.*

Hydra. *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false north displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryd.*

The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

Hydragogues. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'agw; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

Hydraulic. *adj.* [from *hydraulic*.]

Hydraulic. *adj.* [from *hydraulic*.] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulic* engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulic* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HYDRAULICKS. *n. f.* [v'adec', water, and v'adec', a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydrocele. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'; *hydrocele*, French.] A watery rupture.

Hydrocephalus. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'; *hydrocephalus*.] A dropsy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Hydrographer. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'; *hydrographe*, French.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*. *Boyle.*

Hydrography. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'; *hydrographie*, French.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

Hydromancy. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'; *hydromantie*, French.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *acromancy*, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe.*

Hydromel. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'; *hydromel*, French.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were pitans and cream of barley: *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*

Hydrometer. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'.] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water.

Hydrometry. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

Hydrophobia. *n. f.* [v'adec' and v'adec'; *hydrophobie*, French.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*

Hydrophical. *adj.* [v'adec' and v'adec'.]

Hydrophical. *adj.* [v'adec' and v'adec'.] From *hydrops*, Latin.]

1. Dropical; diseas'd with extravasated water.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydrophical* water. *Bacon.*

The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydrophical* earth hath drunk. *Donne.*

Hydrophical swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wifeman.*

Hydrophical wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*

One sort of remedy, he uses in dropicks, the water of the *hydrophicals*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Resembling dropisy.

Some men's *hydrophical* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydrophical* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

Hydrostatical. *adj.* [v'adec' and v'adec'.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath.

And something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst.

Bentley.

HYDROSTATICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostatics. The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound weight, examined hydrostatically, hath always contain an equal quantity of solid mass.

Bentley.

HYDROSTATICKS. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ* and *στατική*; *hydrostatique*, French.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICK. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ*; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm. He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile.

Arbutnot on Coins.

HYE'N. } *n. f.* [*hyena*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.]
HYE'NA. } An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep.

Shakespeare.

A wonder more amazing would we find; The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind; Varying the sexes in alternate years,

Dryden.

As one begets, and in another bears. The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the heaver, as having also a bag in those parts, by which she understand the *hyena odorata*, or civet cat.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thompson*.
HYGROMETER. *v. f.* [*ὕγρος* and *μετρέω*; *hygrometre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river.

Arbutnot.

HYGROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὕγρος* and *σκοπέω*; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and eliminate the quantity of either extreme.

Quincy.

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*.

Arbutnot.

HYLARCHICAL. *adj.* [*ὑλη* and *ἀρχή*.] Presiding over matter.

HYM. *n. f.* A species of dogs: unless it is by mistake for *hym*.

Avant, you curs!

Mastiff, greyhound, mungil grim,
Hound or spaniel, brace or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail.

Shaksp.

HYMEN. *n. f.* [*ὕμνη*.]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *n. f.* [*ὕμνησις*.] A marriage song.
HYMENE'AN. }

And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milt.*
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. }

The suitors heard, and deem'd the nirthful voice
A signal of her *hymenal* choice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HYMN. *n. f.* [*hymne*, Fr. *ὕμνος*.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

As I exalt, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spens.*
Our solemn *hymns* to fallen diages change;
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarfe. *Shak.*

When steel grows

Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.

Brown.

Encwell, you happy shades,
Whereangels first should practise *hymns*, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing.

Dryden.

To HYMN. *v. a.* [*ὕμνω*.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

Whose business were to serve the Lord
High up in heav'n, with songs to *hymn* his throne.

Milton.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning*
prais'd
God and his works.

Milton.

He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence,
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

HYMNI'CK. *adj.* [*ὕμνος*.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick*
notes

In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hypped* since I
faw you.

Speclator.

HY'PALLAGE. *n. f.* [*ὕπαλλαγή*]. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER. *n. f.* [A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again.

Prior.

HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. *ὑπερ* and *βάλλω*.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the elliptis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Harris.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolis* very eccentrick.

Bentley.

HYPERBOLY. *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. *ὑπερβολή*.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: *He runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.* *Shaksp.*

Terms unlikeword
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*.

Shakespeare.

Tuffata phrases, sicken terms precise,
Three pl'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.

Shakespeare.

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond
poetry bestows upon its admitted objects. *Clare.*

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a towering
flight.

Gianville.

The common people understand rascally, or at least rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense.

Swift.

HYPERBOLICAL. } *adj.* [*hyperbolicus*, Fr.
HYPERBOLICK. } from *hyperbola*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles before and behind with *hyperbolic*
lines. *Grego's Museum.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolic* or parabolical figure.

Ray on the Creation.

2. [from *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolic*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense.

Boyle.

HYPERBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolic*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*.

Brown.

Seylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible.

Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

HYPERBOLIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN. *n. f.* [*hyperboréen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRITICK. *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. *ὑπερ* and *κρίτικος*.] A critick exact or capitious beyond use or reason.
Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages.

Dryden.

HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.

Evelyn.

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.

Swift's

HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [*ὑπερ* and *μέτρον*.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is a *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the 24 club.

Addison.

HYPER SARCO'SIS. *n. f.* [*ὑπερσάρκωσις*, *ὑπερ* and *σαρξ*.] The growth of furogous or proud flesh.

Where the *hypersarcsis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction.

Wishman.

HY'PHEN. *n. f.* [*ὑφή*.] A note of conjunction: as *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

HYPNOTICK. *n. f.* [*ὑπνός*.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES. *n. f.* [*hypochondros*, Fr. *ὑποχόνδριον*.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago eniformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.

Quincy.

The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and mesenterick arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and in-

hypochondres: from whence such persons are called by *hypochondriack*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HYPPOCHONDRIACAL. } *adj.* [*hypochondriacal*].
HYPPOCHONDRIACK. } *que*, Fr. from *hypochondres*.]

1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety*

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HYPPOCRIST. *n. f.* [*υπηκριστη*; *hypocriste*, Fr.]

An insipidated juice considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe: the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

HYPPOCRIST. *n. f.* [*hypocriste*, Fr. *υπηκριστη*.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next hood *hypocrisy* with holy leer, Soft smiling and demurely looking down; But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryd.*

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, contriv'd disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

HYPPOCRITE. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, French; *υπηκριστη*.]

1. A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakespeare.*

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Eccles.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain: Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryd.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase *hypocrisy*; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

2. A dissembler.

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*, Who slyly speak one thing, another think, Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarnd drink on,

And through intemp'rance grow a while sincere. *Phillips.*

HYPPOCRITICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.]

HYPPOCRITICK. } Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Druiden's Spanish Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be effecem an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others skew their *hypocritical* face. *Swift.*
HYPPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proteyles and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPPOGASTRICK. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, Fr. *υπο* and *γαστρις*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wiseman.*

HYPPOGEUM. *n. f.* [*υπο* and *γρ.*] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were underground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPPOSTASIS. *n. f.* [*hypostasie*, Fr. *υποστασις*.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Sun's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hannond.*

HYPPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carnegades, warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. f.* [*hypotenuse*, French; *υποτηνουσα*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

HYPOTHESIS. *n. f.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *υποθεσις*.]

A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd sovereignty Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns; He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise: And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wife, Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr.]

HYPOTHE'TICK. } from *hypothesis*.] Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broom.*

HURST, HURST, HERST, are all from the Saxon *hyrre*, a wood or grove. *Gibson.*

HY'SSOP. *n. f.* [*hyssope*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.]

A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*: for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls: but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYS'TERICAL. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, French;]

HYS'TERICK. } *υστερικος*.] 1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysteri* & women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators. *Huxley on Consumptions.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Flyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit, Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetic fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbutnot.*

HYS'TERICKS. *n. f.* [*υστερικος*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I

I

I

I Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *sue*, *thine*, which is usually marked with an *e* final; and a short sound, as *sin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus

field, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *freend*. Subjoined to a *o* or *e* it makes them long, as *soil*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly

2. A forry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall these, these old *jades*, pass the flower
Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman.*

But she, the cunning 'st *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*

Get in, hussy: now will I personate this young
jade, and discover the intrigue. *Southern*

In di'monds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young
jades among them: the sluts have very often
white teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

JADE. *n. f.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of
extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a
pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale
green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse
on the surface, but it takes a very elegant po-
lish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sa-
bres. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to
weary: applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shakespeare.*

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle
speech of the present occasion with arguments;
for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing
too far. *Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*

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

There are seasons when the brain is overtired
or *jaded* with study or thinking; and upon some
other accounts animal nature may be languid or
cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation.
Watts.

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade;
to harass, as a horse that is ridden too
hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shaksp.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination
jade me: for every reason excites to this. *Shaksp.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but
they do not last: they are promising in the be-
ginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the
pursuasion. *South.*

JADISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious; bad, as a horse.

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and to row us. *Hudibras.*

When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe.
Southern.

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis no boot to be jealous of a woman; for
if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the
locks and spies in nature can keep her honest.
L'Estrange.

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, flits or holes,
Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to
cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some
square, and many *jagg'd* on the sides. *Bacon.*

The *jagg* of pinks and gilliflowers is like
the inequality of oak leaves; but they never have
so small plain parts. *Bacon.*

The banks of that sea must be *jagg'd* and torn
by the impetuous assaults, or the silent under-
minings of waves; violent rains must wash down
earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees,
whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves
are *jagg'd*. *Watts.*

JAGG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protu-
berance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so
many *jagg*s or scallops, and curiously indented
round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and
*jagg*s in the hive, and make them as smooth as
possible. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

J'AGGY. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; den-
ticated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd
his foes;

His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows
Addison.

Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* salts behind.
Thomson.

J'AGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *jagg'd*.] The
state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them
plain, before you give them their veins or *jag-
gedness*. *Peachment on Drawing.*

JAIL. *n. f.* [*geol*, Fr.] A gaol; a pri-
son; a place where criminals are con-
fined. See GAOL. It is written either
way; but commonly by latter writers
jail.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him.
Shakespeare.

A dependant upon him paid fix thousand
pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived
to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he
knew

'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain.
Dryden

JAILBIRD. *n. f.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One
who has been in a jail.

JAILER. *n. f.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the
keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and
ever kept from it, as well because she shunned
it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of
her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects
call,

And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryd.*

Palamon, the pris'ner knight,
Restless for woe, arose before the light;

And, with his *jailer's* leave, desired to breathe
An air more welcome than the damp beneath.
Dryden

J'AKES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
A house of office.

I will tread this inholted villain into mortar,
and dash the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shaksp.*

Their sordid avarice rak's
In excrements, and lyes the very *jakes*. *Dryden*

Some have fish'd the very *jakes* for papers
left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JALAP. *n. f.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*,
low Latin.] A medicinal drug.

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled
surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and
hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an
acid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jala-
pium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New
Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was

discovered; though it is now principally brought
from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative
where ferous humours are to be evacuated. *Hell.*

JAM. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.]
A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar
and water.

JAMB. *n. f.* [*jambe*, French, a leg.] Any
supporter on either side, as the posts of a
door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of
the forehead of the chimney *jamb*s. *Newton.*

JAMBICK. *n. f.* [*iambique*, French; *iambi-
cus*, Latin.] Verses composed of iambi-
ck feet, or a short and long syllable al-
ternately: used originally in satire,
therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To J'ANGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. *Skin-
ner*.] To altercate; to quarrel; to
bicker in words. A low word.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his look-men. *Shakspere.*

So far am I glad it did so fort,
And this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shaksp.*

There is no error which hath not some ap-
pearance of probability resembling truth, which
when men, who study to be singular, find out,
framing reason, they then publish to the world
matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

To J'ANGLE. *v. a.* To make to found
untuneably.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason;
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune, and harsh.

'Ere Guthick forms were known in Greece,
And in our vesse 'ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes. *Priest.*

J'ANGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A
wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

J'ANIZARY. *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] One
of the guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizir, presuming to invite
The chief imperial city of the west,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standards lost, and *horizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain.
Waller.

J'ANNOCK. *n. f.* [probably a corruption
of *bannock*.] Oat-bread. A northern
word.

J'ANTY. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.]
Showy; fluttering.

This sort of woman is a *janty* flattern: she
hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies
her posture. *Spechtator.*

J'ANUARY. *n. f.* [*Januarius*, Latin.]
The first month of the year, from *Janus*,
to whom it was among the Romans con-
secrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the
earth at this time, blowing his nails. This
month had the name from *Janus*, painted with
two faces, signifying Providence. *Peachment.*

JAPAN. *n. f.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*,
where figured work was originally
done.] Work varnished and raised in
gold and colours. It is commonly used
with another substantive, and therefore
may be considered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass,
of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To JAPAN. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold
and raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd avails
The writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.
The god of fire
Among these generous presents joins his part,
And aids with foot the new japanning art. *Gay.*

JAPANNER. *n. f.* [from *japan*.]
1. One skilled in japan work.
2. A shoeblacker. So called because he makes the shoes shine.

The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
And aids with foot the new japanning art. *Pope.*

To JAR. *v. n.* [from *coppe*, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.]
1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryd.*
My knees tremble with the jarring blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably and irregularly.

O, you kind gods!
Cur'd this great breach in his abused nature:
Th' untow'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father! *Shakspere.*

I perceive you delight not in musick.
—Not a whit, when it jars so. *Shakspere.*
A string may jar in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Rescom.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And every passion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid a jarring world. *Thomson's Summer.*

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

At last, though long, our jarring notes agree. *Shakspere.*
For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*
Venus concluded his report:
A jarring murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Rours horrible. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.
When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride, among themselves did jar,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar. *Spenser.*

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means
conducting to those ends, in which alone they can
jar and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

JAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling jar. *Holder.*

2. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.
He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual jar:
O miserable men, that to him subj'ct are!
Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Fairy Queen.*

Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
Between whole endless jar justice presides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too. *Shakspere.*

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened.
The chattering with dissenters, and dodging about this or that ceremony, is but like open-

ing a few wickets, and leaving them a jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [*giarro*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.
About the upper part of the jar there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*
He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty jars the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

JARDES. *n. f.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches.

Farrier's Dict.

JARGON. *n. f.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gericonça*, Spanish.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration; yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or jargon. *Bramhall.*

From this last toll again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shows
That all his predecessor's rules
Were empty cant, all jargon of the schools. *Prior.*

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick jargon prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JARGONELLE. *n. f.* A species of pear. See PEAR.

JASHAWK. *n. f.* [probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JASMINE. *n. f.* [*gelseminum*; *jafmin*, Fr. It is often pronounced *jessamine*.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;
From jasmine grove to grove may'st wander. *Thomson.*

JASMINE Persian. *n. f.* A plant. A species of lilach.

JASPER. *n. f.* [*jasse*, French; *iaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill.*

The basis of jasper is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow, and white. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental jasper in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental jasper in the vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*

IATROLEPTICK. *adj.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. *ιατρος* and *ελαττω.*] That cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable*. *v. a.* To benire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VEL. *n. f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow.
When as time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that those two javels
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execution, put on his best apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, saying,

That he who should have them was but a jar'd. What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a javel, who shall this day do me so great a benefit? *More's Life of Sir Thomas More.*

JA'VELIN. *n. f.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones and sulph'rous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She shakes her myrtle jav'lin, and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
Flies the javelin swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addison.*

JA'UNDICE. *n. f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, French.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick; to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright,
Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tinged with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the appearances of things. *Watts.*

JA'UNDICED. *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infested spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*jaunter*, French.] To wander here and there; to buittle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakspere's Richard II.*

JAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; slight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

He sends me out on many a jaunt,
Old houses in the right to haunt. *Hudibras.*

They parted, and away potts the cavalier
in quest of his new mistress: his first jaunt is to court. *L'Esprave.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it fastest. *Dryden's Span. Flyar.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious jaunt, in tracing out those metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JAUNTINESS. *n. f.* [from *jaunty*, or *jaunty*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See JANTY.] Airiness; flutter; genteelness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that jauntness of air I was once master of. *Addison's Spectator.*

JAW. n. f. [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *joorabone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor.

Proverbs.

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable.

Watson's Angler.

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, said that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immovable.

Grew's Musæum.

More formidable hydra stands within, whose *jaws* with iron teeth severly grin.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death.

Psalms.

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy *jaws*.

Shakespeare.

A smeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*, and utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame.

Rowe.

JAY. n. f. [named from his cry. *Skinner*.]

A bird; *piaglandaria*.

Two sharp winged sheers, deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted *jays*, were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways.

Fairy Queen.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross wat'ry pumption— we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*.

Shakespeare.

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark, because his feathers are more beautiful?

Shaksp.

I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush hopping about my walks.

Spectator.

Admires the *jay*, the insects gilded wings, or hears the hawk, when philomela sings.

Pope.

JAZEL. n. f. A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

Diæ.

ICE. n. f. [*is*, Saxon; *eye*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no, than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*, or hailstone in the sun.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindness freezes.

Shaksp.

If I should ask whether *ice* and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative.

Locke.

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the *ice*. To make the first opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat, achieve the elder, set the younger free for our access, whose hap shall be to have her, will not to graceless be to be ingrate.

Shaksp.

Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets.

Peascham.

After he'd a while look'd wife, at last *broke silence* and the *ice*.

Hudibras.

To *ice. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with *ice*; to turn to *ice*.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE. n. f. [*ice* and *house*] A house in which *ice* is reposit against the warm months.

ICHNEUMON. n. f. [*ichneumon*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. n. f. A sort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects.

Derham's Physico-Theol.

ICHOGRAPHY. n. f. [*ichthos* and *grapho*.]

The groundplot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself.

Mason.

ICHOR. n. f. [*ichor*.] A thin watery humour like serum.

Quincy.

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ICHOROUS. adj. [from *ichor*.] Serous; fanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial fanious or *ichorous* exulceration.

Harvey.

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels.

Arbuth.

ICHTHYOLOGY. n. f. [*ichthyologie*, French;

ἰχθυολογία, from *ἰχθυος* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the nature of fishes.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*.

Brown.

ICHTHYOPHAGY. n. f. [*ἰχθῦς* and *φάγω*.]

Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICEICLE. n. f. [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue;

but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *iceicles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,

Long *iceicles* depend, and cracking sounds are heard.

Dryden.

The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an *iceicle*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grottos.

Woodward's Natural History.

ICESNESS. n. f. [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

ICON. n. f. [*εἰκὼν*.] A picture or representation.

Boylardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation.

Hakewill.

ICONOCLAST. n. f. [*iconoclaste*, French;

εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY. n. f. [*iconologie*, French;

ἰκωνολογία.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL. n. f. [*ictérique*, French;

icterus, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the cholera is wanting, and the *icteric* have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness.

Floyer.

2. Good against the jaundice.

ICY. adj. [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,

Bound in those *icy* chains by thee.

Shakespeare.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,

The season's difference; as, the *icy* phang,

And churlish chiding of the winter's wind.

Shakespeare.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water

they met with in summer in that *icy* region,

where they were forced to winter.

Boyle.

Bear Britain's thunder, and her crows display

To the bright regions of the rising day;

Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,

Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.

Pope.

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st it have never learn'd

The *icy* precepts of respect.

Shakespeare.

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us, encourage him, and tell him all our reasons, if he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling, Be thou to too.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

ID. Contracted for I would.

IDEA. n. f. [*idée*, French; *idea*.] Mental image.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*.

Locke.

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*.

Watt.

Happy you that say to the faint, your only *idea*,

Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter.

Sedgely.

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven.

Hooker.

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts.

Fairfax.

I did infer your lineaments, Being the right *idea* of your father, Both in your form and nobleness of mind.

Shaksp.

How good, how fair, Answering his great *idea*!

Milton's Par. Lost.

If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought, The fairest nymph before his eyes he set.

Dryden.

IDEAL. adj. [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material thing; one real, when the thing, and real impression of things on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination.

Cheyne.

IDEALLY. adv. [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one.

Brown.

IDENTIAL. } adj. [*identique*, French.]

IDENTICK. } The same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew, The same numerically true.

Hudibras.

There majus is *identical* with magis.

Hale.

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith.

Tillotson's Sermons.

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.

Bentley's Sermons.

IDENTITY. n. f. [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inerring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water.

Brown.

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty.

South's Sermons.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with self-existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity.

Locke.

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram.

Prior.

IDES. n. f. [*ides*, French; *idus*, Latin.]

A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish calendar. It is the 13th day of each

month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A foolthayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakespeare.*

IDIOCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiocrasie*, French; ἰδιοκρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY. *n. f.* [*ιδιωκυ*.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

IDIOM. *n. f.* [*idiome*, French; ἰδιωμα.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idion* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach, And to just *idions* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spenser.*

IDIOPATHY. *n. f.* [*idiopathie*, French; ἰδιοπάθεια.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSYNCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiosynacrasie*, Fr. ἰδιοσυγκρᾶσις, and ἰδιοσυγκρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon heilebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanv. Scepsis.*

IDIOT. *n. f.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Latin; ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale, Told by an *idiot* full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *ideots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Essays.*

By idle boys and *ideots* vilify'd, Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*
Many *ideots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDIOTISM. *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, French; ἰδιωτισμός.]

1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE. *adj.* [yðel, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

For shame! to much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,

Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's found Was heard the world around, The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that in a tempest will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost, All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,

Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then The power that guards thy sacred lives of kings? Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts, Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees, When vengeance call'd 'em hie? *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*, It was my heat to speak. *Shaksp. Otello.*

The murmuring furge, That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard to high. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He was met even now, Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds, Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow In our sustaining corn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he, That all thine *idle* offers I refuse; All that I need I have: what needeth me To covet more than I have cause to use? *Fairy Queen.*

This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reprochs from the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt,

Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wishes to recal the precious hours he has spent in titles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogers.*

TO IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madness, Next page he says, in sober sadness, That she, and all her fellow-gods, Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHEADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.]

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resort thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loss he fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day staid near the place still. *L'Esprange.*

IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *idle*.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*; and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spite, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Silvius.*

He, fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill, In sculpture exercised his happy skill. *Dryden.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.

Ten thousand harms, more than the hills I know, My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assemble now, From ev'ry region, apes of *idleness*. *Shaksp. Ant.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection, but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon.*

IDLER. *n. f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service, as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave! *Irene.*

IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily; without employment.

I will slay myself, For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shaksp.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

And modern Attil, whose capricious thought Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught, Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath, Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

But shall we take the muse abroad, To drop her *idly* on the road? And leave our subject in the middle, As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *n. f.* [*idole*, Fr. ἰδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. *1 Mac.*

A nation from one faithful man to spring, Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,

Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idle* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zachar. ut.*

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive, Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive; So like the man, so golden to the sight; So base within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.

Men beholding to great excellence, And rare perfection in mortality, Do her adore with sacred reverence, As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Queen.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all; The soldier's god, and people's *idol*. *Decharny.*

IDOLATER. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French; *idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways misse able: first, in that which they worship they had no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they

ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion.

Hooker.

An astrologer may be no christian; he may be an idolater or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism.

Bentley's Sermons.

To IDOLATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*]
To worship idols. Ainsworth.

IDOLATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an idolatrous use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. Peacham on Drawing.

IDOLATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done idolatrously, be so far forth abhorred. Hooker.

IDOLATRY. *n. f.* [*idolatrie*, French; *idololatria*, Latin.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;

And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be situated in thy head.

Shakespeare.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. South.

The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. Addison.

IDOLIST. *n. f.* [from *idol.*] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Dis honour, obloquy, and cild the mouths
Of idolists and atheist. Milton.

To IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just, and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves idolize.

Denham.

Parties, with the greatest violation of christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their idolized opinions.

Decay of Piety.

IDONEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some idoneous body. Boyle.

An ecclesiastical bench is sometimes void de jure & facto, and then it ought to be conferred on an idoneous person. Swift.

IDYLL. *n. f.* [*ιδυλλιον*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.

I. E. for *id est*, or, *that is*.

That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. Locke.

JEALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French.]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Ate of the adder. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure;
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self bounty, be abus'd: look to't.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband.

Shakespeare.

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too naughty to endure neglected charms. Dryden.

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. Dryden.

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

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

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

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

His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of fagacity in it, or his restless and motinous humour, transported him. Clarendon.

5. Suspiciously careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. Bacon's Henry VII.

They *jealous* of their secrets, hercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protecting fate supreme. Milton.

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other men's? Decay of Piety.

6. Suspiciously fearful.

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

Walker.

While the people are to *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. Swift.

JEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *jealous.*] The state of being *jealous*; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me.

King Charles.

JEALOUSY. *n. f.* [*jaloufie*, French; from *jealous.*]

1. Suspicion in love.

But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their fight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. Fairy Q.

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embroc'd despair;
And thudd'ring fear, and green-eyed *jealousy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thine ecstasy. Shakf.

Why did you suffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy*? Shaksp. Cymbeline.

Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, insinuate desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire.

Dryden.

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands he would take revenge upon him. Clarendon.

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day
With his train bands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to jeer at me. Herbert.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking and *jeering*, which are called indecencies, and incivilities. Taylor.

To JEER, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*. Howel.

JEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

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

They tip the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say—he wants it here;
She may be handsome, young, and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. Swift.

JEERER. *n. f.* [from *jeer.*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERINGLY. *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? Derham.

JEGGET. *n. f.* A kind of sausage. Ainsw.

JEJUNE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet metheth without much difficulty; the melting sheweth that it is not *jeune*, or scarce in spirit. Bacon.

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In grots and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jeune* or limpid water. Brown.

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of mere narratives, as somewhat *jeune*. Boyle.

JEJUNENESS. *n. f.* [from *jeune.*]

1. Penury; poverty.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading both parts, and the *jejuneness*, or extreme comminution of spirits. Bacon.

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE LLIED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The kiss that tips
The jellied philtre of her lips. Cleveland.

JELLY. *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

They, distill'd
Almost to jelly with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. Shakespeare.

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.

The desert came on, and *jellies* brought, King.
That jelly's rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiskers. Pope's Sat. of Horace.

JENNETING. *n. f.* [corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. Mortimer's Husbandry.

JENNET. *n. f.* [See GENNET.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To shew his love. Prior.

To JEOPARD. *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.]

To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 Mac.

JEOPARDOUS. *adj.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY. *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j' ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. Skinner and Junius.]

Hazard; danger; peril. Not in use.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you i' accompany,
In this adventure's chancefull *jeopardy*. Hub. Ta.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn

To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire;
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. Shakespeare.

We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

To **JERK**. *v. a.* [*zereccan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerk*.

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to 've *yerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakspeare.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all to-working. *Swift.*

To **JERK**. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *yerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.
Contentn the silly taunts of steering buffoonry;
and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glamville.*

Wit is not the *yerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *yerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben Jonson.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks*, or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* [*cyrntelkin*, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. A man may wear it on both sides like a leather *jerkin*. *Shakspeare.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us wool? *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*

Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a striking. *Hudibras.*
I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*,
about an hour before high water. *Gulliv. Trav.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainslv.* This should be written *gyrkin*.

JERSEY. *n. f.* [from the island of Jersey, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. *n. f.* Sunflower, of which it is a species.

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small offsets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer.*

JESS. *n. f.* [*geße*, French; *getto*, Italian.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hammer.*

If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jesses* were her dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

JESSAMINE. *n. f.* [See **JASMINE**.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullarabines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines*. *Spenser.*

To **JEST**. *v. n.* [*gesflicolor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or action.

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

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
—You may *jest* on; but I do not like these feveral councils. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

JEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers, to break a *jest*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakspeare.*
As for *jest*, there he certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great persons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy scriptures, because idle and profane wits can break *jest*s upon them. *Tillotson.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*
When you the dullest of dull things have said,
And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made. *Young.*

2. The object of jests; a laughingstock.

If I suspect without cause, way then make
spout at me; then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest, what I begg'd in *jest*.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

When his playfellows chose him their king,
he spoke and did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king in earnest. *Grew.*

JESTER. *n. f.* [from *jest*.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;
Soon kindled and soon burnt. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now as a *jestler* I accost you,
Which never yet one friend hath lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding. A *jestler*, or licensed scoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the first.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

JET. *n. f.* [*gagax*, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Latin.]

1. A beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, and a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*
Black, ferthooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakspeare.*
There is more difference between thy flesh and hairs, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shakspeare.*
The bottom clear
Now laid with many a fet,
Of seed pearl, ere she bath'd her tiere,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*
One of us in glass is *jet*,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*
Under flowing *jet*,
The neck slight shaded. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. [*jet*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Blackmore.*

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spouts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

3. A yard. Obsolete.

What orchard unrobbed escapes,
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*? *Tusser's Husb.*

To **JET**. *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a pince's right? *Shakspeare.*

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. To jolt; to be shaken.

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiseman.*

JETSAM. } *n. f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods
JETSON. } or other things which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral.

JETTY. *adj.* [from *jet*.]

1. Made of jet.

2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown.*

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow'rs below. *Pope.*

JEWEL. *n. f.* [*joyaux*, Fr. *jewelen*, Dut.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakspeare.*

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakspeare.*

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world; a man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious stone; a gem.

Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stone,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakspeare.*

Proud fame's imperial seat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewell to your sisters
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or **Office**. *n. f.* The place where the regal ornaments are deposited.

The king has made him master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakspeare.*

JEWELLER. *n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in precious stones.

These games were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the manifold worth of a thing to a man of sense is another. *L'Esperance.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all sorts of rich stones. *Adisson.*

JEWEL-EAR. *n. f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. *Skinner*.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places run into the hollow,

so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

An herb called *jeus-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of eldes, and sometimes affes: in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

JEW'S-HARP. *n. f.* A kind of muscal instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEW'S-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] *Ranwolf* says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEW'S-STONE. *n. f.* The elevated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

JF. conjunction. [*Ꝛꝛ*, Saxon.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or *ands*. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion

Came like itself in base and abject routs;
I say, if damn'd commotion so appear'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been there. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
—If! talk't thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shakespeare.*

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and if they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

All of them supposed the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxims to be good; if so be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury.*

Tisphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,
Assist, if Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain if by augury, or chance;
*But by this easy rite they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts if two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it must;
To wh'ch of these must Alma trust?

Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting if the doubts'er no. *Prior.*

3. -Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

IGNEOUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solutions. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

IGNIPOTENT. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is called the pow'r *ignipotent*. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignes fatui*. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO IGNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Museum.*

IGNITION. *n. f.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite*.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNITIBLE. *adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitable* parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IGNIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *DeHam.*

IGNOBLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak.*

IGNOBLY. *adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious, titled them the foos of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame *Ignobly!* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here, over-match'd in fight; in heaps they lie:
There leat'er'd o'er the field *ignobly* fly. *Dryden.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryd.*

They gave, and she transferr'd the curst advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By *ignominious* arts, for terrible ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, oblcure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious*.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *n. f.* [*ignominie*, French; *ignominia*, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n:
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakf.*
Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise

And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

IGNORAMUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any erime is offered to their consideration, when they dislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word fo written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer. *Cowell.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the commendation. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *n. f.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *ignoratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*

If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance* of the law. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *Common Prayer.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances*. *Tobit.*

IGNORANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr. *ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Psalms.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*

More learned than the ears. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behave my knowledge
Thereof to be informed, imprison 't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shaksp Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a

principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I Liv'd ignorant of future! so had borne My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense. Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual. His shipping, Poor ignorant baubles, on our terrible seas Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakspeare.*

IGNORANT. *n. f.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed. Did I for this take pains to teach Our zealous ignorants to preach! *Denham*

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information. The greatest and most cruel foes we have, Are those whom you would ignorantly save. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we sometimes mistake his blanders for beauties, and are to ignorantly fond as to copy after them. *Watts*

TO IGNORE. *v. a.* [*ignoror*, Fr. *ignoro*, Latin] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received. I ignored not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged. *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they ignore. *Boyle.*

IGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Diſt.*

JIG. *n. f.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonic, a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune. When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike music, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose jigs; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As fiddlers still, Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will Thrust one more jig upon you. *Donne.*

Positivity shall know that you dare, in these jig-given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben Jonson.*

All the swains that there abide, With jigs and rural dance resort. *Milton.*

The muses blush'd to see their friends exalting Those elegant delights of jig and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a jig next October in Westminster-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns, Joys in my jig, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

TO JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt. As for the jiggling part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *n. f.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily. Your only jig-maker! what should a man do but be merry? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

JIGGUMBOB. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery. He rifled all his pokes and fobs Of gimeracks, whims, and jiggumbobs. *Hudib.*

JILT. *n. f.* [*gilia*, Islandick, to entrap in an amour, Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of

a woman. It is also called *jillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. Avoid both courts and camps, Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man, To throw herself away on fools. *Orway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. When love was all an easy monarch's care, Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*

TO JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. Tell who loves who; And who is jilted for another's sake. *Dryden.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted; bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

TO JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits. She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and sham, Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

TO JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the found intended to be expressed.] To clink; to found with a kind of sharp rattle. What should the wars do with these jingling fools? *Shakspeare.*

With noises Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains, We were awaked. *Shakspeare's Tempst.*

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

You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear; And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of these, impenitently hold, In sounds and jingling syllables grown old! *Pope.*

JINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle. 2. It is used, I think, improperly, to express the correspondence of found in the effects of rhyme. Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and jingles wit. *Dryden*

3. Any thing founding; a rattle; a bell. If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon's Essays.*

ILE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *aïlle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile*. Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend, And arches widen, and long iles extend. *Pope.*

ILE. *n. f.* [*aïlle*, French.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

ILEUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or infertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuth.*

ILEX. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ilex, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call enzia; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted. *Mortimer.*

ILIAC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

ILIAC Passion. A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Those who die of the *iliac* passion have their bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILL. *adv.* [Sax. Saxon.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, *ill* one of you, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, *Macintosh* of that *ill*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, *Macintosh* of *Macintosh*.

Shepherds, should it not yshend Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind, That Colin made? *ill* can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*

ILL. *adj.* [contracted from *EVIL*, and retaining all its senses.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See *EVIL*. There some *ill* planet reigns; I must be patient, 'till the heavens look With an aspect more favourable. *Shakspeare.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave The clergy *ill* example. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* feat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Essays.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and *ill*-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense. You wish me health in very happy season; For I am on the sudden something *ill*. *Shakspeare.*

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*

ILL. *n. f.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness. *Ill*, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone; But are compell'd to avarice alone; For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still, Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; misery. Who can all sense of others *ills* escape, Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care, Yet never let the noble mind despair; When piest by dangers, and beset with foes, The gods their timely succour interpose; And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief, By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Ill* at ease, both she and all her train The scorching sun had borne, and bearing rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty. Thou desir'st

The punishment all on thyself! alas! Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain His full wrath, whole thou feel'st as yet least part, And my displeasure bear't to *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate, When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.

ILL. *substantive.* Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

I have an *ill* divining soul;
 Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
 As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shaksp.*
 No look, no last adieu before he went!
 In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*
 I know
 The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound. *Philips.*

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by
 the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swiss's Exam.*
 Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
 Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
 Appointed to await me thirty spies,
 Who threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
 To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milton.*

A spy distinguish'd from his airy fraud,
 To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told
 A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

ILL. adverb.
 There founded an *ill* according cry of the ene-
 mies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisdom.*

My colleague,
 Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
 Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben Jonson.*

The examples
 Of every minute's instance, present now,
 Have put us in these *ill* becoming arms. *Shaksp.*
 Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
 I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
 Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryd.*
 We simple toasters take delight
 To see our women's teeth look white;
 And ev'ry faucey *ill* bled fellow
 Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen hus-
 band overthrows her. *Sidney.*

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill*
 complexioned?
 It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier.*

There grows,
 In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
 A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
 Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Our generals at present are such as are likely
 to make the best use of their numbers, without
 throwing them away on any *ill* concerted pro-
 jects. *Addison on the War.*

The second daughter was a peevish, forward,
ill conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbutnot.*

No Persian arras hides his homely walls
 With antic veils, which, through their shady
 fold,
 Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
 After the slender of most step-mothers,
ill ey'd unto you. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

I see thy sister's tears,
 Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
 In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
 Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much
 better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such
 studied ways of being *ill* fashioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodg-
 ing, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill*
 favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant
 to perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the
 deep thinkers would contrive to impute the
 cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.
 —And you sped, sir?
 —Very *ill* favourably. *Shakspere.*

They would not make bold, as every where
 they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped
 productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
 The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store. *Dryd.*

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
 And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
 By thert'ring men much better than himself. *Addison's Cato.*

Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
 Hazard his private, and the public rest. *Waller.*
 That knowledge of theirs is very superficial
 and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
 What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walsh*
 Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
 First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged su-
 perfluity.
 Did you never taste delicious drink out of an
ill looked vessel? *L'Esfrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus,
 that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to de-
 struction, had there not come sity to his defence. *Sidney.*

These are the product
 Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
 Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*

The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
 Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
 Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
 Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
 Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avari-
 cious, or cunning clergyman to do the least in-
 justice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain
 for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as the *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
 Who can describe th' amazement in his face!
Dryden.

The eternal law of things must not be altered,
 to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*

When you expose the scene,
 Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
 Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
 Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
 Than from an equal here sustain the public scorn. *Dryden.*

There motley images her fancy strike,
 Figures *ill* pair'd, and families unlike. *Pope.*

Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
 Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I shall direct you, a task for which I take my-
 self not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had
 opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in
 themselves, or considered as a means to a greater
 and more desirable end: the eating of a well-
 seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may
 move the mind, by the delight itself that accom-
 panies the eating, without reference to any other
 end; to which the consideration of the pleasure
 there is in health and strength may add a new
 gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relish'd
 potion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
 Her thoughts intensive on the bridal day. *Pope.*
 Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden*

The god infern'd
 This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the dishes were
ill foisted: whole pyramids of sweetmeats for
 boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the priest's office to im-
 pose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pro-
 nounce the same, if the parents give them judi-
 cious, filthy, or *ill* founding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill spirited Wor'ster, did we not fend grace,
 Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shak.*
 From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
 An useless sorrow, and an *ill* star'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
 To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope.*

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will
 make a small salivation. *Grewo.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with
 grief,
 For death unfinish'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
 Stood fullen to her fuit. *Dryden's Ovid.*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given
 up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design,
 as there never fails to be, where men find them-
 selves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldness and spirit which lads get
 amongst their playfellows at school, has ordina-
 rily a mixture of rudeness and *ill* turned con-
 fidence; so that these misbecoming and disin-
 genuous ways of shifting in the world must be
 unlearned. *Locke.*

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands
 for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. adj. [*illachrymabilis*,
 Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE. n. f. [*illapsus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one
 thing into another.
 As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *il-*
lapse of the fire into it, appears all over like fire;
 so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the di-
 vine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.
 Life is oft preserved
 By the bold swimmer in the twist *illapse*
 Of accident disastrous. *Thomson's Summer.*

TO ILLAQUEATE. v. a. [*illaqueo*,
 Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to
 ensnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into
 your conclusion. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEATION. n. f. [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.
 The word in Matthew doth not only signify
 suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also
 suffocation. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch another;
 a noose.

ILLA'TION. n. f. [*illatio*, Latin.] In-
 ference; conclusion drawn from pre-
 mises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *il-*
lation from the indulgence of God unto Cain,
 concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown.*

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to
 discover what connection there is in each link of
 the chain, whereby the extremes are held to-
 gether. *Locke.*

ILLATIVE. adj. [*illatus*, Latin.] Rela-
 ting to *illation* or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such casual
 particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of rea-
 soning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and
therefore. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. adj. [*illaudabilis*, Latin.]
 Unworthy of praise or commendation.
 Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. adv. [from *illaudable*.]
 Unworthily; without deserving praise.
 It is natural for all people to form, not *illau-*
dably, too favourable a judgment of their own
 country. *Boome.*

ILLE'GAL. adj. [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.]
 Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law,
 unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom
 can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGALITY. n. f. [from *illegal*.] Con-
 trariety to law.
 He withheld them to consider what votes they
 had passed, of the *illegality* of all those com-
 missions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the
 proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. adv. [from *illegal*.] In a
 manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. *Howel.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state; For all the world is illegitimate. *Cleveland.*

Being illegitimate, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison's Spectator.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretences, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon*

ILLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and illeivable parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLE'VOURED. *adj.* Deformed.

O, what a world of vile ill-favour'd faults Look handsome in three hundred pounds a-year! *Shakspeare.*

ILLE'VOUREDLY. *adv.*

1. With deformity.
2. Roughly; ruggedly: in ludicrous language.

He shook him very illfavouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howel.*

ILLE'VOUREDNESS. *n. f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.
The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so liberal. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.

Yet submit they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an over sparing or illiberal hand. *Woodward's Natural History.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *n. f.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanness of mind.
2. Parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence.

The illiberality of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon*

ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and incogitancy, illiberally retreats. *Decay of Piety*

ILLY'CIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful: as, an illicite trade.

To ILLIGH'TEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in Raleigh.

Corporal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air illigh'ten'd. *Raleigh*

ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people,

whose credulity is illimitable, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolving power, Where first th' unwicly planets launch'd along The illimitable void! *Thomson's Summer.*

ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin, *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.

The duke was illiterate, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Wotton.*

Th' illiterate writer, empirick like, applies To minds diseases unsafe chance remedies: The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,

Studies with care th' anatomy of man; Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause, And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the first ages of christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and illiterate embraced torments and death. *Tillotson.*

ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the illiterateness and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning. Not much used.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, illiterature, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Wyllyffe's Peregrin.*

ILLNESS. *n. f.* [from *ill*.]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the illness of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his illness, he had received the sacrament. *Atterbury.*

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, during her late illness at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou would be great; Art not without ambition; but without The illness should attend it. *Shakspeare*

ILLNATURE. *n. f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that bet its another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South.*

ILLNATURED. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil.

These ill qualities denominate a person illnature'd, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South.*

Stay, silly bird, th' illnatur'd task refuse; Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison.*

It might be one of those illnature'd beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

2. Philips applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase, Rich foreign mould on their illnature'd land Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnature'd*.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *illnature'd*.] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sander-son so bold and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly illogical. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he brook him strait, And falsed off his blow, t' illude him with such bait. *Fairy Queen.*

In vain we measure this amazing sphere, While its circumference, scornful to be brought Ev'n into fancy'd space, illudes our vanquish'd thought. *Prior.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When you came star, that 's westward from the pole, Had made his course, t' illumine that part of heav'n,

Where now it burns. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach Betokens. *Thomson's Summer.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew Millions of flaming words, drawn from the thighs Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze Far round illum'd hell. *Milton.*

What in me is dark, illumine! what is low, raise and support! *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line; O let my country's friends illumine mine. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light, T' illumine my dim and dulled eye. *Spenser.*

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is illuminated by a single light. *Wotton.*

He made the stars, And set them in the firmament of heav'n, T' illumine the earth and rule the night. *Milton.*

Reason our guide, what can the more reply Than that the sun illumines the sky; Than that night rises from his absent ray, And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sandys' Travels.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with supernat-
ural light, he does not extinguish that which is nat-
ural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters
of various colours.

5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these re-
marks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with
variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat.
illumination, Fr. from *illuminate*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body illightened, and an il-
luminatation created. *Raleigh's History.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of
joy.

Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryd.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their
title from the *illumination* which a bright genius
giveth to his work. *Felton.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; know-
ledge of grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer
as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed
by meditation beforehand, or by prophetic *illu-
mination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid
and blessing for the *illumination* of our labours,
and the turning them into good and holy uses.

No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspira-
tion, can be now a sufficient commission to war-
rant those attempts which contradict the com-
mon rules of peace. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ILLUMINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr.
from *illuminate*.] Having the power to
give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen,
being accompanied by light, is called fire: what
admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not
seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whose business it is to decorate
books with pictures at the beginning of
chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their
title from the illumination which a bright genius
giveth to his work. *Felton.*

ILLUSION. *n. f.* [*illusio*, Latin; *illusion*,
Fr.] Mockery; false show; counter-
feit appearance; error.

That, distill'd by magic flights,
Shall raise such artificial thoughts,
As, by the strength of their *illusion*,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shaksp.*

There wanted not some about him that would
have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*.
Bacon's Henry VII.

So oft they fell
Into the same *illusion*; not as man
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton.*

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from
pretended inability, is of all others the most ge-
neral and prevailing *illusion*. *Atterbury.*

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy
endeavours to cheat men into security, and de-
feat their salvation. *Rogers.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral
delightful; and this consists in exposing the best
side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing
its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *illusus*, Lat.] De-
ceiving by false show.

The heathen hard, who idle fables dress,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms exprest. *Blackmore.*

While the fond soul
Wrapt in gay visions of unequal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

ILLUSORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *lusorius*,
Latin; *illusoire*, French.] Deceiving;
fraudulent.

Subtily, in those who make profession to teach
or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue
indeed, which, consisting for the most part in
nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of ob-
scure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men
more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLUSTRATE. *v. n.* [*illustrare*,
Latin; *illustrer*, French.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n to me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

Thou she enrol'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Phillips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from
tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters
of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr.
from *illustrate*.] Explanation; eluci-
dation; exposition. It is seldom used
in its original signification for material
brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many liv-
ing *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Esrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have
something very abstract and peculiar in their na-
ture, the comparing them one with another may
perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illustrate*.]
Having the quality of elucidating or
clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative*
argumentation, to induce their enemies unto
the people. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustra-
tive*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphi-
cally, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with
reference to action. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustris*, Lat.
illustre, French.] Conspicuous; noble;
eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are
derived from things sacred. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryd.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.]
Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disdain'd not to appear at festival enter-
tainments, that he might more *illustriously* mani-
fest his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *illustri-
ous*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
P.M. Contracted from *I am*.

IM is used commonly, in composition, for
in before mute letters. What is *in* in
Latin, when it is not negative, is often
em in French; and our writers, as the
Latin or French occurs to their minds,
use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more
common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

IMAGE. *n. f.* [*imago*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, general-
ly used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.*

The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing;
and the other too like my lady's oldest son, ever-
more talking. *Shakspere.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shaksp.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object
for that which is but the *image* of a religion.
South.

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.
Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house.
Chronicles.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.
Long may'st thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*:
But now two mirrours of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death.
Shakspere's Richard III.

He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the fool, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they
're weary.

They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspere's King John*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears.
Dryden's Æneid.

5. An idea; a representation of any thing
to the mind; a picture drawn in the
fancy.

The *image* of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shakspere.*

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand an-
gles, we may have a clear idea of the number
one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible
idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the
image of a figure that has nine hundred angles.
Watts.

To IMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial subtilities to be *imag'd*,
which are such things whereof we can have no
notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate some future hard shall join,
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more.

Pope.

IMAGERY. *n. f.* [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures;
statues.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *F. Queen.*

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Show; appearance.
Things of the world fill the imaginative part
with beauties and fantastick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secured from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear?
Prior.

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the *giant and imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

IMAGINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, French, from *imagine*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot effect. *South.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IMAGINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,

Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakespeare.*

Expectation whirls me round:

Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,

That it enchants my sense.

Shakespeare

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer, *Imaginary* ills and fancied tortures? *Adelphi.*

IMAGINATION. *n. f.* [*imaginatio*, Latin; *imagination*, French; from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glaucille.*

O whether shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's lost figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unselt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp.*

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare.*

His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lamentations.*

4. An unfolld or fanciful opinion.

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We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself, leads us. *Locke.*

IMAGINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginar*, Latin.]

1. To fancy; to point in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakespeare.*

Present fears

Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakespeare.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Psalms.*

IMAGINER. *n. f.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imagine*r, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon.*

IMBECILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbecille*, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBECILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*.] To weaken a flock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*. *Taylor.*

IMBECILITY. *n. f.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakespeare.*

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned His primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward.*

To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin; *imbiber*, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, soasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*

The torrent merciless *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Stuiff.*

Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole

gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hamm rd.*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak.

This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth-tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphurous steams. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

* Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *im-bitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Adelphi.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* their enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*

3. To exasperate.

To IMBODDY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals

An heav'nly form *imboddy'd*, and array'd

With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more than our *imbodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glaucille's Scops.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am so *imbodied* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakespeare.*

Never since created, man

Met such *imbodied* forces, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry.

Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Under their head *imboddy'd* all in one. *Milton.*

Then Clausus came, who led a numerous band
Of troops *imbodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden.*

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBODDY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows clotted by contagion, *Imbodies* and imbrotes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To *IMBOIL*. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exultate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imbailing* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To *IMBO'LDEN*. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die;

Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shaksp.*

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imbolden'd* me to this unfeathered intrusion. *Shaksp.*

I was the more *imbolden'd*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;

Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden.*

Their virtues and superior genius *imbolden'd* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

To *IMBO'SOM*. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,

By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the Son. *Milton.*

Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by furling columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nourish. *Sidney.*

Who glad t' *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all she might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To *IMBO'UND*. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To enclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,
Which was *imbound'd* in this beauteous clay. *Shakspere.*

To *IMBO'W*. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,
Imbow'd with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*

Imbow'd windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high *imbow'd* roof,
With antic pillar massy proof. *Milton.*

To *IMBO'WER*. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

And stooping thence to Ham's *imbow'ring* walks,
In spotless peace retired. *Thomson.*

IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

To *IMBRA'NGLE*. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they sit, the more they're tangled. *Hadibrac.*

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To *IMBROW'N*. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unperc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket ginging halfpence found. *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*

To *IMBRU'E*. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. This seems indifferently written with *in* or *em*. I have sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee *subdu'd* *Spenfer.*

There streams a spring of blood to fall
From those deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accur'd caiff. *Daniel's Civ' War*

The merciless Turks, *embru'd* with the christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Kneller's History.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *embru'd*. *Sandys.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embru'e* their hands in Cato's blood. *Adriano.*

Lo! these hands in murder are *embru'd*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*

There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar deserv'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, the draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*

His virgin sword *Aegythus'* veins *embru'd*;
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbru'e* his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embru'e*.
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To *IMBRU'UTE*. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erst contended
With gods to fit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*

To *IMBRU'UTE*. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

To *IMBU'E*. *v. a.* [from *imbuo*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanting in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest.

Imbu, French, the participial *adj.* is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a siter passage, than among those that are deeply *imbu'd* with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbu'd* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbu'd* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To *IMBU'RSE*. *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French.

IMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multitariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat. *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayward.*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To *IMITATE*. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

Do not wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would careis some stableman of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITATION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the ground-work. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to copy: as, man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance: as, painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the *temple* in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a sterile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dryden.*

IMMACULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat. *immaculé*, French.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shaksp.*
The king, whom catholicks count a faint-like
and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the
flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shaksp.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.]
To fetter; to confine.

Thou can't it not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanac'l'd*. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast;
prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in*
and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinsic; in-
herent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow
selves, we ascribe intellections, volitions, and
such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which
hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*

What he wills and intends ouce, he willed and
intended from all eternity; it being grossly con-
trary to the very first notions we have of the
infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state
or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.]
Not manifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before
time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY. *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.]
Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shaksp.*

IMMARCESSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*,
Latin.] Unfading. *DiCt.*

IMMARTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not
warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myself *immartial*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To IMMASK. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To
cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to
immask our noted outward garments. *Shaksp.*

IMMATERIAL. *adj.* [*immaterial*, French;
in and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter;
void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual,
the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces,
where there is nothing but light and immortality;
no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments,
griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon;
but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever
and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;

So hath she not a body of her own,
But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest
the necessity of preparing our appetites, without
which heaven can be no heaven to us.
Deany of Pitty.

No man that owns the existence of an infinite
spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit;
that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does
not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillot.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; imper-
tinent; without relation. This sense
has crept into the conversation and writ-
ings of barbarians; but ought to be
utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.]
Incorporeity; distinctness from body or
matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attri-
bute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and
thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATERIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial*.]
In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our
senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporal
rays do carry with them the qualities of the object
from whence they flow, and the medium through
which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and
materia, Latin.] Distinct from matter;
incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation
be no trouble to *immateralized* spirits, yet is it
more than our embodied souls can bear without
lassitude. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

IMMATERIALIZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *immate-
rial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*,
Latin.] Not consisting of matter; in-
corporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal
and *immaterial*, whereof there be in nature but
few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerse in
matter, I interpose some object which is *immate-
riate*, or less *materiate*; such as this of souls. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Lat.]

1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or
completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill
measured and *immature* counsel, grounded upon
a false account, that the passages were no better
fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate;
Let now your *immature* dissension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the
natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death *imma-
ture*, if a man lives 'till seventy. *Taylor.*

IMMATURELY. *adv.* [from *immature*.]
Too soon; too early; before ripeness
or completion.

IMMATURENESS. } *n. f.* [from *immature*.]
IMMATUREITY. } Unripeness; incom-
pletteness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the
ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity*
of age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEABILITY. *n. f.* [*immediabilis*, Latin.]
Want of power to pass. So it is used
in the example; but it is rather, inca-
pability of affording passage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours,
viscidities, and consequently *immeability* of the
juices. *Arbutnot.*

IMMEASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure*.]
Immense; not to be measured; indefi-
nitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*,
and adorned with far more beauty in their restora-
tion than their founders before had given them.
Hooker.

From the shore
They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild.
Milton.

Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean.
Milton.

What a glorious show are those beings enter-
tained with, that can see such tremendous ob-
jects wandering through those *immeasurable* depths
of ether! *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeasurable* way. *Pepe.*

IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeasura-
ble*.] Immensely; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their dead.
Spens.

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd
Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey.
Milton.

IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical*.]
Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that
is *immechanical*, or not according to the established
laws of nature. *Cuzyne.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *imma-
chical* notions. *Mead.*

IMMEDIACY. *n. f.* [from *immediate*.]
Personal greatness; power of acting
without dependance. This is a harin
word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to

Shakspere.
He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *King Lear.*

IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French;
in and *medius*, Latin]

1. Being in such a state with respect to
something else as that there is nothing
between them; proximate; with no-
thing intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the
deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter
mentions the more remote and fundamental
causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Barnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.
It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will
of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at
his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time.
Prior therefore should not have written
more *immediate*.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be toft and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply *immediate*. *Shakspere.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he profumes already vain, and void,
Because not yet inflict'd, as he fear'd
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

But she, how'er of vict'ry sure,
Contents the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate*.]
1. Without the intervention of any other
cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by
himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop,
is that which vests the whole property of a thing
in God. *South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; with-
out delay.
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakspere.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *n. f.* [from *immediate*.]
1. Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening
causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Lat.]
Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agonist.*

IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*,
Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French;
in and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of
memory; so ancient that the beginning
cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom. *Hale.*

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South.*

IMME'NSE. *adj.* [*immenſe*, French; *immenſus*, Latin.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immenſe*!
That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milton.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immenſe* effence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immenſe* being. *Greux.*

IMME'NSELY. *adv.* [from *immenſe*.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immenſely* bigger than all its corporeal parts. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. *n. f.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immenſity*. *Locke.*

He that will consider the *immenſity* of this fabric, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immenſity*,
Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immenſurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

TO IMMERGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMERIT. *n. f.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

TO IMMERSE. *v. a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.

He stood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immers'd* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom: whether they be such as continue still *immers'd* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerſe* ourselves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immers'd* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMMERSE. *adj.* [*immerſus*, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerſe* in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMMERſION. *n. f.* [*immerſio*, Latin; *immerſion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immerſion*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immerſion* in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical*.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Baile compares the answering of an *immetho-* dical author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [from *immetho-* dical.] Without method; without order.

IMMINENCE. *n. f.* [from *imminent*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. Not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shakspeare.*

IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, French; *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakspeare.*

These she applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakspeare.*

To them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments *imminent*. *Milton.*

Men could not fail without *imminent* danger
and inconveniences. *Pope.*

TO IMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle*.]

To mingle; to mix; to unite.
Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomson.*

IMMINUTION. *n. f.* [from *immixtio*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *immiscibile*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miscibile*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*

IMMISSON. *n. f.* [*immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

TO IMMIT. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.

TO IMMIX. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samson, with these *immixt*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*

IMMIXABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBILITY. *n. f.* [*immobilité*, French; from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

IMMODERATE. *adj.* [*immodéré*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately he weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakspeare.*

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory.*

IMMODERATION. *n. f.* [*immoderation*, French; from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST. *adj.* [*immodeſte*, French; *in* and *modeſt*.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She rail'd at herself, that she should be so *immodeſt* to write to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodeſt deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proscribe the least *immodeſt* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodeſt* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther use
But to be known and hated. *Shakspeare.*

Immodeſt words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense. *Rescom.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTY. *n. f.* [*immodeſtie*, French; from *immodeſt*.] Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodeſty*. *Pope.*

TO IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so engrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Secred to Neptune, and the pow'r's divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLATION. *n. f.* [*immolation*, French; from *immolate*.]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMOMENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
Immortal toys, things of such dignity
 As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakspeare.*

IMMORAL. *adj.* [*in* and *moral.*]
 1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion: as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man.

2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest: as, desertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action.

IMMORALITY. *n. f.* [*from immoral.*]
 Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMORTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wife God, be glory for ever. *1 Tim.*
 Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
 And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shakspeare.*
 There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immortal*. *Abbot.*

The Paphian queen,
 With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
 Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
 Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Wallar.*

2. Never-ending; perpetual.
 Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have *immortal* longings in me. *Shakspeare.*

IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal.*]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.
 This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. *1 Corinthians.*
 Quaff *immortality*, and joy. *Milton.*
 He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,
 Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

TO IMMORTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, French; from *immortal.*]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,
 That so they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*

2. To exempt from oblivion.
 Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMMORTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

Fix the year precise,
 When British bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*

IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [*from immortal.*]
 With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
 And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
 Long guard it yours! *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
 What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally*
 In his sensual pleasures! *Bentley.*

IMMOVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *moveable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place.
 We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.
 How much happier is he, who, centering on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden.*

IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [*from immovable.*] In a state not to be shaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward. *Asterbury.*

IMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*immunité*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Stimpy.*

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil. *1 Maccabees.*

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures.

But this annex'd condition of the crown, *immunity* from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*

TO IMMURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old French, so that it might be written *emmure.*] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
 Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shakspeare.*

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;
 And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd*! *Shakspeare.*

At the first descent on shore he was not *immur'd* with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Lyfimachus *immur'd* it with a wall. *Sandys.*

Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*
 On earth, she, when escap'd, is wife and pure. *Denham.*

IMMURE. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] A wall; an enclosure, as in *Shakspeare*, but perhaps no where else.

Their vow is made
 To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
 The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
 With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

IMMUSICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *musical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. *Bacon.*

We consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

IMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
 His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne.*

IMMUTABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Hebrews.*

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;
 But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
 Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
 And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [*from immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.
 His love is like his essence, *immutablely* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP. *n. f.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny.
 That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*

And thou, most dreadful *imp* of highest Jove,
 Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen.*
 The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakspeare.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense it is still retained.
 Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*

The serpent after long debate, irresolute
 Of thoughts revol'd, his final sentence chose,
 Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom
 To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
 From sharpest sight. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

As soon as you can hear his noell,
 This god on earth turns d——in hell;
 And, lo! his ministers of state,
 Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

TO IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. It is originally a term used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakspeare.*

New rebellions raise
 Their hydra heads, and the false north displays
 Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*

Help, ye tart satyrists, to *imp* my rage
 With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Leaveland.*

With cord and canvass from rich Hamburg
 sent,
 His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
 'Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
 The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings
Imp't for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southey.*

TO IMPACT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together. *Woodward on Efflu.*

TO IMPAINT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paini.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want
 Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMPAIR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worse, French. *Skinner.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine
 Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milton.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had impair'd,
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Nor was the work impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*
In years he seem'd, but not impair'd by years. *Pope.*

To IMPAIR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may impair, quoth he; but reason can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPAIR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by sile than dust of steel. *Brown.*

IMPAIRMENT. *n. f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPAIPABLE. *adj.* [*impalpable*, French; *in and palpable*.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To IMPARADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadis'd* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney.*

All my souls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier *Eden*, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

IMPARITY. *n. f.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.
Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.
What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To IMPARK. *v. a.* [*in and park*.] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To IMPART. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.
High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.
Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins *Shaksp Merchant of Venice.*
As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee wast wont 't *impart*.
Milton.

3. To communicate; to grant as to a pataker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMPARTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in and partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALITY. *n. f.* [*impartialité*, Fr. from *impartial*.] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well-disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPARTIBLE. *adj.* [*impartible*, French; from *impart*.] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPASSABLE. *adj.* [*in and passable*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*
Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Gauges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible*.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden.*

IMPASSIBLE. *adj.* [*impassible*, French; *in and passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*
Secure of death, I should contemn thy dait,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPASSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassible*ness of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPASSIONED. *adj.* [*in and passion*.] Disordered by passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

IMPASSIVE. *adj.* [*in and passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were:
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden.*
Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away;
And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPASTED. *adj.* [*in and passe*.] Concreted as into paste. Not in use.

Horribly trickt
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impast*ed with the parching fires. *Shakspere.*

IMPATIENCE. *n. f.* [*impatience*, French; *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

The experiment I resolv'd to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPATIENT. *adj.* [*impatient*, French; *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with *of*.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.
The tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion: with *at* before the occasion: with *of* *impatience* is referred more to the thing, with *at* to the person.

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

4. Hot; hasty.
The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing desired.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dryden.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope.*

IMPATIENTLY. *adv.* [from *impatient*.]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

2. Passionately: ardently.
He considered one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.
To IMPATRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in and patronize*.] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniority. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon.*

To IMPAWN. *v. a.* [*in and pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shaksp.*

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shakspere.*

To IMPEACH. *v. a.* [*empescher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.

Each door be opened without any breach;
There was no bar to stop, no foe him to *impeach*.
Spenser.

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.
Davies.

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy.
Hayward.

A deflexion on my throat *impeached* my utterance.
Howell.

2. To accuse by publick authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons.
Addison.

Great dissensions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*.
Swift.

IMPEACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;

If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.
Shakespeare.

IMPEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*.
Greuv.

IMPEACHER. *n. f.* [from *impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour.
Government of the Tongue

IMPEACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *impeach*.]

1. Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof.
Spenser on Ireland.

Tell thy king I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment*.
Shakespeare.

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to christian liberty, or ensharing of men's consciences.
Sanderson.

2. Publick accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shakf.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state.
Swift.

To IMPEARL. *v. a.* [in and *pearl*.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn,
and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth.
Digby to Pope.

IMPECCABILITY. *n. f.* [*impeccabilit *, Fr. from *impeccable*.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes.
Pope.

IMPECCABLE. *adj.* [*impeccable*, Fr. in and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

To IMPEDE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* his passage.
Decay of Pietty.

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to *impede* their course.
Creech.

IMPE'DIMENT. *n. f.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.] Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience.
Sidney.

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them.
Hooker.

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

But for my tears,
The moist *impediments* unto my speech,
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke.
Shakespeare.

May I never

To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
Dream of *impediment*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mark.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to loose his life with torments.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.
Waller.

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Lat.] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Mirrah's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
Takes ev'ry bear, but cannot long abide. *Dryd.*

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
And sev'ral men *impels* to sev'ral ends;
This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *n. f.* [*impellens*, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture.
Glazewille.

To IMPEND. *v. n.* [*impendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang over.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope.*

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath.
Smalridge's Sermons.

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope.*

IMPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to aversion. *Hale.*

Deadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air
Let his keen fabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *n. f.* [from *impendent*.]

The state of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impudence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABILITY. *n. f.* [*impenetrabilit *, Fr. from *impenetrable*.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard, or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception.
Newton's Opticks.

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryd.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
— Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers.
Shakespeare.

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

IMPENETRABLY. *adv.* [from *impenetrable*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull
Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPENITENCE. } *n. f.* [*impenitence*, Fr.]

IMPENITENCY. } in and *penitence*.] Ob-

duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillopson.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers.*

IMPENITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. in and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* men's request; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPENITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent*.]

Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*

What crowds of these *impenitently* bold,
In sounds and jangling syllables grown old,
Still lull on poets! *Pope.*

IMPENOUS. *adj.* [in and *penna*, Lat.]

Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impegnus* insects; but he that shall, with a needle, put aside the throat and sheathly cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with conscioufness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

IMPERATIVE. *adj.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPERATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtil; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, of the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibility* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Addison.*

IMPERFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, which, since his coming forth, is thought of, which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most required. *Shakspeare*
Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben Jonson.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily under-

flood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The still-born founds upon the palate tongue, And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our best worship is *imperfect*.

IMPERFECTION. *n. f.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfectio*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hocker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfectio*s intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

*Imperfectio*s would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfectio*s than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfectio*n in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away, Maria's love might justify your stay: *Imperfectly* the many vows are paid, Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPERFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

At a fair vestal, throng'd in the west; But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon, And the *imperial* vot'refs pass'd on In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me. *Shakspeare's Henry iv.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching see Against th' *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryden.*
You that are a sov'reign prince, ally *Imperial* pow'r with your paternal sway. *Dryd.*

To tunic the proud, the fetter'd slave to free, These are *imperial* acts, and worthy thee. *Dryd.*

IMPERIALIST. *n. f.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles.*

IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*impericus*, Fr. *imperiosus*, Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spensie.*

This *imperious* man will work us all From princes into pages. *Shakspeare. Henry viii.*
Not th' *imperious* show

Of the full fortun'd Caesar ever shall Be brooch'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove Against th' assaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryd.*

Recollect what disorder hauly or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillettson.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so *imperiously*? *Shakspeare.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at th' approaching hour, *Imperiously* thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garrk.*

IMPERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperiffabile*, Fr. *in* and *periff.*] Not to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form Incapable of mortal injury, *Imperiffabile*; and though pierc'd with wound, Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt.*

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb *impersonal* hath no nominative case before it. *Accidence.*

IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuassibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuassible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPERTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*impertinentia*, Fr. }
IMPERTINENCY. } from *impertinent*. }

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some, though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.
O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reason and madness! *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. Troublefomeness; intrusion.
It will be said I handle an art no way suitable
to my employments or fortune, and so stand
charged with intrusion and *impertinency*. *Watson.*
We should avoid the vexation and *impertinency*
of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not
to be understood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.
I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded
impertinencies of life, to enjoy the moments of a
solid contentment. *Evelyn.*
Nothing is more easy than to represent as *im-*
*per*tinencies any parts of learning, that have no
immediate relation to the happiness or conveni-
ence of mankind. *Addison.*
There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in
the schools, and many painful trilles, even
among the mathematical theorems and problems.
Watts on the Mind.

IMP'ERTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. in
and *per*tinens, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand ;
of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether
impertinent unto the affairs of the church of God.
Hooker.

The contemplation of things that are *imperti-*
nent to us, and do not concern us, are but a more
specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the pre-
sent purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when
they can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the
world does. *Pope.*

IMP'ERTINENT. *n. f.* A trifter; a med-
dler; an intruder; one who inquires or
interposes where he has no right or call.

Governors would have enough to do to trouble
their heads with the politicks of every meddling
officialis *impertinent*. *L'Esrange.*

IMP'ERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *imperti-*
nent.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublefomely; officiously; intrusively.
I have had joy given me as preposterously,
and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who
marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The blessedness of mortals, now the highest
faint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so
impertinently importuned, that great part of the
liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hooker.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious
as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a
dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

IMPERTRANSABILITY. *n. f.* [in and *per-*
*trans*co, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed
through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious rea-
sons given by others; as of the *impertransability*
of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to
the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPERVIOUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Lat.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

Let the difficulty of passing back
stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton.

We may thence discern of how close a texture
glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impervious*
to the air, that it was forced to break the glass
to free itself. *Boyle.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging
of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bodies.
Newton's Opticks.

A great many vessels are, in this state, *imper-*
vious by the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.
Pope.

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.
A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPERVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *imper-*
vius.] The state of not admitting any
passage.

IMPE'RGINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.]
Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from
impetro, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Possible
to be obtained. *Dict.*

To IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *im-*
petro, Lat.] To obtain by entreaty.
Dict.

IMPETRA'TION. *n. f.* [*impetration*, Fr.
impetratio, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act
of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.
Not much used.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the
death of Christ, and the application of his blood,
which was shed for the remission of sins, and is
the great means of *impetration*, and the meriti-
ous cause of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most
powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in
this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUOSITY. *n. f.* [*impetuosité*, Fr. from
impetuous.] Violence; fury; vehemence;
force.

I will set upon Aguecheck a notable report of
valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hi-
deous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impe-*
tusosity. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke,
and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impe-*
tusosity. *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incita-
tion to the other passions to take their freest
range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*.
Decay of Piety.

IMPE'TUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from
impetus, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed
From the low earth tore some polluted weed.
Prior.

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*.
Rowe.

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous*.]
Violently; vehemently: both of men
and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.
Addison.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *impetuous*.]
Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I with all words of rage might vanish in that
breath that utters them; that as they resemble
the wind in fury and *impetuousness*, so they might
in transients. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Violent ten-
dency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till
they were contiguous to the sun, whether both
mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them?
Bentley's Sermons.

IMPE'RCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *per*ce.] Im-
penetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;
For never felt his *impercible* breast
So word'tous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser.

IMP'ETY. *n. f.* [*impieté*, French; *impietas*,
Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being;
contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath weic more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.
Shakspere.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of
irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king
guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now
visited. *Shakspere.*

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*
We have a melancholy prospect of the state of
our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be
equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed
of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPIGNORATE. *v. a.* [in and *pignus*,
Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *n. f.* [from *impignorare*.]
The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.]
To fall against; to strike against; to
clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some
corporal exuviz and material images, which,
having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound
thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glan.*

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging*
of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bod-
ies. *Newton's Opticks.*

To IMPINGUATE. *v. a.* [in and *pinguis*,
Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the
body than exercise; for that in frictions the in-
ward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irre-
ligious; wicked; profane; without re-
verence of religion.

That scripture standeth not the church of God
in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as
needless to be consulted with, we judge it pro-
fane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Cease then this *impious* rage. *Milton.*

Then lewd Auehemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust.
Dryden.

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion
of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear
sway,

The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*
Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse mangers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Ticket.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from tak-
ing literally what was meant figuratively, from
which several *impious* absurdities followed, ter-
minating in infidelity. *To-be.*

IMPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious*.] Pro-
fanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different sides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABILITY. *n. f.* [from *implacable*.]
Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity;
unappeasable malice.

IMPLACABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat.
implacable, Fr.] Not to be pacified;
inexorable; malicious; constant in en-
mity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satis-
faction can be none but by pang's of death. *Skuk.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they began every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it;
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [in and *planto*, Lat.]

To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be?
Silvery.

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton.*

No need of public functions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryd.*

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *n. f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* [in and *plausibile*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys, than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six lines as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment. *Bacon.*

IMPLETION. *n. f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disjunction of the matrix. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: opposed to *simple*.

Every poem is either *simple* or *implex*: it is called *simple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, Fr. from *implicate*.]

1. Involvement; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPLICIT. *adj.* [*implicit*, French; *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizz'd hair *implicit*. *Thomson.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalbridge.*

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Denh.*

IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Rose.*
Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'r divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shaksp.*

IMPLO'RE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; entreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged fore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLO'FER. *n. f.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.

Mere *implofers* of unholy suits,
Breathing, like sanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers.

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to entangle. Not in use.

His courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*

And Phœbus flying so most shameful fight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word trichinium *implieth*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

To IMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.]

It might be written *empoison*.
1. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impouison* liking. *Shakspere.*

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See **EMPOISON.**

A man by his own alms *impouison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspere.*

IMPO'LARILY. *adv.* [in and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little used.

Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLITICAL. } *adj.* [in and *politick*.] Im-

IMPOLITICK. } prudent; indiscreet;
void of art or forecast.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitical*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning lights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLITICALLY. } *adv.* [in and *political*.]

IMPOLITICKLY. } Without art or forecast.

IMPON'DEROUS. *adj.* [in and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *impouderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown.*

IMPOROSITY. *n. f.* [in and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *impourosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [in and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthy and saline parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *impouros*, and not disordered by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *impouros*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Entry on the Creation.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*.

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
T' import twelve mares, which there luxurious
feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always import a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state, Which since his coming forth is thought of, which *Imports* the kingdom to much fear and danger, That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*importer*, *importe*, French. Imperfonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious

Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shakspeare.*

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

'Tis to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth, *Imports* not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?
Shakspeare.

Some business of *import* that triumph wears

You seem to go with. *Dryden, and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing brought from abroad: as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

IMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable*.]

Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by *Spenser* on the first syllable. It is used in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either side,
With hideous strokes and *importable* power,
That forced him his ground to traverse wide,
And wisely watch to ward that deadly flour. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Matter; subject. Not in use.

It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shaksp.*

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shakspeare*.

Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'RTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Wolton.*

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Dec. of Piety.*

O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last *important* stake,
When the most just have cause to quake? *Roscommon.*

The great *important* end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th' *important* hour had pass'd unceded by. *Irene.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France
My mourning and *importune* tears hath pitied. *Shakspeare.*

IMPORTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *import*.]

The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: opposed to *exportation*.

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addison on Italy.*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*

IMPO'RTER. *n. f.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importune*, French.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakspeare.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importu-*

nate.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.

Their pertinacity is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Deppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Latin. Accented anciently on the second syllable.]

1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.

2. To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shakspeare.*

If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carcano.*

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so *importunately* importuned, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hovell's Vocal Forge.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands;
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experienced this troublesome intrusion of some striking ideas, which thus *importune* the understand, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTUNE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin.

It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser.*

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and
tho' me

Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper fool can creak what is contented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh; and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hamonian.*

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*. *Glanville's Scripps.*

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton.*

IMPO'RTUNELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer beat his ear unto the noise,
To weat who call'd so *importunely*:
Again he heard a more ethereal voice,
That bade him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much

importunity, but very *importunately* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, French; from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Argonistes.*

TO IMPOSE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burden or penalty.

It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them *Exra.*

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryden.*

On impious realms and bar'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser.*

Thou on the deep *impos'd* nobler laws,
And by that justice halt remov'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. **TO IMPOSE ON.** To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*
I am thus early come. *Shakspeare.*

IMPOSEABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply *imposeable* on any particular man, further than he was a member of some church. *Hummond.*

IMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities' sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Frederic.*

IMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare.*

From *imposition* of strict laws, to free Acceptance of large grace; from fervile fear To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Harris on the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

These *impositions* were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or please my pipe. *Progress of Discontent.*

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossible*, French; in and *possibile*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *Mac.*

With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. *Matthew.*

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far so ever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Waller.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilit *, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself. *Seneca.*

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,
Murdering *impossibility*, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are pass, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

IMPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *imp t*, Fr. *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

IMPOSTS. *n. f.* [*imposte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbutnot.*

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMATION. *n. f.* [from *imposthume*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTHUME. *n. f.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *aposteme*, *αποστήμα*, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make preposterous discoveries. *Shakspeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transfuse through the bag of an *imposthume*. *Harey.*

IMPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*imposteur*, French; from *impose*; *impositor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [*imposture*, French; *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; suppositionness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*; which is this but imagination? *Glauville's Sceptis.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Early.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with fables and *impostures*. *Greene.*

I'MPOTENCE. } *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. }

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Sir. J. Heyward.*

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbutnot*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia*.

Will he, to wife, let loose at once his ire,
 Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
 To give his enemies their wish, and end
 Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
 To punish enemies? *Milton.*

Yet all combin'd,
 Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryd.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove
 As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, French; *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
 To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
 High on the broken wave,
 I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
 Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John.*

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his sect,
 being a cripple from his mother's womb,
 who never had walk'd. *Acts.*

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
 Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
 Delay leads *impotent* and small-pac'd beggary. *Shakespeare.*

The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*animi impotens*.]

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,
 Whip'ring with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
 Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,
 Thus turbulent in rattling tone the spoke. *Dryd.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*,
 that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.]

Without power.

Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
 The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
 Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
 Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*

To IMP'OUND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*. See **POUND**.]

1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, than that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.

England
 Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
 The king. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryden.*

To IMP'OWER. See **EMPOWER**.

IMPR'ACTICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, French; *in* and *practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to afflict mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
 Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPR'ACTICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.]

1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men; nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Swift.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

To IMPRECAT. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecatio*, Latin; *imprecation*, French; from *imprecate*.]

Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother shall the horrid sories raise
 With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyssey*

Sir John Hotham, uncurst by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
 And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.]

Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Lat.]

To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the sound
 Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
 With reason, to her seeming. *Milton.*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
 Forms lucid stones. *Thomson.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *adj.* [*impregnabile*, French.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnabile*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Silvius.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
 Which he hath given for fence *impregnabile*,
 And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not him, and all
 Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
 Of strength *impregnabile*? *Sandys.*

There the capital thou see'st,
 Above the rest lifting his stately head
 On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnabile. *Milton.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnabile*: just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnabile*.]

In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, join'd by an isthmus to the land and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*

Christianity is of so prolifick a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its profelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [*impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

3. In the following examples, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.

Impregnate, from their loins they fixed
 A simy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With native earth their blood the monsters
 mix'd;

The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
 Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryden.*

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. [*impregnation*, French.] Saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPAR'ATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *preparatio*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hooker.*

To IMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Lat.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the
 cast,
 He his own image on the clay *impress'd*. *Denham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impress'd*
 On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To mark, as impressed by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
 Their visages *impress'd*, when they approached
 near. *Spenser.*

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,
 To pluck the common bosoms on his side,
 And turn our *impress* launces in our eyes
 Which do command them. *Shakespeare.*

Each eth shall never vanquish'd be, until
 Great Birnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
 Shall come against him.

—That will never be:

No can *impress*, the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*
Ormond should contribute all he could for the
making these levies of men, and for *impressing* of
ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water. *Shakspeare.*
They having taken the *impresses* of the insides
of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to
express even the finest lineaments of them.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. Effects of one substance on another.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot
be ignorant; but in what manner they are
received, and what *impresses* they make upon the
differing organs of another, he only knows that
feels them. *Glauville's Sceptis.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation,
leaves us this general *impress* or character upon
them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsels, trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing into service; compulsion;
seizure. Now commonly *press*.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under
an *impress*. *Shakspeare.*
Why such *impresses* of shipwrights, whose force
task

Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are multiteers, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impresses*. *Shakspeare.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *pressum*, Lat.]

What may be impressed.

The differences of *impressible* and not *impressible*,
figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions.
Bacon's Natural History.

IMPRESSSION. *n. f.* [*impressio*, Latin; *impressio*, French.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impressio* or motion, made
in some part of the body, as produces some perception
in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impressio* like the dam. *Shakspeare.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion thipt of all the external
decencies, they would not make a due *impressio*
on the mind. *Atterbury.*
The false representations of the kingdom's
enemies had made some *impressio* in the mind of
the successor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Suffex,
that he might the better make *impressio* upon
that country. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impressio*ns of flattery,
which we admit without scruple, because we
think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism,
and proceeds from a divine energy and *impressio*
son. *Bentley.*

There is a real knowledge of material things,
when the thing itself, and the real action and
impressio thereof on our senses, is perceived.
Cheyne.

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, se-
conded with two thousand foot, may surely en-
dure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressio*
ns in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one
course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes
men to be of the last *impressio*ns, and full of
change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impressio*ns, which his works have
had in so many years, at present a hundred
books are scarcely purchased once a twelve-
month. *Dryden.*

IMPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *impress*.] The
mark made by pressure; the dint; the
*impressio*ns.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable *impressure*
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

TO IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One of the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces
of wax of different colours. *Holder.*
Having surveyed the image of God in the
soul of man, we are not to omit those characters
of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body.
South.

She amidst his spacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And fees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands.
Prior.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use
of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and
imprinting passages, amongst compliments, which
is of singular use. *Bacon.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings
which we can make the objects of our thoughts,
without the help of those sensible qualities which
first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our
minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have
disappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas
of those two different things distinctly *imprinted*
on his mind. *Locke.*

4. **TO IMPRINT** *in* is less proper.

When we set before our eyes a round globe,
the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle,
variously shadowed. *Locke.*

TO IMPRISON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr.
in and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine;
to keep from liberty; to restrain in
place.

He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress.
Spenser.

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Imprudently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind;
So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*
If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and
employs reason to find out the nature of the cor-
poreal world, without experiments, he will frame
a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat
in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals,
may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays,
Cheyne.

IMPRISONMENT. *n. f.* [*emprisonnement*,
Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; clau-
sure; state of being shut in prison. It
may be written *emprisonment*.

His sinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.
Spenser.

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment*!
The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*
From retentive cage

When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past *imprisonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle,
lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and as-
sistions, *Aldison.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of laziness
on the man who is leading them out of their long
imprisonment, and losing the fetters of their souls.
Watts on the Mind.

IMPROBABILITY. *n. f.* [from *improbable*.]

Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty, and the *improbability* of at-
tempting this successfully, is great. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing,
I boldly answer him, that a heroic poet is not
tied to the bare representation of what is true, or
exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPROBABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, French;
improbabilis, Latin; *in* and *probable*.]

Unlikely; incredible.
This account of party-patches will appear *im-*
probable to those who live at a distance from the
fashionable world. *Aldison.*

IMPROBABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Ob-
solete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put
into ten thousand measures of water, the wine
being overpowered, will be turned into water;
he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

TO IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.]

Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*improbatio*, Latin;
improbation, French.] Act of disallow-
ing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBITY. *n. f.* [*improbitas*, *improbis*,
Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty;
basefulness.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and
cast out for notorious *improbability*. *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbability* of the one with the
improbability of the other. *L'Esrange.*

TO IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proli-*
fic.] To impregnate; to fecundate.

Not used.
A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the
cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval concep-
tion fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPROPER. *adj.* [*impropre*, French;
improprius, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius,
so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper*
for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.
The methods used in an original disease would
be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Abuthnot.*

3. Not just; not accurate.
He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERLY. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

Improperly we measure life by breath:
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden.*

They assuring me of their assistance in correct-
ing my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was
encouraged. *Dryden.*

TO IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*,
Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to
himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought
it not fit it should pass by parliament; the bet-
ter, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the
thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To put the possessions of the church
into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulston being possessed of the *impropriate*
parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure
from the king leave to annex the same to the
vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIATION. n. f. [from *impropriate*.]

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an *appropriation* is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Aylife*.

Having an *impropriation* in his citate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman*.

IMPROPRIATOR. n. f. [from *impropriate*.]

A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.

IMPROPRIETY. n. f. [*impropriété*, French; from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift*.

IMPROSPEROUS. adj. [*in* and *prosperous*.]

Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful. This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* forever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond*.

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety*.

Seven revolving years are wholly run, Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden*.

IMPROSPEROUSLY. adv. [from *improsperous*.]

Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle*.

IMPROVABLE. adj. [from *improve*.]

Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown*.

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety*.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale*.

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Greav*.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marthes. *Addison's Spectator*.

IMPROVABLENESS. n. f. [from *improvable*.]

Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY. adv. [from *improvable*.]

In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE. v. a. [*in* and *probus*. *Quasi probum facere*. *Skinner*.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better.

We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.

I love not to improve the honour of the living by insipidating that of the dead. *Denham*.

Heaven seems improv'd with a superior ray, And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope*.

2. [*in* and *probo*; *improver*, French; *improbo*, Latin.] To disprove. Disfused.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that improve anything that I have said. *Whitgift*.

To IMPROVE. v. n. To advance in goodness.

We take care to improve in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury*.

IMPROVEMENT. n. f. [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson*.

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison*.

4. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South*.

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South*.

IMPROVER. n. f. [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon*.

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke*.

Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope*.

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer*.

IMPROVIDED. adj. [*improvisus*, Latin; *imprevus*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She jubbored hath This crafty messenger with letters vain, To work new woe, and *improvided* leath, By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser*.

IMPROVIDENCE. n. f. [from *improvident*.]

Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, many would escape. *Hale*.

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Esrange*.

IMPROVIDENT. adj. [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good,

This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakespeare*.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,

Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel*.

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon*.

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Brown*.

IMPROVIDENTLY. adv. [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the street, he first of all, *Improvidently* proud, creeps to the wall; And so imprison'd, and hemm'd in by me, Sells for a little state his liberty. *Dennis*.

IMPROVISION. n. f. [*in* and *provisio*.]

Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown*.

IMPRUDENCE. n. f. [*imprudencia*, French; *imprudencia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT. adj. [*imprudens*, French; *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson*.

IMPUDENCE. } n. f. [*impudencia*, French;

IMPUDENCY. } impudentia, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty.

I never heard yet That any of these bolder vices wanted Lets *impudence* to gain say what they did, Than to perform it first. *Shakespeare*.

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Cham's *impudence*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants. *K. Charles*.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke*.

IMPUDENT. adj. [*impudent*, French; *impudens*, Latin.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sauciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shaksp. Henry iv*.

When we behold an angel, not to fear, Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.

2. Unchaste; immodest.

IMPUDENTLY. adv. [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys*.

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war? Why lays he claim to Hercules his train, Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden*.

To IMPUGN. v. a. [*impugnare*, French; *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to assault by law or argument.

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow; Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakespeare*.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and a lowliness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South*.

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peachment*.

IMPUGNER. n. f. [from *impugn*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. n. f. [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinand and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry vii*.

IMPULSE. n. f. [*impulsus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South*.

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Locke*.

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne*.

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd, Succeeded Tunus. *Dryden*.

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide, Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide, Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *n. f.* [*impulsion*, French; *impulsus*, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead

Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st Find some occasion to infect our fues. *Milton.*

IMPULSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, French; from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience:

But those being placed in a lower sphere, His fierce ambition, like the highest mover, Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion Against their proper course. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they Do some *impulsive* force obey, And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPUNITY. *n. f.* [*impunité*, French; *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Darwin.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPURE. *adj.* [*impur*, French; *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move In that pure region of a worthy love, Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire, And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austerely talk, Condemning as *impure* what God has made Pure, and commands to some leaves free to all. *Milton.*

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare.*

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touch'd upon. *Addison.*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPURELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS. } *n. f.* [*impureté*, French; IMPURITY. } *impuritas*, Latin; from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reign'd among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot.*

To IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright

Pavement, that like a sea of jaspar shone, Impurpled with celestial roses, fruil'd. *Milton.*

IMPURTABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no way *imputable*. *Atterbury.*

IMPURTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*imputation*, French; from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses; Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd In this wild action. *Shakspeare. Ivolus and Gress.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To use intellections and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville's Scyphis.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their matter. *Shakspeare.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Anthony is a good man. —Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary? —No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspeare.*

IMPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That may impute.

To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, French; *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom.*
Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit *Imputed* shall absolve them who renounce Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IMPUTER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see; There learn'd this maid of arms the useful guide. *Fairfax.*

Is this place here not sufficient strong To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconception named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize, That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakspeare.*

Danger before, and in, and after the act, You needs must grant is great. *Daniel.*

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that as syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very consistent. *Southbridge.*
None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of, those whom they had most abused. *Darwin.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said in it. *Locke.*

8. For the fake. A solemn phrase.

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shakspeare.*

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd.
Dryden.

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shak.*

10. In that. Because.

Some things they are in that they are men; in
that they are wise men, and christian men,
some things; some things in that they are men
miffed, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he
shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own
search. *Shakspeare.*

11. In as much. Since; seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us,
which other creatures do naturally, in as much
as we might stay our doing of them if we would.
Hooker.

IN. adv.

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and
unconscionable person; especially if he be ar-
rived at that consummate and robust degree of
falseness as to play in and out, and show tricks
with oaths, the sacred bonds which the con-
science of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shakspeare.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come; 'tis thought
upon:

We cannot shift being in, we must go on. *Dur.*
These pragmatists value themselves for
being in at every thing, and are found at last to
be just good for nothing. *L'Esrange.*

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shakspeare.

Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table,
serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.
Shakspeare.

He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?
—Let me see't; I'll in, I'll in: follow your
friend's advice.

I'll in. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in.
Dryden.

Is it not more eligible to come in with a
smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm?
Cotter.

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some
sort of bivalve, larger than could be introduced
in at those holes. *Woodward.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so dif-
ferent from that of the right-handed, that you
run upon their swords if you push forward; and
they are in with you, if you offer to fall back
without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

7. IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does not *act*. In before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.INABILITY. *n. f.* [in and ability.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* craves their
desires, they always delighting to laze themselves
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with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but
gather great experience, and through experience
the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pre-
tended; and what plea can we offer to divine
justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *n. f.* [in and abstinence.]

Intemperance; want of power to ab-
stain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

INACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [inaccessible, French; in and accessible.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this desert *inaccessible*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time.
Shakspeare.

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a
far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us. *Hale.*

There shall we see the ends and uses of these
things, which here were either too subtle for us
to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessible* for us
to come to any distant view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is so noble, is not altogeth-
er *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be
found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy
her. *Dryden.*

INACCURACY. *n. f.* [from inaccurate.]

Want of exactness.

INACCURATE. *adj.* [in and accurate.]

Not exact; not accurate. It is used
sometimes of persons, but more fre-
quently of performances.

INACTIION. *n. f.* [inaction, French; in and action.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more
like a dream to me, than those which are pre-
sent: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

INACTIVE. *adj.* [in and active.] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.INACTIVELY. *adv.* [from inactive.] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how
your son spends his time; whether he *inactively*
loiters it away, when left to his own inclination.
Locke.

INACTIVITY. *n. f.* [in and activity.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discour-
age the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy
inactivity, and neglect of the ordinary means of
grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*

INADEQUATE. *adj.* [in and adequatus, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct?
Dryden.

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a
partial or incomplete representation of those
archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from inadequate.]

Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or
but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

INADVERTENCE. } *n. f.* [inadvertance, INADVERTENCY. } French; from in-

I. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between
inadvertence and deliberation, between surprise
and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertence*, men
are so intent upon the present that they mind no-
thing else. *L'Esrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy
scandals, which have taken their first rise only
from some *inadvertence* or indifferency.

Government of the Tongue.
The productions of a great genius, with many
lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable
to the works of an inferior kind of author, which
are scrupulously exact. *Adlyson.*

INADVERTENT. *adj.* [in and advertens, Latin.] Negligent; careless.INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [from inadvertent.] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of
Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his fa-
ther with the bone of a fish *inadvertently*.

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a
deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover
their lost ground. *Cicero.*

INALIENABLE. *adj.* [in and alienable.]

That cannot be alienated, or granted to
another.

INALIMENTAL. *adj.* [in and alimental.]

Affording no nourishment.
Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourish-
ment; and the making of things *inalimental* to
become alimental, may be an experiment of
great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INAMISSIBLE. *adj.* [inamissible, French; in and amissum, Latin.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissible*. *Hammond.*

INANE. *adj.* [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void. It is used licentiously for a sub-

stantive.
We sometimes speak of place in the great *in-*
ane, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

TO INANIMATE. *v. a.* [in and animo, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. Not in use.

There's a kind of world remaining still,
Though the which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.
Dante.

INANIMATE. } *adj.* [inanimatus, Latin; INANIMATED. } *inanimatus*, French.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some
degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have spir-
its no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' *animated* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not in-
herent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the ef-
fects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the constant influence of a prin-
ciple different from that which governs the *in-*
animated part of the universe. *Chyene.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France ap-
pear. *Pope.*

INANITION. *n. f.* [inanition, French; inanis, Latin.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from
too great fulness in the beginning, and too great
inanition in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuc.*

INANITY. *n. f.* [from inanis, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and
admits no vacancies but to little ones as no body

whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

INAPPETENCY. *n. f.* [in and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [in and *applicabile*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inapplicabile*.] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*inapplication*, Fr. in and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

INARABLE. *adj.* [in and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Diā.*

To INARCH. *v. a.* [in and *arch*.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmynes, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARTICULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. in and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, doth in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTICULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [in and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*

INATTENTION. *n. f.* [*inattention*, French; in and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the nimblity, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears; But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTENTIVE. *adj.* [in and *attentive*.] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAUDIBLE. *adj.* [in and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the infant by the forward top: For we are old, and on our quick't decrees Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

To INAUGURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did cause remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Watson.*

INAUGURATION. *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Novel's Vocal Forest.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resign'd the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INAURATION. *n. f.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much denser than ours. *Archæm. on Coins.*

INAUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [in and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here

I will set up my everlasting rest And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars From this world-weari'd flesh. *Shakespeare.*

Though Heaven's *inauspicious* eye Lay black on love's nativity, Her eye a strong appeal can give; Beauty, smiles, and love shall live. *Crahan.*

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

Within a *uspicious* love a wretched swain Purs'd the fairest nymph of all the plain; She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

INBEING. *n. f.* [in and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

INBORN. *adj.* [in and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good

Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*
All passions being *inborn* within us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true, Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see, And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addis.*

INBREATHED. *adj.* [in and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of Heaven's joy, Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Veris, Wed your divine sounds, and mix your power employ, Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense, able to pierce *Milton.*

INBRED. *adj.* [in and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy Forth issued. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat; And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour fight. *Dryden.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [in and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge, Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shak.*

It made my impitoment a pleasure? Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds Conceive. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

INCALESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*incalresco*, Lat.]
INCALESCENCY. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalcescence*, and regulated exultation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalcescence*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCANTATION. *n. f.* [*incantation*, French; *incanto*, Latin.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak, And hell to strong. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearken'd to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Raleigh.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that the tables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patron gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*.

The nuptial rites his outrage straight attends; The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends: The *incantation* backward the repeats, Invents her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garrh.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley.*

INCANTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [in and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Adison on Italy.*

INCAPABILITY. } *n. f.* [from *incapable*.]
INCAPABLENESS. } Inability natural; disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. in and *capable*.]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with of before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shakspere.

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.
Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation.
Clarendon.

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.
Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? is he not stupid with age?
Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

5. Disqualified by law.
Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more.
Storpe.

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content.
Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.
Burnet.

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To **INCAPACITATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken.
Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life.
Clarissa.

2. To disqualify.
Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage.
Arbuthnot.

INCAPACITY. *n. f.* [*incapacit ,* French; *in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and general indispotion.
Brown's Vul. Er.
Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth.
Government of the Tongue.

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common.
Arbuthnot.

To **INCARCERATE.** *v. a.* [*incarcerato,* Lat.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes.
Harvey.

INCARCERATION. *n. f.* [from *incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To **INCARNO.** *v. a.* [*incarno,* Latin.] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incarnate it.
Wiseman.

To **INCARN.** *v. n.* To breed flesh.
The slough came off, and the ulcer happily incarned.
Wiseman.

To **INCARNADINE.** *v. a.* [*incarnadine,* Fr. *incarnadino,* pale red, Italian.] To die red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*, Making the green one red.
Shaksp. Macbeth.

To **INCARNATE.** *v. a.* [*incarnar,* French; *incarno,* Latin.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd into a beast, and mix with bestial slime, This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton.

INCARNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat,* Fr.] from the verb.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied with flesh.
Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh.
Hosker.

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever.
Sanderfon.

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign Both God and man.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.

But he's pollett, -
Incarnate with a thousand inns.
Swift.

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNATION. *n. f.* [*incarnation,* Fr.] from *incarnate.*]

1. The act of assuming body.
We must beware we exelate not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be very God.
Hosker.

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

2. The state of breeding flesh.
The pustulation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound.
Wiseman.

INCARNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnatif,* Fr.] from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates flesh.

I deterged the abscess, and incarned by the common *incarnative.*
Wiseman's Surgery.

To **INCARSE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *cas.*] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incarse*, The pillars silver.
Pope's Odyssey.

INCAUTIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader.
Keil against Burnet.

INCAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air.
Arbuth.

INCENDIARY. *n. f.* [*incendiarius;* from *incendo,* Latin; *incendiaire,* French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries.*
King Charles.

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.
Addison.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of commonweals.
Bentley.

INCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum,* Latin, a thing burnt; *encens,* French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia, The gods themselves throw incense.
Shaksp.

Numa the rites of strict religion knew; On every altar laid the *incense* due.
Prior.

To **INCENSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.

To **INCENSE.** *v. a.* [*incensus,* Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too faucy with the gods, *Incenses* them to fend destruction.
Shaksp. care.

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you, Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles.
Shakspere.

He is attended with a despicable train; And what they may *incense* him to, being apt To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear.
Shakspere's King Lear.

Tractable obedience is a live To each *incens'd* will. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries, and other faults, Heap'd to the popular tum will to *incense* God as to leave them.
Milton's Par. Lost.

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*? Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence?
Dryden's Aeneid.

INCENSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incense.*] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.
Shakspere.

INCENSION. *n. f.* [*incensio,* Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sensoloth its windiness by decocting; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by *incensive* or evaporation.
Baron.

INCENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage.
Huyward.

INCENSORY. *n. f.* [from *incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.
Ainsworth.

INCENTIVE. *n. f.* [*incentivum,* Latin.]

1. That which kindles.
Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent.
King Charles.

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill: with *to.*

Congruity of opinions, *to* our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception.
Glanville's Scops.

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day.
Atterbury.

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment.
Addison's Freeholder.

INCENTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with *to.*

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless.
Decay of Piety.

INCEPTION. *n. f.* [*inceptio,* Latin.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation.
Evon.

INCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus,* Lat.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises: but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Locke.

INCEPTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *n. f.* [*incero,* Latin.] The act of covering with wax.
Dier.

INCERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*incertitudo,* French; *incertitudo,* Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans,* Latin.] Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs.
Shaksp.

The *incessant* weeping of my wife,
For'd me to seek delays. *Shakspeare.*

If, by pray'r
Incassant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

In form, a herald of the king the flies
From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope.*
INCESSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.]

Without intermission; continually.
Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly*.
Fairy Queen.

Who reads
Incassantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milton.*

The christians, who carried their religion
through to many persecutions, were *incessantly*
comforting one another with the example and
history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Aldison.*

INCEST. *n. f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*,
Latin.] Unnatural and criminal con-
junction of persons within degrees pro-
hibited.

Is 't not a kind of *incest* to take life
From thine own sister's shame? *Shakspeare.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man
like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in
danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with
his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incesteux*, French.]
Guilty of *incest*; guilty of unnatural
cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou simulator of virtue,
That art *incestuous*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

We may easily guess with what impatience the
world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod dis-
cussing of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove.
Dryden.

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.]
With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to
Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *in-*
cestuously. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Lat.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal
to three grains of barley laid end to
end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man,
a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or
inch one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackm.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakspeare*

As is tasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Donne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by
inches, and lose one's blood by drops. *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into
power and property, gaining ground upon the
patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldarce, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shakspeare.

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden's Cleonenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give spar-
ingly. *Ainsworth.*

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a
little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number
before it.] Containing inches in length
or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay
trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakspeare.*

INCHPIN. *n. f.* Some of the inside of
a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A
piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and
make him

By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.]
To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance
inchoate, or in the way of perfection. *Ruleigh.*

INCHOATION. *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.]
Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces,
frauds, crimes various of stellation, and the *in-*
choations or middle acts towards crimes capital,
not actually perpetrated. *Bacon*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those
parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation*
of them, which yet would be but their reviving.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, French;
inchoativus, Latin.] Inceptive; noting
inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut,
Latin.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of
pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most
salts, by which the particles of other bodies are
divided from one another: thus expectorating
medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm.

Quincy.

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous
substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first
passages. *Abushnot.*

INCIDENCE. } *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Lat.]
INCIDENCY. } *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body
strikes upon another, and the angle
made by that line, and the plane struck
upon, is called the angle of *incidence*.

In the occurrences of two moving bodies,
their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular
or oblique, as their directions or lines
of motion make a straight line or an
oblique angle at the point of contact.

Quincy.

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*,
from the object of the glass, and from the glass
to the eye. *Bacon.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he com-
municates it, and receives a more vigorous joy
from the reflexion than from the direct *incidence*
of his nappinets. *Norris.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable in-
equality of refractions, whether it be that some of
the incident rays are refracted more and others
less constantly, or one and the same ray is by re-
fraction disturbed. *Newton's Opticks.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like
incidences of the rays there is no such separation
of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap;
casualty.

What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm de-
clare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidents*,
Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; hap-
pening accidentally; issuing in beside
the main design; happening beside ex-
pectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is
disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's
rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be
with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articu-
late answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon
incident occasions. *Wotton.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or sub-
ject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns
who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make
another proposition: as, every man, who is pi-
ous, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was
Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are
transparent, have many pores. Here the whole
proposition is called the primary or chief, and
the additional proposition is called an *incident*
proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Confancy is such a firmness of friendship as
overlooks all those failures of kindness, that
through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man
may be guilty of. *South.*

INCIDENT. *n. f.* [*incident*, French; from
the adjective.] Something happening
beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to
the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must
be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual;
happening by chance; not intended;
not deliberate; not necessary to the
chief purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those *inci-*
dental discourses which we have wandered into.
Milton.

By some religious duties scarce appear to be re-
garded at all, and by others only as an *incident*
business, to be done when they have nothing else
to do. *Keggers.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.]
Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *in-*
*cidental*ly mentioned in scripture, rather to man-
ifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new
obligation. *Sanderson.*

I treat either purposely or *incidental*ly of col-
ours. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Oc-
casionally; by the by; by the way.

It was *incidental*ly moved amongst the judges
what should be done for the king himself, who
was attained; but resolved that the crown takes
away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*,
Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indur-
ateth, then maketh fragile; lastly, it doth *inci-*
nerate and calcinate. *Bacon.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous,
then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *in-*
cinerate. *Bacon.*

These drugs are soon *incinerated* and calcined
into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey.*

INCINERATION. *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr.
from *incinerate*.] The act of burning
any thing to ashes.

I observed in the first salt of urine, brought by
deuration to be very white, a taste not unlike
common salt, and very differing from the
caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by *in-*
cineration. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *circ-*
umspection.] Want of caution; want
of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he
more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their
belief. *Brown.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciser*, French; *incisus*,
Latin.] Cut; made by cutting; as,
an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wisteman.*

INCISION. *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *incisio*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp
instrument. Generally used for wounds
made by a surgeon.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag.

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Absterion is a scouring oil, or *incision* of viscid humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scoureth linen.

INCI'SIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors.

INCI'SOR. *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *adj.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food.

INCITATION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity.

To INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to?

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom.

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude.

INCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way ineluctable.

Hartlib seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island.

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.

INCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL**.

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, French; *in and civility*.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*.

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has a plural.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking, and jeering which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*.

INCLEMENCY. *n. f.* [*inclemence*, French; *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heav'n's *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left.

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [*in and clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh. It is used oftener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow.

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky.

INCLINABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition: with *to*.

People are not always *inclinable* to the best.

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*.

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured.

Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye.

2. Having a tendency.

If such a craft naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last: but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally.

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclinatio*, French; *inclinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency toward any point: with *to*.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclinatio* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way.

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law?

4. Love; affection; regard. In this sense it admits for.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting.

5. Disposition of mind.

Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*.

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

[In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poued off from some feces or sediment by only slooping the vessel, which is also called decantation.

INCLINATORY. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatorily* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatorily*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from north and south.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity.

To INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclinio*, Latin; *incliner*, French.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part: with *to* or *toward*.

Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead.

Still to this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way.

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?

— He seems indifferent;
Or rather twaying more upon our part.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech.

To INCLINE.

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight,
Our eye-lids.

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the bason fate *inclines* the field.

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*.

2. To turn toward any thing, as desirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law.
You have not *inclined* your ear unto me.

But that from us aught should ascend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer.

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due respect my boy *inclined*,
As to some being of superior kind.

To INCLIP.

1. To enclose; to shut in: as, the shell includes a pearl.
2. To comprise; to comprehend.
- This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to include the same within one intricate leaf. Bacon.
- The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. Pope.

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included. Swift.

INCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]

1. Enclosing; encircling.

O, would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to fear me to the brain!
Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where every virtue dwells,
From courts inclusive down to cells. Swift.

INCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusive*.]

The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See **INCLUSIVE**.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods of growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*. Hale.

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively*; and is differed partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. Holder.

INCOAGULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable*.]

Incapable of coagulation.

INCOEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *coexistence*.]

The quality of not existing together; non-affociation of existence. An unusual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *inexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. Locke.

INCOG. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog*. Addison.

INCOGITANCY. *n. f.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.]

Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to successors, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. Foyle.

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. Deacy of Pity.

INCOGITATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative*.]

Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our heads, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call *cogitative* and *incogitative* beings. Locke.

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.]

In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since god's came down *incognito*. Prior.

INCOHERENCE. { *n. f.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

INCOHERENCY. }

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaster be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the small pieces and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small,

that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. Boyle.

2. Want of connexion; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherency* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. Locke.

Incoherencies in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handfomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. Locke.

INCOHERENT. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as pensive as those of marl or gravel. Woodward.

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! Locke.

INCOHERENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.]

Inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Euryclæus is the imitation of a person confounded with tears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*. Broom.

INCOMMODITY. *n. f.* [*incommoditas*, Latin.]

Safety; security. Little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incommodity* and welfare of a country. Howell.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incombustibile*.]

The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amantius for its *incombustibility*. Ray.

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*incombustibile*, Fr.]

Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. Wilkins.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incombustibile*.]

The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME. *n. f.* [*in* and *come*.]

Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repentest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *income*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. South.

No fields afford

So large an *income* to the village lord. Dryden.

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. Addison on Italy.

Notwithstanding the large *income* annexed to some few of her preferences, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on. Atterbury.

INCOMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incommensurable*.]

The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [French; from *in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Latin.]

Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility

of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. Watts.

INCOMMENSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. More.

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. Ashler on Time.

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be laid to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater. Holder on Time.

To INCOMMUNICATE. } *v. a.* [*incom-*
To INCOMMUNICATE. } *modo*, Latin;

incommunicare, French.] To be incommunicable; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A goat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommunicate* ye, says he, I'll remove. L'Estrange.

Although they sometimes molest and *incommunicate* the inhabitants, yet the agent, wisely both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. Woodward.

INCOMMODOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.]

Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few. Hooper.

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. Locke.

INCOMMODOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommodious*.]

Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMODOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incommodious*.]

Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. Burnet.

INCOMMODITY. *n. f.* [*incommodité*, Fr.]

incommoditas, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. Spenser's State of Ireland.

If iron can be incorporated with flint or flint, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. Bacon.

By considering the region and the winds, one might to cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smok. Wetton's Architecture.

INCOMMUNICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incommunicable*.]

The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicable*,

French; *in* and *communicable*.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. King Charles.

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. Glanville.

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. Stillington.

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the content of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Haleswell on Providence.*

INCOMMUNICATING. *adj.* [in and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale's Common Law.*

INCOMPACT. } *adj.* [in and *compact*.]
INCOMPACTED. } Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompact*. *Boyle.*

INCOMPARABLE. *adj.* [incomparable, Fr. in and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make thee *incomparable* Pamela (see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were To an unattainable and continue goodness. *Shakspeare.*

Her words do show her wit *incomparable*. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

Now this rank Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakspeare.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might t'wix to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

INCOMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Aldison on Italy.*

INCOMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [in and *compassionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [properly *incompatibility*; in and *compato*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reason of the strifes rests not upon the *incompatibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intention or extension; but the *incompatibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLE. *adj.* [incompatible, Fr. rather *incompatible*, as it is sometimes written; in and *compato*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed

together with something else: it is followed with *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had to much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Sackling.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible* with the sincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bentley.*

2. It is used sometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the incompatibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompatibly*; from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY. *n. f.* [incompetence, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shroud of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCOMPETENT. *adj.* [in and *competent*.]

Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretext, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove, the grosser faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCOMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *adj.* [in and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete*, and named without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his frictions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [in and *compliance*.]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incom-*

pliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Regis.*

INCOMPOSED. *adj.* [in and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

Not much used. Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Hovell.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitnesses in any modification. *Mare.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *impossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [in, con, and *possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [incomprehensibilité, French; from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceiveableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [incomprehensible, French; in and *comprehensible*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll Spaces *incomprehensible*. *Milton.*

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceiveableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibility*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is *incomprehensible*. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [incompressible, French; in and *compressible*.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Chyene.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING. *adj.* [in and *concur*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Deane.*

INCONCEALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*]

Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

INCONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [*inconceivable,* French; *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.* *Newton's Opt.*

INCONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [*from inconceivable*] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. Not used.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath staid the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconclusive.* *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [*from inconclusive.*] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconclusive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, whereas with some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

INCONCOCT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*]
INCONCOCTED. } Unripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years, than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCONCOCTION. *n. f.* [*from inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called *inquination*, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

INCONDITE. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDITIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDITIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFUSION. *n. f.* [*in* and *confusion.*] Distinctness. Not used.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and acute lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unfuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRUITY. *n. f.* [*incongruité*, Fr. *from incongruous.*]

1. Unfuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgement of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She whom after what form foe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, she is dead, the 's dead. *Donne.*

INCONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, French; *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unfuitable; not fitting.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance. Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Brown.*

INCONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. Not used.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls good. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*inconsequence*, French; *inconsequentia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacious upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillingfleet.*

INCONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unfound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, creating conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Esfrange.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Addison.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Newton.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconconsiderable.*] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray.*

INCONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*inconsideré*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent: used both of men and things.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand
Flings ope this casement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like justice, will be
thought

An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's Sophy.*
It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Addison.*

2. Wanting due regard: with of before the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the first Testament, cannot be to *inconsiderate* of our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [*from inconconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge before his whole number came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to let out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demand ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*. *Locke*

INCONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [*inconsideration*. Fr. *in* and *consideration*.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and selfishness. *Taylor*

INCONSISTENCE. } *n. f.* [from *inconsistent*.]
INCONSISTENCY. } *f. f.*

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.
Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with*.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp procreations against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conscience broke off. *Clarendon*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSISTING. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsistent* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden*

INCONSOLABLE. *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console*.] Not to be comforted; formidable beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Titius's Sermon*

INCONSONANCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained here of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle*

INCONSTANCY. *n. f.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant*.]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakespeare*

Be made the mark

For all the people's hate, the prince's curses,
And his son's stage, or the old king's *inconstancy*. *Denham*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappinesses. *Addison's Spectator*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward*

INCONSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakspeare*

INCONSUMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown*

INCONSUMPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Latin.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby*

INCONTESTABLE. *adj.* [*incontestabile*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontroversible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke*

INCONTESTABLELY. *adv.* [from *incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontroversibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyl*

INCONTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *incontinency*.] } *in* and *continence*.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency* is this; the hath thought the name of whose thus greatly. *Shakespeare*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard

Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milton*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shun'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense. *Dryden*

The words *sine veste Dianna* agree better with Livia, who had the name of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden*

INCONTINENT. *adj.* [*incontincens*, Lat. *in* and *continent*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb *incontinent*, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakespeare's As you like it*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Q.*
Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on fullen black *incontinent*. *Shakspeare*
He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shakspeare*

INCONTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

INCONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontroversible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontroversibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same incorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown*

INCONVENIENCE. } *n. f.* [*inconvenient*,
INCONVENIENCY. } French.]

1. Unfitness; inexpediency.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker*

2. Disadvantage; cause of unfitness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconveniences*. *Raleigh's History*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unsecure even of life itself. *Locke*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke*

Consider the disproportion between the world's *inconveniences* that attend in compliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Asterbury*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconvenience*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Asterbury*

INCONVENIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *convenient*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He knows that to be inconvenient, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalbridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are no to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniencs. *Hooker.*

INCONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouly.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVERSABLE. *adj.* [in and *conversible.*] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unloicial.

He is a person very *inconversible.* *More.*

INCONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *convertible.*]

Not transmutable; incapable of change. It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the sige. *Brown.*

INCONVINABLE. *adj.* [in and *convincible.*]

Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVINIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvinible.*] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvinibly* to side with any one. *Brown.*

INCONY. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he is an *incony* fellow. This seems to be the meaning of *Shakspeare.*

O my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shakspeare.*

INCORPORAL. *adj.* [in and *corporal.*]

Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse? *Shakspeare.*

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be *corporal* or *incorporal*: *corporal* they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORALITY. *n. f.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal.*]

Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*]

Without matter; immaterially.

To INCORPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clouds with rain,
And scatter'd dost *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakspeare.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakspeare.*
Death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be they Jews or gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgessees to parliament.

4. To unite; to associate.

It is *Casca*, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakspeare's J. Caesar.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,
Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To work into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confusion only essential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCORPORATE. *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by *with*.

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *into*.

It finds the mind unprepossest with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it. *South.*

INCORPORATE. *adj.* [in and *corporate.*]

Immaterial; unbodied. This is now disused to avoid confusion, *incorporate* being rather used of things mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORATION. *n. f.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it can be *incorporated* without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic *incorporation*. *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association: with *into*.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPORAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*]

Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduce'd their shapes unmenie. *Milton.*
Sense and perception most necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us. *Bent.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*]

Immaterially; without body. Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPO'REITY. *n. f.* [in and *corporeity.*]

Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCORPSE. *v. a.* [in and *corpse.*]

To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not used.

He grew unto his feat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horse. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CT. *adj.* [in and *correct.*]

Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it; I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*]

Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [in and *correctness.*]

Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalbridge.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *Moore.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Fstrange.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incorrigible.*]

Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness*. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*]

To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Rose.*

INCORRU'PT. } *adj.* [in and *corruptus*,
INCORRU'PTED. } Lat; *incorrompu*, Fr.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

Sin, that first
Dissemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*incorruptibilité*, French; from *incorruptible.*]

Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alledgeth the verses of a Greek tragic poet. *Hobswill.*

INCORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in*corruptible, Fr. *in* and *corruptible*.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *in*corruptible. *Milton.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *in*corruptible and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*in*corruption, Fr. *in* and *corruption*.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *in*corruption. *1 Cor.*

INCORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *in*corrupt.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *in*corruptness of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

TO INCRASSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *in*crassated with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *in*crassate. *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *in*crassate and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSATION. *n. f.* [from *in*crassate.]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *in*crassation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCRASSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *in*crassate.]

Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restrainers to stretch, and *in*crassatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

TO INCREASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creresco*, Lat.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *in*crease mightily. *Deuteronomy.*

Profane and vain babbling will *in*crease unto ungodliness. *2 Tim.*

From fifty to threecore he loses not much in fancy; and judgment, the effect of observation, still *in*creases. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's lost address,
That as the wound the passion might *in*crease. *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or *in*creasing than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Ualde.*

TO INCREASE. *v. a.* [See **INCREASE.**]

To make more or greater.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou *in*crease the number of the dead. *Shakespeare.*

He hath *in*creased in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will *in*crease the famine. *Ezek.*

I will *in*crease them with men like a flock. *Ezek.*

It serves to *in*crease that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCREASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *in*crease
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryd.*
Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *in*crease of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *in*crease. *Lev.*

3. Produce.

The *in*crease of the threshing-floor, and the *in*crease of the wine-press. *Numb.*
As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad *in*crease 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Those grains which grew produced an *in*crease beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husband.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *in*crease,
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakespeare.*

5. Progeny.

All the *in*crease of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. *Samuel.*
Him young Thoasa bore, the bright *in*crease
Of Phorceys. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *in*crease of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INCREASE. *n. f.* [from *in*crease.] He who *in*creases.

INCREASED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *in*creased Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBILITY. *n. f.* [*in*credibility, Fr.]

The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *in*credibility, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCREDIBLE. *adj.* [*in*credibilis, Latin.]

Surpassing belief; not to be credited. The ship Argo, that there might want no *in*credible thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *in*credible to true. *Grav.*

INCREDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *in*credible.]

Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *in*credible.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY. *n. f.* [*in*credulité, Fr.]

Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *in*credulity of former ages. *Raleigh.*

INCREDULOUS. *adj.* [*in*credule, French; *in*credulus, Latin.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *in*credulous but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCREDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *in*credulous.]

Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREDUMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.]

Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these *in*credumable pieces are composed. *Brown.*

INCREMENT. *n. f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *in*crement, or inundation. *Brown.*

2. Increase; matter added.

This fratum is expanded at top, serving as the feminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *in*crement of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large *in*crement, earnest of happy years. *Philips.*

TO INCREASE. *v. a.* [*in*crepo, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREASE. *n. f.* [*in*crepatio, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions and *in*crepatations. *Hammond.*

TO INCRUST. } *v. a.* [*in*crustulo, Lat.]

TO INCRUSTATE. } [*in*cruster, Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be *in*crustated into air, and the grosser stick baked and *in*crustated upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon.*

Some rivers bring forth spais, and other mineral matter so as to cover and *in*crust the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *in*crust
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centers of the several vortices, are so *in*crustated and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *in*crustated it with a new rust. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRUSTATION. *n. f.* [*in*crustation, Fr.]

from *in*crustulo, Lat.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *in*crustations as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

TO INCUBATE. *v. a.* [*incubo*, Latin.]

To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION. *n. f.* [*incubation*, French; *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creator.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novel way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

INCUBUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *incube*, French.]

The nightmare.

The *in*cubus is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Boyer.*

TO INCULCATE. *v. a.* [*in*culco, Lat.]

*in*culquer, Fr.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *in*culcated, because we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually *in*culcates morality and piety to the gods. *Bacon.*

INCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *in*culcate.]

The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCULPABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.]

Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

INCULPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblamably; without blame. As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCULT. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled. Her forests huge, *Incult*, robust, and tall, by nature's hand Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*

INCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *incumbent*.]

- The act of lying upon another.
- The state of keeping a benefice. These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

INCUMBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

- Resting upon; lying upon. Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air, That felt unusual weight. *Milton.* The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.* With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear, And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.* Here the rebel giants lye, And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try, Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.* Man is the defin'd prey of pestilence, And o'er his guilty domes She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*
- Imposed as a duty. All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all christians. *Sprat's Sermons.* There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.* Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves daily mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*

INCUMBENT. *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To INCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass. See **ENCUMBER.** My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryd.*

To INCUR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

- To become liable to a punishment or reprobation. I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.* They, not obeying, *Incurr'd*, what could they less? the penalty; And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton.* So judge thou fill, presumptuous! 'till the wrath, Which thou *incurr'st* by flying, meet thy flight Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.* They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*
- To occur; to press 'on the senses: with to or into. The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be comprehended by experience. *Bacon.* The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and to is he helped

or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur* into the senses. *South.*

INCURABILITY. *n. f.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy. We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. Pause not; for the present time 's so sick, That present medicine must be ministr'd, Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shakspere.* Stop the rage betime, Before the wound do grow *incurable*; For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakspere.* A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that flesh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbutnot.* If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

INCURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy. We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCURIUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive. The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Dorham.* He seldom at the Park appear'd; Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCURSION. *n. f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

- Attack; mischievous occurrence. Sins of daily *incurcion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*
- [*incurcion*, French.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage. Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion or *incurcion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.* Now the Parthian king had gather'd all his host Against the Scythian, whose *incurcions* wild Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton.* The *incurcions* of the Goths disorder'd the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbutnot.*

To INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies. *Cheyne.*

INCURVATION. *n. f.* [from *incurvate*.]

- The act of bending or making crooked.
- State of being bent; curvity; crookedness. One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*
- Flexion of the body in token of reverence. He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfl et.*

INCURVITY. *n. f.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: stait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGATION. *n. f.* [from *indagate*.] Search; inquiry; examination. Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.* Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Brown.*

INDAGATOR. *n. f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner. The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skillful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDART. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in. I'll look to like, if looking liking move; But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye, Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakspere.*

To INDEBT. *v. a.*

- To put into debt.
- To oblige; to put under obligation. Forgive us our sins, for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke.* He for himself *Indebted* and undone, hasought to bring. *Milt.* This blest alliance may Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Graven.*

INDEBTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has to before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received. If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all things. *Hooker.* Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterb.* Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Roger.* We are wholly *indebted* for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDECENCY. *n. f.* [*indescence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarce criminal. He will in vain endeavour to reform *indescency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDECENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, French; *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.* 'Till these men can prove these things, *accurred* by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

INDECENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduus*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciuous*, and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

INDECLINABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra*. *Arbutnot.*

INDECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.]

Indecent; and unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorus* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority, of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *n. s.* [*in. n.*] Indecency; something unbecoming.

The soft address, the exalted grace, Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

INDE'ED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *inartely*, and therefore constant.

Though such assemblies he had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their flocks to serve the turn of hereticks and such as privily will venture to insfil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deſerv'd judgment of death, have been for their goods ſake caught up and carried ſtraight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. This use is emphatical.

Then did'ſt thou utter, I am yours for ever; 'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakspeare.*

Borrows in mean affairs, his ſubject's pains; But things of weight, and conſequence *indeed*, Himſelf down in his chamber then debate. *Dav.*
Such ſons of Abraham, how highly ſeven they may have the luck to be thought of, are ſa from being Iſraelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beaſt, *indeed*, to do you wrong.
I who have lov'd and honour'd you ſo long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connexion.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author will ſave thoſe the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongſt the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one next heir amongſt men. *Locke.*

Some ſons *indeed*, ſome very few we ſee,
Who keep themſelves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet leſs to be feared than death: *indeed*, for thoſe unhappy men whoſe hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the proſpect of another ſeems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable, and though ſome degree of obſcure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inſerted, be omitted without miſs.

I ſaid I thought it was coterederacy between the juggler and the two ſervants; tho' *indeed* I had no reaſon ſo to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleaſure in viſiting theſe magazines of war, after one has ſeen two or three of them. *Addiſon.*

5. It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons.

Againſt theſe forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who ſhall ſpread his airy flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vaſt abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious perſon muſt riſe early and ſit up late, and purſue his deſign with a conſtant *indefatigable* attendance: he muſt be infinitely patient and ſervile. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [*from indefatigable*.] Without wearineſs.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the ſervice of the church and ſtate, and whoſe writings have highly deſerv'd of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIB'ILITY. *n. s.* [*from indefectibile*.] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'SIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaiſſible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeſſible* is our eſtate in thoſe joys, that, if we do not ſell it in reverſion, we ſhall, when once inveſted, be beyond the poſſibility of ill huſbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *deſenſus*, Latin.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of conſulting ſcripture to all the aſtions of common life, even to far as to the taking up of a ſtraw, ſo it is altogether falſe or *indefenſible*. *Sanderſon.*

INDEFINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefini*, French.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled.

Though a poſition ſhould be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as aſhes are more generative than duſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it ſhould be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this laſt is left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Duſtreſroy.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundleſs in itſelf, it may be to to hum in comprehension. *Spectator.*

INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [*from indefinite*.]

1. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation.

We obſerve that cuſtom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to theſe *indefinitely* what was done; but not univerſally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only ſaſhion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon ſome occaſions, by the expreſs command of God. *Smalbridge.*

2. To a degree infinite.

If the word be *indefinitely* extended, that is, ſo far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we ſee muſt be the leaſt part. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDEFINITUDE. *n. s.* [*from indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

They ariſe to a ſtrange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various poſitions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *adj.* [*indefiberé*, Fr. in
INDELI'BERATED. } and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration.

Aſtions proceeding from blandiſhments, or ſweet perſuaſions, if they be *indefiberated*, as in children who want the uſe of reaſon, are not preſently free aſtions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can conſiſt with the *indefiberate* commiſſions of many ſins, than with an allowed perſiſtance in any one. *Gov. of Tongue.*

INDE'LIABLE. *adj.* [*indefabile*, Fr. *indefabile*, Lat. *in* and *delibile*.] It ſhould be written *indefeable*.

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Willful perpetration of unworthy aſtions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedleſs ſleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And ſpot *indelible* thy pocket foil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *intelib* power from above to feed, to govern this houſehold, and to conſecrate paſſers and ſtewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat.*

INDELICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy*.]

Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worſe than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat deteſtable uncleannels as you rally an impertinent ſelf-love. *Addiſon.*

INDELICATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.]

Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION. *n. s.* [*from indemnify*.]

1. Security againſt lois or penalty.

2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *dammify*.]

1. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Insolent ſignifies rude and haughty; *indemnify*, to keep ſafe. *Watſ.*

INDEMNITY. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, French.]

Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

I will uſe all means, in the ways of amneſty and *indemnity*, which may moſt fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulneſs. *King Charles.*

To INDENT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth,

Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck

A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with *indented* glides did ſlip away
Into a buſh. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

The ſerpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Pione on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a ſtarging maze! *Milton.*

Trent, who, like ſome earth-born giant, ſpreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *M. n.*

The margins on each ſide do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

To INDENT. *v. n.* [*from* the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may diſcover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treaſon, and *indent* with fears,
When they have loſt and forſetter themſelves? *Shakspeare.*

He deſcends to the ſolemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Dean of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *n. s.* [*from* the verb.] Inequality; inciuſure; indentation. This is little uſed.

Trent ſhall not wind with ſuch a deep *indent*,
To rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakspeare.*

INDENTATION. *n. s.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.]

An indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are *indented*; each *indentation* being

continued in a small ridge, to the indentation that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodw.*
INDENTURE. n. f. [from *indent.*] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite married with *indenture* English. *Asham.*

The crick to his grief will find
 How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

INDEPENDENCE. } n. f. [independence, Fr.]
INDEPENDENCY. } in and dependence.]
 Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addison.*

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,

My bread and *independency*,

So bought an annual rent or two,

And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPENDENT. adj. [independant, French; in and dependent.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent* of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance: these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. n. f. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrell'd at by presbyterians, *independent*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderfon.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Sp. Examiner.*

INDEPENDENTLY. adv. [from independent.] Without reference to other things. Dispose things and shew, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESERV'T. n. f. [in and desert.] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.

Those who were once looked on as his equals are not to think the same of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*. *Addison.*

INDESERV'TLY. adv. [indefinerent, Fr. in and asino, Lat.] Without cessation. They continue a month *indefinerently*. *Roy.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. adj. [in and destrucible.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. adj. [in and determinable.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inferutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown.*

INDETERMINATE. adj. [indeterminé, Fr. in and determinate.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETERMINATELY. adv. [in and determinately.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the north, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINED. adj. [in and determined.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. n. f. [in and determination.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVOTION. n. f. [indevotion, French; in and devotion.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. adj. [indevot, French; in and devout.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much; yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. n. f. [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small to their subsequent volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the giant mass Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare.*

If a book has no *index* or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Harris.*

INDEXTERITY. n. f. [in and dexterity.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption cures demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INDIAN Arrow-root. n. f. [marcanta, Latin.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the

Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

INDIAN Cress. n. f. [acrioviola, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. n. f. [opuntia, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. n. f. Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, and of a firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hill on Fossils.*

INDICANT. adj. [indicans, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To **INDICATE. v. a. [indico, Latin.]**

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. See **INDICATION.**

INDICATION. n. f. [indication, French; indicatio, from indico, Latin.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative; as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The deprivation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skillful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDICATIVE. adj. [indicativus, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INDICATIVELY. adv. [from indicative.]

In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grevo.*

To **INDICT. See** **ENDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDICTION. n. f. [indiction, French; indico, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it ac-

counts of that kind were kept. Afterward, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. } *n. f.* [*indifference*, Fr.
INDIFFERENCY. } [*indifferentia*, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strung on both sides.

Bacon's Essays.

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true.

Locke.

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will.

Locke.

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators.

Locke.

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou can'st not but greatly commend it.

Whitgift.

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance.

Addison.

A place which we must pass through not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy.

Rogers.

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt?

Swift.

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of public news.

Swift.

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar.

Arbutnot.

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty.

Hooker.

INDIFFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr.
indifferens, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either side.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?

—He seems *indifferent*.

Shakspeare.

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.

Locke.

Let guilt or fear

Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them:

Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.

Addison.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*
It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the publick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.

Addison's Freeholder.

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*.

Rogers.

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.

Hooker.

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceedingly evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniencies which followed thereupon.

Davies.

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*.

South.

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine.

Locke.

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Mercat was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one.

Asham.

I am a most poor woman and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding.

Shaksp.

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity.

Davies.

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:

A counsellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Messala's powerful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Cassellus;

Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd.

Roscom.

Who would excel, when few can make a test,
Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best?

Dryd.

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse.

Prior.

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods.

Addison.

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me.

Shakspeare.

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear.

Mortimer.

INDIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them.

Newton's Opticks.

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation?

Addison.

Though a church-of-England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*.

Swift.

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.

Common Prayer.

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently*.

Shaksp.

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens.

Carew.

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour.

Rowe.

An hundred and fifty of their beds, fown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the flour.

Gulliver's Travels.

INDIGENCE. } *n. f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigency*. } [*gentia*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life.

Barnet's Theory.

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,

Makes me myself, and him above to know.

Dryden.

Athens worshipp'd God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian.

Denham.

INDIGENOUS. *adj.* [*indigen*, French; *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenus* or proper natives of America.

Brown.

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates.

Arbutnot.

INDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*.

Abb.

2. In want; wanting: with *of*.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world,

By nature's wife indulgence; *indigent*

Of nothing from without.

Phillips.

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture.

Bacon.

INDIGEST. } *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigested*. } [*gestus*, Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired.

Raleigh.

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,

One was the face of nature, if a face;

Rather a rude and *undigested* mass.

Dryden.

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,

So shapeless and so rude

Shakspeare.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *undigested* lump;

As crooked in thy manners as thy shape.

Shaksp.

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *undigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of civilitie duty towards God.

Hooker.

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *undigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles.

Swift.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred

From rising fumes of *undigested* food.

Dryden.

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *undigested* and inflamed.

Wiseman.

INDIGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.

Arbutnot on Diet.

INDIGESTION. *n. f.* [*indigestion*, French; from *in* and *digestion*.]

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted. The fumes of indigestion may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. Temple.

INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Latin.] To point out; to show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand indigitated six hundred. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

As though there were a feminality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby indigitate their affections. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

We are not to indigitate the parts transmittent. Harvey.

INDIGITATION. *n. f.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure indigitations of providence. More against Atheism.

INDIGN. *adj.* [*indigne*, French; *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving. Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them? Bacon's Holy War.

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base advertisements Make head against my estimation. Shakespeare.

INDIGNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves. Milton.

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. Abulnot and Pope.

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess, Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess! He strikes *indignant*, and with haughty cries To single fight the fairy prince denies. Tickel.

INDIGNATION. *n. f.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent. Shakespeare's King Lear.

From those officers, warn with *indignation* at the insulences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. Clarendon.

But keep this swelling *indignation* down, And let your cooler reason now prevail. Rowe.

2. The anger of a superiour.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. 2 Kings.

3. The effect of anger.

It heav'n has have any grievous plague in store, Let them haul down their *indignation* On thee, thou troubler of the world. Shakespeare.

INDIGNITY. *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. Hosker.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbeseeming myself. King Charles.

Man he made, and for him built Magnificent this world, and earth his seat, Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity*! Subjected to us servile angel-wings, And flaming ministers, to watch and tend Their earthly charge. Milton.

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. Swift.

To more exalted glories born, Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. Patterson.

INDIGO. *n. f.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour. Miller.

INDIRECT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: as, an *indirect* accusation.

3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

But by his mother was perforce withheld. —Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course Is this of hers? Shakespeare's Richard III.

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun Can assuage to *indirect* a course? Daniel.

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. Hooker.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread Paths *indirect*. Milton.

Indirect dealing will be discover'd one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. Tillotson.

INDIRECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach, With windlances, and with essays of bias, By *indirections* find directions out. Shakespeare.

2. Dishonest practice. Not used.

I had rather coin my heart than wring From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash, By any *indirection*. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

INDIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still he suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last the *indirectly* mentions it. Broom.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held From him the true challenger. Shakespeare.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhand-some, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. Taylor.

INDIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

INDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul, Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible* As colours to my body, wanting sight. Denham.

INDISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCREET. *adj.* [*in* and *discreet*.]

Not being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCREPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indiscreptible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY. *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head. Brown.

INDISCREET. *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr. *in* and *discret*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*, So evil gold to seek unto their aid; And having not complain, and having it upbraid? Spenser.

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding. Eccles.

INDISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung, And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue. Sandys. Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him. Taylor.

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INDISCRETION. *n. f.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well, When our deep plots do fail. Shakespeare.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought. Heyward.

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretions* of friends, although restrained by promises. Swift.

INDISCRIMINATE. *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk: whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. Government of the Tongue.

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the goodness of the infusion of our wood; and liquor *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. Boyle.

INDISPENSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to earth as to man. Woodward's Natural History.

INDISPENSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* oblig'd to the practice of duty. Addison.

TO INDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.]

1. To make unfit: with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. Atterbury.

2. To disincline; to make averse: with *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion. South's Sermons.

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the diltemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glamm.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with toward.
The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *indisposed.*] State of unfitnes or disinclination; disordered state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasent; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSITION. *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose.*]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any yet sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions* into the progress of the disease. *L'Esfrange.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison.*

2. Disinclination; dislike: with to or toward.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPUTABLE. *adj.* [in and *disputable.*]

Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politics more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers.*

INDISPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indisputable.*] The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *indisputable.*]

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died. *Brown.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

INDISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [in and *dissolvable.*]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law styles them an *indissolvable* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe's Pervergon.*

INDISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [*indissolubilité*, French; from *indissoluble.*]

1. Reliance to a dissolving power; firmness; stability.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*? *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat. in and *dissoluble.*]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us, to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation. *Bacon.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDISSOLUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indissoluble.*] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the divine will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indissoluble.*]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move *Indissolubly* firm; nor obvious hill, Nor straitning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide Their perfect tanks. *Milton.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite, *Indissolubly* firm: from Dubris south To northern Orcaes. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. *adj.* [*indistinct*, Fr. in and *distinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought, The rack dissimms, and makes it *indistinct* As water is in water. *Shakspeare.*

She warbled in her throat, And tun'd her voice to many a merry note: But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryd.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello, Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue An *indistinct* regard. *Shakspeare.*

INDISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

INDISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was hounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown.*

INDISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *indistinct.*] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

What is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline humour grow flatter; so that the light, for want of sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton.*

INDISTURBANCE. *n. f.* [in and *disturb.*]

Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What is called by the stoicks apathy, and by the scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, French; *individuum*, Latin.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shewn in the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return To the cold marble, or contracted urn! And never shall those particles agree, That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find, Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope.*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the forms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: so Peter is an *individual* man, London is an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee being, I lent Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart, Substantial life, to have thee by my side Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton.*

Long eternity shall greet our bliss With an *individual* kiss. *Milton.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide United, as one *individual* soul, For ever happy. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual.*]

Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular: that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly said, that a man is not the same he was, and that madmen are beside themselves. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual.*]

1. With separate or distinct existence: numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscient, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the god-head, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **INDIVIDUATE.** *v. a.* [from *individuum*, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden*.

INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individuate*.] That which makes an individual. What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts*.

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individuum*, Latin.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [in and *divinity*.] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *individuity* unto Cæsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency? *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indivisibilis*.] State in which no more division can be made.

A pebble and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke*.

INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*indivisible*, French; in and *divisible*.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby*.

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *docible*.] Un-teachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCILE. *adj.* [*indocile*, French; *indocilis*, Latin.] Un-teachable; incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indociles*, intractable fools, whose stolidity can resist all arguments, and is proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons*.

INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [*indocilité*, Fr. in and *docility*.] Un-teachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*indoc-trinere*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that disensed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon*.

They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville*.

INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indoctrinate*.] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown*.

INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [in and *doleo*, Latin; **INDOLENCY.** *n. f.* [*indolence*, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Burnet*.

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hough*.

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happiness of the least: the Divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden*.

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke*.

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the churgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. Ill fits a chief

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope*.

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit, Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See **ENDOW**.

INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [in and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Elbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraught*, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh*.

2. Inlet; passage inward.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon*.

To INDR'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench*.]

To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep They lie *indr'nc'h'd*. *Shakespeare*

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [in and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipeffential spirits. *Harvey*.

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. in and *dubitable*.] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts*.

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.]

Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Watton's Architecture*.

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Sprat*.

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley*.

INDUBITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.]

Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disherison of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Watton*.

To INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, French; *induco*, Latin.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker*.

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and educa-

tion, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward*.

Desire with thee still longer to converse *Induc'd* me. *Milton*.

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden*.

2. To produce by persuasion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we shive space to exceed our pattern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Furber*.

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown*.

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple*.

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon*.

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuth*.

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *inducth* the providence of flocks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown*.

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope*.

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety*.

INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered sur-tiner reason. *Hooker*.

Many *inducements*, besides scripture, may lead me to that, which if scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker*.

That mov'd me to't, Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakespeare*.

He lives Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong For us. *Milton*.

My *inducement* hither, Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton*.

Influences occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers*.

INDUCER. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

To INDUCT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandy's Travels*.

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Asht's Paragon*.

INDUCTION. *n. f.* [*induction*, French; *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of pious hope. *Shak.*

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Schemians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Wall's Logic.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general: and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; persuasive: with *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible conclusiveness in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

TO INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

One first matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indu'd* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength *indu'd*.
Chapman.

TO INDULGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep;
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryd.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it be a habit, it has *in*: as, *he indulged himself with a draught of wine*; and, *he indulged himself in shameful drunkenness*.

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Asterbury.*

3. To grant not of right but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Taylor.*

The night cut'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away.
Dryden.

But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
Thus much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please.
Dryden's Juvenal.

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And seek Atides. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

TO INDULGE. *v. n.* [a latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to*.

He must, by *indulging* to one sort of reproveable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDULGENCE. } *n. f.* [*indulgence*, French; *INDULGENCY.* } from *indulge*.]

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Resistant the will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton.*

The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to rigour.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less. *Hammond.*

In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgencies* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,
I'll cavats thee. *Shakespeare's Henry vi.*
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The spot of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. *Deacy of Piety.*

Leo x. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDULGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, French; *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratiifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryd.*

INDULGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.]

Without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

INDUL'T. } *n. f.* [Italian and French.]

INDUL'TO. } Privilege or exemption.

TO INDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.]

To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may be *indurated* under water without approachment of air, we have experiment in corallines. *Brown.*

TO INDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp.*

2. To harden the mind; to fear the consequence.

INDURATION. *n. f.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Deacy of Piety.*

INDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*industrius*, Fr. *industrius*, Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposite to slothful.

Fragal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to remiss.

He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldieriship. *Shakespeare.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.

Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
These innocent inventions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Sifr.*

INDUSTRY. *n. f.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare.*

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flees,
And there with humble tweets content her *industry*. *Cowley.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *M re.*

TO INEBRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.]

To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine figured *inebriat* th lets than wine pure:
sops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

Fish entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriate'd*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandy.*

To **INE'BRIATE**. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

*At Constantinople, fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

INEBRIATION. *n. f.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INEFFABILITY. *n. f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect, and clear, Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene! Made answer. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INEFFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd, *Ineffably* into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFECTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *efficace*.] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glarville.*

INEFFECTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of scriptures themselves they dislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

INEFFECTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Woke.*

INEFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *ineffectuous*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *ineffectuous* this useful remedy? *Lo ke.*

INEFFICACY. *n. f.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INELEGANCE. } *n. f.* [from *inelegant*.]
INELEGANCY. } Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to *elegant*.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is more reputed for *inelegant* and un-

becoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern critics, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broome.*

INE'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to *eloquent*.

INE'PT. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature, being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways, Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays, No cause of these appearances they'll find, But power exerted by th' eternal mind. *Blackmore.*

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*ineptè*, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glarville.*

INE'PTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of the axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to the rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Zibutknot.*

INEQUALITY. *n. f.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *inequalitas*, and *inequalis*, Lat.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Adlison.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasures in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If to small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INERRABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from error.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INERRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.

INERRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself to *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glarville.*

INERT. *adj.* [*iners*, Latin.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find; The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackmore.*

Informer of the planetary train! Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs Were brute unlively mass, *inert* and dead. *Thomson.*

INERTLY. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye pow'rs, Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Dunciack.*

INESCATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *esca*, Latin.] The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimable*, French; *ineestimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks, A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon; Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl, *Inestimable* stones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakspeare.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king, to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*

There we shall see a hght worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does to highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And shall this prize, th' *inestimable* prize, On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INEVIDENT. *adj.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent un'o things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INEVITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inevitable*.] Impulsibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation: that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bromhall against Hobbes.*

INEVITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitable*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the fluckin with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

Fate inevitable

Subdues us. *Milton.*
Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show. *Dryden.*

INEVITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable*.]
Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton.*
How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter
end in a sigh! *South.*

If they look no further than the next line, it
will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no
certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably*
tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted we should
have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and
we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with
a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCUSABLE. *adj.* [*inexcusable*, Fr. *inexcusabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excusable*] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power.
L'Estrange.

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Adison.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable*: it would inhanse their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Clarissa.*

INEXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusable*ness is stated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

INEXCUSABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHALEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale*.] That cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INEXHAUSTED. *adj.* [*in* and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou horn into a tuneful strain,
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHAUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible* and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in *infinite*. *Locke.*

INEXISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *existent*.]

1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broome on the Odyssey v.*

INEXORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania!
Shakspeare.

Inexorable dog! *Shakspeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The fowrage
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton.*

The goests invited came,
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And naught was teen, and naught was heard,
But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPEDIENCE. } *n. f.* [*in* and *expedi-*

INEXPEDIENCY. } *ency.*] Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in indifferent things. *Sanderfon.*

INEXPEDIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalridge.*

INEXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience*.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Their words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Adison.*

INEXPERIENCED. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPERT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance
Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,
Lest ent'ring on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton.*

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPIABLE. *adj.* [*inexpiabile*, French; *inexpiabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st it the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton.*

INEXPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiabile*.] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLEARLY. *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Infatiable. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but datterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys.*

INEXPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than precision or motion purged through ether. *Newton.*

Nunc eludes sagacious reason more,
Than this obscure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INEXPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *express*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,
Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in *Virgil's* words: and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRESSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addis.*

INEXPUGNABLE. *adj.* [*inexpugnabile*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Roy.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grewo.*

INEXTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricabile*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by setting up themselves as judges of the world. *Shelock.*

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricabile*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. *Bentley.*

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope.*

TO INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *inveing*. *Philips*
INFALLIBILITY. } *n. f.* [*infallibilit*,
INFALLIBLNESS. } *Fr. from infallibile.*
 Inerrability; exemption from error.
Infallibility is the highest perfection of the
 knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest
 degree of assent. *Trotter*

INFALLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, *Fr. in and fallible.*] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. Used both of persons and things.
 Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. *Hooker*

Believe my words
 For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shaksp.*
 The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFALLIBLY. *adv.* [*from infallible.*]
 1. Without danger from deceit; with security from error.
 We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.
 Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers.*

TO INFAME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, *Fr. infamo*, *Latin.*] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now used.
 Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
 And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
 Created. *Milton.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamis*, *infamant*, *Fr. infamis*, *Lat.*] Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.
 Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezekiel.*

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
 Should praise a matron; what could hurt her
 more? *Ben Jonson.*
 After-times will dispute it, whether Hotham
 were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *King Charles*

Persons *infamous* or branded in any publick court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe.*

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [*from infamous.*]
 1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.
 That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryden.*

INFAMOUSNESS. } *n. f.* [*infamie*, *Fr.*
INFAMY. } *infamia*, *Lat.*] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.
 Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezekiel.*

The noble idle doth want her proper limbs,
 Her face defac'd with fears of *infamy*. *Shaksp.*
 Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *n. f.* [*infantia*, *Latin.*]
 1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was so needful for

the first universal conversion of gentiles, having christianity? *Perthous came't attend*

This worthy Theodor, his favourite friend:
 Their love in early *infancy* began,
 And rose as childhood ripens into man. *Dryden.*
 The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing, beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old men's children,
 Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the census afterwards possessed. *Arbutnot on Cons.*

INFANGTHEF, or kingsfangtheft, or infangtheof, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition *in*, *fang* or *fang*, to take or catch, and *theof*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cotwell.*

INFANT. *n. f.* [*infant*, *Fr. infans*, *Lat.*]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to found his praise. *Hecker.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Iyiah*

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear pull'd
 And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast. *Dryden's Zen.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANT. *adj.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
 Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakspere.*

First the shrill found of a small rural pipe,
 Was entertainment for the *infant* flute. *Rescon.*
 In their tender nonage, while they spread
 Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
 Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INFANTA. *n. f.* [*Spanish.*] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *n. f.* [*infanticide*, *Fr. infanticidium*, *Lat.*] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, *Lat.*] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following spring. *Datham.*

INFANTRY. *n. f.* [*infanterie*, *Fr.*] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That small *infantry*
 Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFARCTION. *n. f.* [*in and farcio*, *Lat.*] Stuffing; conflation.

An hypochondrick consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Huxley*

TO INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, *Latin*; *infatuer*, *French.*]

To *infatuate* is to deprive of understanding.

The favour of God will be very visible in the conversion of a people, is ripe and prepared for the *infatuation* of folly and madness, making the wicked more obstinate to the reigns of the wicked; and driving even the best out of a conscience of their guilt to grow more wicked. *Carendor.*

The *infatuation* of the vices and foolishness that *infatuate* overpread the *infatuated* gentle world, is the branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

May hypocrites,
 That they speak one thing, another think,
 Dark and unwar'd, 'till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they teach wily thoughts dislate. *Philips.*

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Adams on Italy.*

The carriage of our atheism or deism is amazing; no outrage so *infatuate*, no phrensy so extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

INFATUATION. *n. f.* [*from infatuate.*]
 The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

When men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests, and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the *infatuation*. *South.*

INFATUING. *n. f.* [*from infatulus*, *Lat.*]
 The act of making unlucky. An odd and elegant word.

The king did in some part remove the envy
 that he had; he did not observe, that he did
 himself a mischief, and of malefaction and *infatulating*
 his subjects, as an ill prognostick. *Bacon.*

INFATUOUS. *adj.* [*in and fatuable.*] Improbable; not to be done.

It is *infatuous* to despair of science. *Gian.*

INFECT. *v. a.* [*infecer*, *Fr. infectus*, *Latin.*]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

One of those fatalistic mind *infected* people,
 that children and musicians call-lovers. *Shaksp.*
 Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shakspere.*

The nature of bad-news *infects* the teller. *Shaksp.*

Every day
 It would by his speech, that if the king
 Should without issue die, he'd carry it so
 To make the scepter his. *Shakspere.*

To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspere.*

She speaks poignards, and every word stabs;
 if her breath were as terrible as her terminations,
 there were no living near her; she would *infect* to
 the north star. *Shakspere.*

I am return'd your soldier;
 No more *infected* with my country's love,
 Than when I parted hence. *Shakspere.*

The love-stale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
 And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shaksp.*

INFECTIO. *n. f.* [*infectio*, *Fr. infectio*, *Latin.*] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from disordered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion in the same disorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a strange infection
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakspeare's Cymb.*
The blessed gods
Purge all infections from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Vouchsafe, dittus'd infection of a man,
For these known evils, but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy curled self. *Shakf.*
Hence,

Left that th' infection of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and
more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and in-
fections, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal;
but whilst there be a number of those emissions,
both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no
smell at all. *Bacon.*

INFECTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most infectious pestilence upon thee. *Shakf.*
In a house,
Where the infectious pestilence did reign.

Some known diseases are infectious, and others
are not: those that are infectious are such as are
chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours,
and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as
to do harm, and contribute to health as well as
to diseases; which is too much felt by experience
in all that are infectious, and by the operations of
some poisons, that are received only by the smell.

INFECTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what infectiously itself affects. *Shakspeare.*

INFECTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an infective power. *Sidney.*

INFECUND. *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Derham.*

INFECUNDITY. *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

INFELICITY. *n. f.* [*infelicité*, French; *infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy.

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

TO INFERR. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.
Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou canst attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker and *infer*
Thee also happier, shall not be withheld
Thy hearing. *Milton.*

Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glistening, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion. *Milton.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing public esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Infering arguments of mighty force. *Shaksp.*

INFERENCE. *n. f.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer.*] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

INFERRIBLE. *adj.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferible* from their premisses. *Brown.*

INFERRIORITY. *n. f.* [*inferiorité*, French, from *inferiour.*] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFERRIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Latin; *inferiour*, French.]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life: correlative to *superiour*.

Render me more equal, or perhaps Superior, for *inferior* who is free? *Milton.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is *inferior*,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryd.*
I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.
General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions. *Watts.*

INFERRIOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdainning him. *South.*

INFERNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernalis*, Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable.

His gigantick limbs with large embrace,
Inkles nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden.*

INFERNAL Stone. *n. f.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

INFERTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. in and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity: *infecund*.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, and *infertile* soil, when *plac* comes to searh and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTILITY. *n. f.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO INFEST. *v. a.* [*infester*, French; *infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

Unto my feeble breast
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost inflame,
And hearts of greatest heroes do'st enrage. *Spenser.*

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, and r colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of to great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own persons, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions *infest* human life. *Addison.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

INFESTIVITY. *n. f.* [in and *festivity*.] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTED. *adj.* [in and *festler*.] Rankling; inveterate. Obsolete.

This curved creature, mindful of that old *Infested* gudge, the which his mother felt,
So soon as Charion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice only swell. *Spenser.*

INFEDA'TION. *n. f.* [in and *feudum*, Latin.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infesulation* of the vassal, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale.*

INFIDEL. *n. f.* [*infidèle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY. *n. f.* [*infidélité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Latin.]

1. Want of faith.
The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Disbelief of christianity.
One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion: but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.
The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up its bulkiness of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spektator.*

INFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, Fr. *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from infinite as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controls
The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such infinite degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease. *Prior.*

When we would think of infinite space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swallow'd and lost in infinite, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite.*]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be infinitely desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely bound. *Shakespeare.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have infinitely more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

INFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *infinite.*] Im-
mensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning or his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the infiniteness of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightyness, and express that infinite distance between his infiniteness and our weaknesses. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *infinite.*] In-
finitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *adj.* [from *infinite.*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the infinitive affirms or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *infinite.*]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rapt, stood vast infinitude confin'd. *Milton.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and pends upon the incompossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude; yet that incompossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that arises from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and mixed into almost an infinitude of distinctions. *Adison's Spectator.*

INFINITY. *n. f.* [from *infinite*, French; *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more infinities than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is infinity of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may

be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. A hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an infinity of admirable beauties. *Broom.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an infinity of bad symptoms. *Arbutn.*

INFIRM. *adj.* [from *infirm*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;
A poor, infirm, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakespeare.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on't again, I dare not.

—*Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the dagger. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and infirmer sex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon infirm ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To INFIRM. *v. a.* [from *infirm*, Fr. *infirmus*, Latin.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to infirm all those points.

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown.*

INFIRMARY. *n. f.* [from *infirm*, French.]

Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an infirmary, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *n. f.* [from *infirm*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmitie,
Which waits upon wain times, hath something seiz'd
His with'd ability. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Discover thine infirmitie,

That warranteth by law to be thy privilege;
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shaksp.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worships to think it was his infirmities. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Are the infirmities of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's infirmities;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakespeare.*

Many infirmities made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and infirmities, as are no small diminution to it. *Adison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according wicquinto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, may.

Sometimes the faces of man may be depraved by the infirmities of birth. *Temple.*

INFIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *infirm.*] Weak-

ness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the infirmitie and insufficiency of the peripatetic doctrine. *Boyle.*

To INFIX. *v. a.* [from *infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two stings infix'd are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Spenser.*

I never lov'd myself,
'Till now, infix'd, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatter'd table of her eye. *Shaks.*

Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That sting infix'd within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart infix'd the wound. *Dryden.*

To INFLAME. *v. a.* [from *inflammo*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness inflames a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire inflam'd with rage. *Milton.*

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was inflamed towards her. *Susannah.*

3. To fire with passion.

More inflam'd with lust than rage. *Milton.*

Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Adison's Spect.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and inflaming of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculae are oppress'd, they inflame. *Wise-man.*

INFLAMER. *n. f.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great inflamer, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Adison.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and inflamers. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtle inflammabilities. *Brown.*

Choler is the most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its inflammability, it is called a sulphur. *Hartrey.*

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all inflammable. *Bacon.*

Licetus thinks it possible to extract an inflammable oil from the stone aethestus. *Wilkins.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and inflammable parts, as of earthy and alkalizate ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Inflammable spirits are subtle volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbutnot.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the inflammableness of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]

- The act of setting on flame.
Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple.*
- The state of being in flame.
The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Brown.*
Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried: whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*
- [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Leviticus.*
- The act of exciting fervour of mind.
Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbutnot.*
An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

TO INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

- To swell with wind.
That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*
Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculae of water. *Derham.*
- To fill with the breath.
With might and main they chas'd the murtherous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

INFLATION. *n. f.* [*inflatio*, Latin; from *inflate*.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly, are signs of a plegmatick constitution. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]

- To bend; to turn.
What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thousand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Blackmore.*
Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton's Opticks.*
- To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

- The act of bending or turning.
Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflections* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*
- Modulation of the voice.
His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own,

is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

- Variation of a noun or verb.
The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brewerwood.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. *Desham.*

INFLEXIBILITY. } *n. f.* [*inflexibilitè*,
INFLEXIBLNESS. } Fr. from *inflexible*.]

- Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.
- Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

- Not to be bent or incurvated.
Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbutnot.*

- Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust, *inflexible* to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*
A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*

- Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the least reluctance. *Lucke.*

TO INFLICT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *infectus*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him, Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakespeare.*

Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted*. *2 Cor.*

What the potent victor in his rage Can else *inflict*. *Milton.*

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace? *Dryden's Æneid.*

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*

INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflecter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]

- The act of using punishments.
So our decrees,
Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakf.*
Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *South.*
- The punishment imposed.
What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflections*? But his patience won. *Milton.*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflections*. *Rogers.*
His severest *inflections* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

INFLICTIVE. *adj.* [*inflictive*, French; from *inflict*.] That imposes a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, French; *influo*, Latin.]

- Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*
Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dheaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

- Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into*; now, less properly, by *upon*.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you, such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath so great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opticks.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbutnot.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.

Our now overhadowed souls may be embled by those cruisted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the brighted element. *Glavinie.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellects, are dangerously *influential*. *Glavinie.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

- Act of flowing into any thing.
We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Nip.*

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so?

Ruy on the Creation.

An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid.

Arbutn.

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment.

Hale.

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality.

Hale.

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes.

Hale.

INFLU'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours.

Hovell.

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to enfold with involutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *infold* With greedy paws, and over all did spread His golden wings.

Fairy Queen.

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee, And hold thee to my heart.

Shakespeare.

But does not nature for the child prepare The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?

Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good, *Infold* his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food.

Blackmore.

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*.

Pope.

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements.

Hovell.

To INFORM. *v. a.* [*informis*, French; *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd* With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire.

Milton.

Let others better mold the running mass Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;

And soften into flesh a marble face.

Dryden.

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd, The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps

That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*

This ill-shap'd body with a darning soul.

Dryden and Lee.

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame.

Prior.

This sovereign arbitrary soul *informs*, and moves, and animates the whole.

Blackmore.

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,

Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*; sometimes *in*, I know not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes.

Hooker.

I have this present evening from my sister Been well *inform'd* of them, and with cautions.

Shakespeare.

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn.

Milton.

The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding.

Clarendon.

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions.

Digby.

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider.

Temple.

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good poetries, as their works sufficiently *inform* us.

Dryden.

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself of them.

Locke.

To understand the commonwealth, and religion, is enough: few *inform* themselves in these to the bottom.

Locke.

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing*, or beautiful.

Broome.

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character.

Swift.

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate. Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul.

Acts.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. It is the bloody business which *informs* This to mine eyes.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

INFO'RMAL. *adj.* [from *inform.*] Irregular; not competent. A word not used.

These poor *informal* women are no more But instruments of some more mighty member, That sets them on.

Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.

INFO'RMANT. *n. f.* [French.] 1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas he unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words.

Watts.

2. One who exhibits an accusation. INFO'RMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Latin; from *inform.*]

1. Intelligence given; instruction. But reason with the fellow,

Left you should chance to whip your *information*, And heat the messenger who bids beware Of what is to be dreaded.

Shakespeare.

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice.

South's Sermons.

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood.

Locke.

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle.

Swift.

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves.

Rogers.

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFO'RMER. *n. f.* [from *inform.*] 1. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biased by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chuse his *informers*.

Swift.

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set to work to watch the company.

L'Estrange.

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense, Nor fly *informers* watch these words to draw Within the reach of treason.

Pope.

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary.

Swift.

INFO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb Herculek built, though of terrestrial mold; Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound.

Milton.

INFO'RMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the excretion; but this inferreth no *informity*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

INFO'RMIOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, French; *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which the fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

INFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortunis*, French; *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition.

Bacon's Henry vii.

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope, With wild *infracted* course and lessen'd roar, It gains a sater bed.

Thomson's Summer.

INFRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*infraction*, French; *infractio*, Latin.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith.

Waller.

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their dogs.

L'Estrange.

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangibile*.] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere.

Cheyne.

INFRE'QUENCY. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield.

Broome.

INFRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass.

Boyle.

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.] 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil, If the first man that did th' *edict infringe*,

Had answer'd for his deed.

Shakespeare.

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right

As king, and thus submit myself to fight.

Waller.

2. To destroy; to hinder. Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read.

Hooker.

Bright as the deathless gods and happy, the From all that may *infringe* delight is free.

Waller.

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is.

Clarendon.

INFRI'NGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be indicted on the *infringer* of the provincial constitution.

Augustine's Pauceron.

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFURIATE. *a. f.* [*in* and *furis*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*
Fir'd by the token of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* bill forth throats the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSCATION. *n. f.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infuser*, French; *infusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to instil.
Thou should'st mak' it me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*

My early mistlefs, now my ancient ma's,
That from Cicean liquor create t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*
Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire
the muse. *Ridgway.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*
Infuse into their young breasts such a noble
ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them
in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster
and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inspire with. Not used.
Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Infuse his breast with magnaanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be infused.
From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into
all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of
the danger of them. *Hanmond.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

Vitification is the last work of fire, and a
fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible
salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one
continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infusion*, French; *infusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.
Our language has received innumerable elegancies
and improvements from that *infusion* of
Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the
poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as
when those things which he did and suffered for

us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly
by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is
inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards
more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hobbes.*

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate,
and spend much time, during which they did not
desire their company, nor to be troubled with
their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own
growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of keeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infusion.
To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies
which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of
the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in. An old word.

One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that
evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those
which are at his back. *Spenser.*

INGANNATION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Ital.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. Neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from
the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to
resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are
within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when
thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import. *Gilson's Camden.*

To INGEMINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace,
peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *geminitio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as
other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGENERATE. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]

INGENERATED. }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected
things to serve his ambition, than true qualities
ingenerate in his judgment or nature. *Bacon.*
In divers children their *ingenerate* and femi-
nal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Watson.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul,
as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale's Origin of Monkdom.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from per-
sons presumed as far from us in condition as
time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* fore-
fathers. *Brown.*

INGENIOUS. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, French; *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a pet'ious boy.
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable. *Shakespeare.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has em-
ployed much eloquence to persuade that truth in
his preface, but has in one of his poems given a
noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they
are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.
The king is mad: how still is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract. *Shakespeare.*

INGENIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common sense,
or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* poetick. *Temple.*

INGENIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there
is in the practice I am disapproving, the more
dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGENITE. *adj.* [*ingentus*, Lat.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere
rasa tabula; and that notions are not *ingente*,
and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by
the latter and more languid impressions of sense,
being only the reports of observation, and the
result of so many repeated experiments. *Scott.*

We give them this *ingente*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their
course. *Blackmore.*

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous*.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or rather of particular
note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let
pass without their due character, being part of
my professed *ingenuity*. *Watson.*

My constancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness

To jests; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Deans.*

I know not whether it be more strange or wonder,
that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the
native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so
base, so ignoble a vice. *Gen. of Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing,
directly confess, you must commend his *ingenu-
ity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [from *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and be-
come not the genius of mainly *ingenities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have
slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the pre-
sent age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Gloucester.*

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity*
of discourse, nor fitness of conversation, to en-
tertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses
ingenuity, and how much an honest simplicity is
preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Westwood.*

INGENUOUS. *a. f.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble;

Many speeches there are of Joub's, when by
his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but
the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased
by these words only, Behold I will lay mine
hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet
will I not therefore maintain argument; yea
twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not
proceed. *Hobbes.*

Infuse into their young breasts such *ingenu-
ous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to
make many of them renowned. *Milton.*

If an *ingenious* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Lo ke.*

2. **Freeborn; not of servile extraction.**

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenious* liberties. *K. Charles.*

INGENUOUSLY. adv. [from *ingenuous*.]

Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingeniously I speak,

No blame belongs to thee. *Shaksp. Timon.*

It was a notable observation of a wife father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and perturbed pleasure of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

INGENUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *ingenuous*.]

Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. n. f. [ingenium, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To INGEST. v. a. [ingestus, Latin.]

To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the ossifuge no alteration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend, Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

INGESTION. n. f. [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLORIOUS. adj. [inglorius, Lat.]

Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chusing *inglorious* life with servitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,

I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryd.*

INGLORIOUSLY. adv. [from *inglorious*.]

With ignominy; with want of glory.

This safe the chief o'ercome, Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

INGOT. n. f. [ingot, French; or from *ingoten*, melted, Dutch.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and distent Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Spenser.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor; For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound, Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey, And death unloadeth thee. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie, *Ingots* of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intuitively and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRAFF. v. a. [in and *graff*.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May's Virgil.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another: as, he *ingrafted* an apple upon a crab.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me, Good or not good, *ingraff*, my merits those Shall perfect, and for those alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim; This fellow would *ingraff* a foreign name Upon our rock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor

Should hazard such a place as his own second,

With one of an *ingraff* infirmity. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

INGRAFTMENT. n. f. [from *ingraff*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'VE. } adj. [ingratus, Latin; INGRATEFUL. } ingratus, French.] In-

grate is proper, but ingrateful less proper than ungrateful.

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,

Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather

Than pity note how much. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

And you degenerate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shak.*

So will fall

He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?

Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me

All he could have: I made him just and right,

Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Mil.*

Perfidious and *ingrate*!

His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

To INGRA'TIATE. v. a. [in and *gratia*, Latin.]

To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has *with* before

the person whose favour is sought.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiations* with the people. *King Charles.*

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Speator.*

INGRA'TITUDE. n. f. [ingratitude, French; in and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend, More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child, Than the sea monster. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd, In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;

One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. n. f. [ingredient, French; ingrediens, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon.*

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd, Ev'n to the inmost feat of mental sight, That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes, Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used by *Temple* with *into*, properly,

but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient* into any other distemper. *Temple.*

INGRESS. n. f. [ingressus, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intro-

mission.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INGRE'SSION. n. f. [ingressio, French; ingressio, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingressio*. *Digby on Bodies.*

INGUINAL. adj. [inguinal, French; inguina, Latin.]

Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, inguinal, and other glands. *Arbutnot.*

To INGU'LF. v. a. [in and *gulf*.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large

Pas'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

Cait out from God, he falls

Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;

Then rowling back, in his capacious lap

Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerit. *Phil.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

To INGU'RGITATE. v. a. [ingurgito, Latin.]

To swallow down. *DiG.*

INGURGITA'TION. n. f. [from *ingurgitate*.] The act of swallowing.

INGU'STABLE. adj. [in and *gusto*, Lat.]

Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

INHA'BLE. adj. [inhabile, French; inhabilis, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. v. a. [habito, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabited* whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isaiah.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch.*

To INHA'BIT. v. n. To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;

But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE. adj. [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [inhabitable, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,

Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shaksp. Lear.*

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. *Carew.*

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And stands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

INHABITER. *n. f.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Revelation.*
They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

TO INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhale*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire: opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale*
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope.*
There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending sun. *Thomson.*

INHARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmounius*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmounius*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmounius*, and shock the ear. *Brydome.*

TO INH'RE. *v. n.* [*inhareo*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependance on a subject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHERENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, French; *inherens*, Latin.]

1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't,
Left I surcease to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden's Juvenal*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be subsistent, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

TO INH'E'RI'T. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shaksp.*
Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakespeare*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured with excellent good store of fertile sherris. *Shakespeare.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Matthew.*

The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Adelison*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shaksp.* Not used.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To buy so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Titus Andronicus.*

INHERITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*]

Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHERITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter. *Shaksp. Henry v.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? *Genesis.*

Claim our just *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*

O dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee
Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head. *Smith.*

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

3. In *Shakespeare*, possession.

You will rather show our general lows
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon
them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Ceriolanus.*

INHERITOR. *n. f.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shak.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shaksp.*

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they must it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlants.*

INHERITRESS. *n. f.* [from *inheritor.*]

An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He hath given artificially some hopes to Mary Anne, *inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

INHERITRIX. *n. f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English.

No fene
Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shaksp.*

TO INH'ERSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse*.] To enclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherst* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurer of his harms. *Shaksp.*

INH'ESION. *n. f.* [*inhesio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

TO INH'I'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Latin; *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hicough; and vinegar put to the nostrils, or gargled, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Kay.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

INHIBITION. *n. f.* [*inhibition*, French; *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. In law.

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court christian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Concett.*

TO INH'OLD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inhere; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHOSPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

All places else
Inhospitable appear, and desolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since to's'd from shores to shores, from lands
to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden.*

INHOSPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
In-hospitably, and kills their infant males. *Mil.*
INHOSPITABLENESS. } *n. f.* [*in* and *hosp-*
INHOSPITALITY. } *pitality*; *inhosp-*
pitalité, French.] Want of hospitality;
 want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, French;
inhumanus, Latin.] Barbarous; savage;
 cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very
 unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our
 word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations.
Atterbury.

The more these praises were enlarged, the more
inhuman was the punishment, and the sufferer
 more innocent. *Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
 To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope.*

INHUMANITY. *n. f.* [*inhumanité*, French;
 from *inhuman*.] Cruelty; savageness;
 barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney.*
 The rudeness of those who must make up
 their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impu-
 dence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,
 And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
 And petrifies the heart. *Thomson's Spring.*

INHUMANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Sa-
 vage; cruelly; barbarously.

Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal
 d.ath

Inhumanly to men; and multiply
 Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
 His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have established the whole system of
 all true politeness and refinement in conversation,
 think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my coun-
 trymen. *Swift.*

TO INHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inbumer*, Fr.
TO INHUME. } *humo*, Latin.] To
 bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*

TO INJECT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.
 Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and
 know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.
 Though bold in open field, they yet surround
 The town with walls, and mound *inject* on
 mound. *Pope.*

INJECTION. *n. f.* [*injection*, French; *in-*
jectio, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in.
 This salt powdered was, by the repeated *in-*
jection of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash
 like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by
 a syringe, or any other instrument, into
 any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax,
 or any other proper matter, to show
 their shapes and ramifications, often
 done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMICAL. *adj.* [*inimicus*, Latin.] Un-
 friendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile;
 adverse.

INIMITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inimitable*.]
 Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some
 understanding; or rather they are the same with
 that understanding itself, considered as variously
 representative, according to the various modes of
inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

INIMITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin;
inimitable, French.] Above imitation;
 not to be copied.

The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
 By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*
 What is most excellent is most *inimitable*.
Denham.

And imitate the *inimitable* force.
 Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that
inimitable description of military fury in the
 temple of Janus. *Addison.*

INIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable*.]
 In a manner not to be imitated; to a
 degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who
 thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*
 Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

TO INJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French;
injungo, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority.
 See ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but
 they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain con-
 straining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin*'d.
Milton.

2. To join. Not used.
 The Ottomites

Steering with due course towards the isle of
 Rhodes,

Have there *injoin*'d them with a fleet. *Shaksp.*

INIQUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, French; from
iniquity.] Unjust; wicked.

INIQUITY. *n. f.* [*iniquitas*, Latin;
iniquité, French.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.
 There is greater or less probability of an happy
 issue to a tedious war, according to the right-
 eousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was
 commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.
 Want of the knowledge of God is the cause
 of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker.*

Till God at last,
 Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
 His presence from among them. *Milton.*

INITIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, French; *initialis*,
 from *initium*, Latin.]

1. Placed at the beginning.
 In the editions, which had no more than the
initial letters of names, he was made by keys
 to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.
 Moderate labour of the body conduces to the
 preservation of health, and cures many *initial*
 diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health,
 and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to ex-
 press this affection, and have called it the *initial*
 fear of God. *Rogers.*

TO INITIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French;
initio, Latin.] To enter; to instruct
 in the rudiments of an art; to place in
 a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into
 the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving
 the rest to employ our industry. *Mor.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning,
 an ordinary skill in the governour is enough.
Locke on Education.

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before
 he was one and twenty. *Speator.*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an
 easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

TO INITIATE. *v. n.* To do the first
 part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
 Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
 And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INITIATE. *adj.* [*initié*, French; *initialus*,
 Latin.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
 Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:
 We're yet but young. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

INITIATION. *n. f.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from
initiate.] The reception, admission, or
 entrance of a new comer into any art
 or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into
 christian life, is more summarily comprised in
 the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initia-*
tion instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at
 our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome.*

INJUCUNDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *jucundity*.]
 Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judice*, Lat.]
 Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not
 according to form of law. *DiC.*

INJUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.]
 Void of judgment: wanting judgment.
 Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest,
 or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body
 regular in itself, if compared with the rest of
 the universe. *Burnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wildest
 man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of
injudicious people. *Tillotson.*

INJUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious*.]
 With ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this descrip-
 tion. *Broom.*

INJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunc-*
tus, *injunctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.
 The institution of God's law is described as
 being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer
 T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
 Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
 And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakspere.

For, fill they they knew; and ought t' have still
 remember'd

The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
 Whoever tempted. *Milton.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary
 as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the prac-
 tice of the primitive church, and the general
 rules of decency. *South.*

2. In law.
Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of
 the chancery, sometimes to give possession into
 the plaintiff for want of appearance in the de-
 fendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary
 court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to
 stay proceeding. *Covent.*

TO INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *in-*
juria, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief unde-
 servedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and with-
 out a design; then hate always whom they have
 once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* doth belong;
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.
Dryden.

2. To annoy; to affect with any incon-
 venience.

Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care
 Hath unbelonged provided. *Milton.*

INJURER. *n. f.* [from *injure*.] He that
 hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs
 another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their au-
 thors;
 And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just.

The upright judge will countenance right,
 and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *in-*
juror or the sufferer. *Atterbury.*

INJURIOUS. *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Latin; *injurieux*, French.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights. Till the *injurius* Roman did extort This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspeare.* *Injurious* strength would rapine still excuse, By offering terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryd.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury. Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power, After offence returning, to regain Love once possess'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.* It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God! *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition? *S. J. J.*

INJURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious.

Some misenriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

INJURY. *n. f.* [*injuria*, Latin; *injure*, French.]

1. Hurt without justice. The places were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot ascends above their lastest towers, And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Mischief; detriment. Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts' Logic.*

3. Annoyance. Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech, not now in use. Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJUSTICE. *n. f.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

INK. *n. f.* [encre, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

Moorn boldly, my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.* O! she's fallen Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakspeare.*

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *Ben Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd The silver favour which you gave,

In *ink* the shining point I dy'd; And drench'd it in the fable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me to a silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and so defaced them. *Howel.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *South.*

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To *INK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with *ink*: as, his face is all over *inked*.

INKHORN. *n. f.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail: we are now to examine those men. *Shakspeare.* Ere that we will suffer such a prison To be disgrac'd by an *inkhorn* mate,

We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakspeare.*

What is more frequent than to say, a silver *inkhorn*? *Grew.*

INKLE. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

Inkles, caddises, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee: He will not wien the hempen string I drew, Now mine I quickly doft of *inkle* blue. *Gay.*

INKLING. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *S Skinner* from *inkluken*, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, *I heard not an inkling*.] Hint; whisper; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakspeare.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's News Sittantis.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the marquis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estr.*

INKMAKER. *n. f.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes *ink*.

INKY. *adj.* [from *ink*.]

1. Consisting of *ink*. England bound in with the triumphant sea, Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame, With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling *ink*. The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Black as *ink*. 'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother, Nor customary suits of solemn black, That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare.*

INLAND. *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that light by name, The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Spenser.* Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even things upon their waters. *Spenser.*

An *inland* religious vicar of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man. *Shakspeare.*

A substitute shines brightly as a king, Until a king be by; and then his state

Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

INLAND. *n. f.* Interior or midland parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend Our *inland* from the pillaging borderers. *Shak.*

The rest were all Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls Of Pandemonium. *Milton.*

INLANDER. *n. f.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea.

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabitants of this island. *Brown.*

To **INLAPIDATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *lapide*, Latin.] To make stoney; to turn to stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

To **INLAY.** *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]

1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy To *inlay* heav'n with stars. *Shakspeare.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n Is tick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shak.*

A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mort.*

Here clouded canes amidst heaps of toys are found, And *inlaid* tweezer-cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

Sea girt isles, That like to rich and various gems *inlay* The unadorn'd bosom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Matter *inlaid*; matter cut to be *inlaid*.

Under foot the violet, Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*, Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

To **INLAW.** *v. a.* [*in* and *law*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themselves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon.*

INLET. *n. f.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimensions brought under one. *Wotton.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense Dropt in ambrosial oils till the reviv'd. *Milton.*

I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not received from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a straight thore. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongst broken lands and islands. *Elis.*

INLY. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interior; internal; secret.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love, Thou wouldst as soon go kindle fire with snow, As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakspeare.*

INLY. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd, As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld; *Spenser.*

I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakspeare.*
Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton.*
These growing thoughts, my mother (unperceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd. *Mil.*
The Soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

INNATE, *n. f.* [*in* and *mate*.] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *innate* bad! and toward Eve
Address'd his way. *Milton.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a fequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *innate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *innate* foe could force us out. *Dryd.*

INMOST, *adj.* [*from in*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shaksf.*

Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*

He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all, their *inmost* hollow caves resound. *Pope.*

I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver.*

INN, *n. f.* [*inn*, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Stiney.*
Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*

Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*. *Fairy Queen.*

The west, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the late traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

One may learn more here in one day, than in 2 year's tumbling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*

2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go home and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shaksf.*

3. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To **INN**, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To take up temporary lodging.

In thyself dwell;

Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To **INN**, *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, spares my tears, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakspeare.*
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter: all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Mow clover or rye-grafs, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*

INNATE. } *adj.* [*inné*, French; *innu-*
INNATED. } *tus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Innated* is not proper.

The Druiian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Horvel.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for *inherent*. *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNA'TENESS, *n. f.* [*from innate*.] The quality of being *innate*.

INNAVIGABLE, *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pass'd by failing.

If you fo hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

INNER, *adj.* [*from in*.] Interior; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Spenser.*

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*

Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

INNERMOST, *adj.* [*from inner*. It seems less proper than *inmost*.] Remotest from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNERHOLDER, *n. f.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNINGS, *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

INNERKEEPER, *n. f.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innerkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A factious *innerkeeper* was banged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innerkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the staidness of his provisions. *Addison.*

INNOCENCE. } *n. f.* [*innocence*, French;
INNOCENCY. } *innocentia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*

What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a consciousness of its own *innocence* and integrity! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'it part black. *Shaksf.*

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakspeare.*

3. Harmlessness; innocuousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Burton's Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shaksf.*
We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

INNOCENT, *adj.* [*innocent*, French; *innocens*, Latin.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appear an angry god. *Shakspeare.*
Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakspeare.*

The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT, *n. f.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an *innocent* as that fame lamb. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakspeare.*

2. A natural; an ideot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hosker.*

INNOCENTLY, *adv.* [*from innocent*.]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and dishonestly. *South.*

2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNOCUOUS, *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.]

Harmless in effects.

The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*

INNOCUOUSLY, *adv.* [*from innocuous*.]

Without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medically use the same. *Burton's Vulgar Errors.*

INNOCUOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from innocuous*.]

Harmlessness.

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Diaby.*

To **INNOVATE**, *v. a.* [*innovare*, Fr. *innovo*, Latin.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which have chance upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*

Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act 'till then unknown.

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*.

2. To change by introducing novelties.
From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship.

INNOVATION. *n. f.* [*innovation*, French, from *innovate*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue staydness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*.

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly and by degrees.

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue, but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution.

INNOVATOR. *n. f.* [*innovateur*, French; from *innovate*.]

1. An introducer of novelties.
I attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,
A foe to th' publick weal.

He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator*: and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and council shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and persecute all *innovators* of divine worship.

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.
Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes.

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities.

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane
The meteor fits.

2. Pure from crimes.
Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age.

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious*.]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.
Animals, that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested.

2. Without harm suffered.

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmlessness.

INNUENDO. *n. f.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned.

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*.
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities.

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more.

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts.

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'T would be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of *innumeros* boughs.

I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of *innumeros* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows.

TO INOCULATE. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, in and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See **INOCULATION**.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraft, how to *inoculate*.
Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month.

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*.

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it.

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate*.

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation.

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [*inoculatio*, Latin; from *inoculate*.]

1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

Inoculation is practis'd upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. Chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footstalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

In the stem of *Maiana* they all met, and come to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*.

2. The practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection.

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease.

INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [from *inoculate*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the smallpox by inoculation.

Had *Joh. a Gaddesden* been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*.

INODORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured.

INODOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, inactive, insipid, *inodorous* liquor.

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offensive*.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking.
However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors.

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them.

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* most.
With what'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,
Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite.

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,
Gives signs of gratulation.

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell.

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *officious*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [from *inordinatus*.] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation.

INORDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught.

These raise
At last dissembler'd, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit.

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself.

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lye from that intrinsic *inquisition* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was absolutely and universally sinful. *South.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical.*]

Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke*

To INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Latin.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inoculating* with nerves. *Derham.*

INOSCULATION. *n. f.* [*from inosculate.*]

Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inoculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray*

INQUEST. *n. f.* [*enqueste*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in? *Atterb.*

2. In law.

The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict his judgment passes: for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Corwell.*

3. Inquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment 'till it attain the former position. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light, Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope.*

To INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.]

To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [*inquinatio*, Latin; *from inquitate.*]

Corruption; pollution. Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquinatio*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of petrification. *Bacon.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [*from inquire.*] That of which *inquisition* or *inquest* may be made.

To INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquirō*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with *of* before the person asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*

After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shak.*

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Genfis.*

Herod *inquired* of them diligently. *Matthew.* They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing? *Luke.*

He sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire* of his welfare. *1 Chron.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known:

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares; The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat; His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side, And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Luke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state: He hears and judges each committed crime, *Inquires into* the manner, place, and time. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. *Obsolete.*

Canute had his portion from the rest, The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire, Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Spenser.*

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [*from inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and *inquisitive*.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* stand, And itself offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.* Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glazville's Sceptis.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find, That ev'ry insect of each different kind, In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays, Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackstr.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [*from inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts.*

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a

bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called *invention*: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

INQUISITION. *n. f.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them; he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Psalms.*

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Ezher.*

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aids of the late rebels. *Byron's Henry VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every falling, yet you are to strive to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave, These men will be your judges: we must stand *The inquisition* of their cailery On our condition. *Southern.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Corwell.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words, Pur quite down the Spanish *inquisition*. *Corbet.*

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisivus*, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *to*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive* After his brother. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people after news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive into* the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking fire, *Inquisitive* of fights, still longs in vain

To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden.*

Then what the Gallick arms will do,

Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive after*, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character. *Addison's Spect.*

A wife man is not *inquisitive about* things impertinent. *Broume.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watt. on the Mind.*

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [*from inquisitive.*]

With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from inquisitive.*]

Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitive enefs* an uncommonly great, he could not but ask who he was. *Silvey.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitive enefs* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scope and range in. *South's Sermons.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass. *Bacon.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUI'SITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears, And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryd.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To INRAIL. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To enclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do willfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head; Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day, And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

INROAD. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*.

They make in Italy. *Shakespeare.*
From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel

Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm, Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton.*

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarend.*
The country open lay without defence;

For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryd.*

INSA'NABLE. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about? Or have we eaten of the *insane* root, That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakespeare.*

INSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some men's hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride, And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Philips.*

INSA'TISEA'TION. *n. f.* [*in and satisfactio*.] Want; unsatisfied state. Not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider the emptiness or *insatiation* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.

Bacon's Natural History.

INSA'TURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else

To foreign princes, ego & rex meus Was thil' *inscrib'd*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

Yeweping loves! the first with myrtle's hide, And with your golden darts, now useless grown, *Inscribe* a verse on th' relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochelle. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.

Notes to Greek's Manilius.

INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come, Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. In law.

An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Conignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible, As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakespeare.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable*! his equity

Twins with his power. *Sanlys.*
Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* intricacies of the whole body. *Brown.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To INSCULP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel Stamped in gold, but that *insculp* upon. *Shaksp.*

INSCULPTURE. *n. f.* [from *in* and *sculpture*.] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,

Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea; And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were

added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

To INSEAM. *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

INSECT. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*
Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd The kings, and awful fathers of mankind; And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

INSECTATOR. *n. f.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *DiD.*

INSECTILE. *adj.* [from *insect*.] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTOLOGER. *n. f.* [*insect* and *λογος*.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorized.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Darham.*

INSECURE. *adj.* [*in and secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

INSECURITY. *n. f.* [*in and security*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The uncausalness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*insemination*, Fr. *insemino*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECUTION. *n. f.* [*insecutio*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse get more before the wheel Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,

With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman.*

INSENSATE. *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men, As their own ruin on themselves I invite, *Insensate* left, or to sense reprobate, And with blindness internal struck. *Milton.*

INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilité*, Fr. from *insensible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which is left, and thence which it next acquires. *Glazville.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSEN'SIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Dost he feel it? no. Dost he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yes, to the dead; but will it not live with the living? no. Why? destraction will not suffer it. *Shakspeare.*

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. *Watson.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*
You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSEN'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from insensible.*]

Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSEN'SIBLY. *adv.* [*from insensible.*]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem,
insensibly three different motions moves. *Milton.*
The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
insensibly. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers.*
Cadenus
insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. } *n. f.* [*from inse-*

INSEPARABLENESS. } *parable.*] The

quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French;

inseparabilis, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united for as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wife and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade
inseparable, must with me along;

For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milton.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one

from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;

And this or that unmixt no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [*from inseparabile.*]

With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*

Reflexibility of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

TO INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, *infertum*, Latin.] To place in or among other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poetry and oratory omit things not essential, and insert little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions* before he describes the event. *Broome.*

TO INSE'RV. *v. a.* [*inervio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*inerviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inervient* to that intention. *Brown.*

TO INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in and shell.*] To hide in a shell. Not used.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcus' banishment, Thrusts forth his horns again into the world, Which were *inshell'd* when Marcus stood for Rome,

And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare.*

TO INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in and ship.*] To shut in a ship; to slow; to embark. Not used. We say simply to *ship*.

See them safely brought to Dover; where, *in-shipp'd*,

Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shaksp*

TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and shrine.*] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally *inshrine*.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakspeare.*

Not Babylon,
Equall'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*

IN'SIDE. *n. f.* [*in and side.*] Interior part; part within: opposed to the surface or *outside*.

Lock'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?

—He did unseal them. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakspeare.*

Here are the outides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there 's the moiety I promised ye.

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison.*

INSIDIA'FOR. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] One who lies in wait. *Dist.*

INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Our shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from insidious.*] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Pheidias the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simcon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their profecy and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of griev'd conscience,
And well could cure the fame; his name was
Patience. *Spenser.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Speator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNIFICANCE. } *n. f.* [*insignificante*,

INSIGNIFICANCY. } French; from *insignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of providence. *Addison.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*in and significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackm.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; insignificant. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanv. Sceptis, Preface.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly insignificant. *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and insignificant than the scum of a people, intimated against a king. *Adison.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: stypticks are often insignificant. *Arbutnot.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from insignificant.]

1. Without meaning.
Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them insignificant, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *adj.* [insincerus, Lat. in and sincere.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: of persons.

2. Not sound; corrupted: of things.
Ah why, Penelope, this caulceks fear
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere?
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCERITY. *n. f.* [from insincere.]

Disimulation; want of truth or fidelity.
If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and insincerity. *Broomer on the Odyssey.*

TO INSINNEW. *v. a.* [in and snew.] **To** strengthen; to confirm. Not used.

All members of our cause,
That are *insinnewed* to this action. *Shakespeare.*

INSINUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, insinuant, and fortunate men. *Watson.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. a.* [insineur, Fr. insinuo, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.
The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodw.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.
There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker.*

At the Isle of Rhce he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.
And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To insill; to insufe gently.
All the art of rhetorick, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.
I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shaksp.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.
Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humors and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymo-

logy, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Close the serpent fly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUATION. *n. f.* [insinuatio, Latin; insinuation, French; from insinuate.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSINUATIVE. *adj.* [from insinuate.] Stealing on the affections.

It is a strange *insinulative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSINUATOR. *n. f.* [insinuator, Latin.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSIPID. *adj.* [insipide, French; insipidus, Latin.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle.*
Our fathers much admir'd their sauces sweet,
And often call'd for sugar with their meat;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where romabole, thalot, and the rank garlick grew. *King.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary puita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire. *Dryden.*
Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden.*

INSIPIDITY. } *n. f.* [insipidité, French; }
INSIPIDNESS. } from *insipid.* }

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.
Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. *adv.* [from *insipid.*]

1. Without taste.

2. Dully; without spirit.
One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE. *n. f.* [insipientia, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

TO INSIST. *v. n.* [insister, French; insisto, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakespeare.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Dewey of Piety.*

INSISTENT. *adj.* [insistens, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Watson.*

INSISTURE. *n. f.* [from *insist.*] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and the center,

Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shaksp.*

INSISTENCY. *n. f.* [in and sitio, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew.*

INSITION. *n. f.* [insitio, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or *insition*. *Ray.*

TO INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [in and snare.]

t. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strew'lt thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *insna'reth* thee about? *Shaksp.*
She *insna're'd*

Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*
By long experience Durley may no doubt

Insna're a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish!—because the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insna'red* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insna'red*. *Job.*

3. *Insna're* is more frequent.

INSNA'ER. *n. f.* [from *insna're.*] He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE. *adj.* [insociable, French; insociabilis, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.
If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakespeare.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Watson's Architecture.*

INSOBRIETY. *n. f.* [in and sobriety.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Dewey of Piety.*

TO INSOLATE. *v. a.* [insolo, Latin.]

To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION. *n. f.* [insolation, French; insolatio, Latin.] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conversation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its lustrable colour; if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INSOLENCE. } *n. f.* [*insolence*, French;]
INSOLENCY. } [*insolentia*, Lat.] Pride
 exerted in contemptuous and overbearing
 treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of
 O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand
 him, made himself lord of those people that re-
 mained. *Spencer on Ireland.*

Such a nature

Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
 Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
 His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
 Under Cominius. *Shakspeare.*

Blown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and shores
 upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners,
 and slays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man,

Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
 For sport alone, pursues the cruel chace. *Thomson.*

The fear of any violence, either against her
 own person or against her son, might deter Pen-
 elope from using any endeavours to remove men
 of such *insolence* and power. *Broome.*

TO INSOLENCY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To insult; to treat with contempt. A
 very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced*
 and assaulted. *King Charles.*

INSOLENT. *adj.* [*insolent*, French; *insolens*, Latin.]

Contemptuous of others;
 haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces
 which we refused: victory itself hath not made us
insolent masters. *Atterbury.*

INSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.]

With contempt of others; haughtily;
 rudely.

What I must disprove,
 He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it took thy regal seat,
 Not venates, *insolently* loud,
 Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
 Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated
 him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a
 prisoner of war. *Addison.*

INSOLVABLE. *adj.* [*insolvabile*, French;
in and *solvo*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared;
 inextricable: such as admits of no so-
 lution, or explication.

Spent a few thoughts on the puzzling enqui-
 ries concerning vacuum, the doctrine of infi-
 nities, indivisibles, and incommensurables,
 wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties.
Watts on the Mind.

2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *in-*
solubilis, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the scripture be
 but a snare and a torment to weak consciences,
 filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts
insoluble, and extreme despair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a
 human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks
 in any part of the body, it gathers a crust
 about it. *Airbuthnot on Diet.*

INSOLVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *solvo*, Latin.]

Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himself
insolvent of those vast sums he had taken upon
 credit. *Howel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him
 of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders;
 but demanding reparation of the accuser for so
 many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*,
 compounded the matter by taking his life.
Addison.

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his
 debts. *Watts.*

Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

INSOLVENCY. *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] In-
 ability to pay debts. An act of *insol-*
vency is a law by which imprisoned
 debtors are released without payment.

INSOMUCH. *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that;
 to such a degree that. This word is
 growing obsolete.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to
 despise the language of the conquered, and to
 force him to learn his: so did the Romans always
 use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is
 sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insom-*
much as the countries about Aena have amend's
 made them, for the richness the eruptions do.
Bacon's Natural History.

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that
 he made his fortune by it. *L'Esrange.*

They made the ground uneven 'bout their
 nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon
 it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison.*

TO INSPECT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*,
 Latin.]

To look into by way of ex-
 amination.

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspection*, Fr. *inspec-*
tio, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close
 survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
 Consider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be under-
 stood; that offers itself to the search of the in-
 quisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the
 most awakened reason; for, being secure of her
 substantial truth and purity, she knows that for
 her to be seen and looked into, is to be em-
 braced and admired, as there needs no greater
 argument for men to love the light than to see
 it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care.

In the first sense it should have *into* before
 the object, and in the second sense may
 admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when
 they run no hazard of being diverted to improper
 ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the per-
 fections of God, and to procure lively and vigo-
 rous impressions of his perpetual presence with
 us, and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the
 world, doth necessarily follow from the nature
 and being of God; and he that denies this, doth
 implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPECTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
 Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness.
Denham.

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wise *inspector*
 or tutor to different parts, that they may bring
 home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspersio*, Latin.] A

sprinkling upon.

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To

place in an orb or sphere.

Where those immortal shapes
 Of bright aerial spirits live *inspired*,
 In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

INSPIRABLE. *adj.* [from *inspire*.] Which

may be drawn in with the breath;
 which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* parts, we may enumerate
 those they sustain from their expiration of fulgi-
 nous steams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *inspire*.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the
 symptoms are a violent fever, and a most ex-
 quisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which
 it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the
 greatest pain is in expiration. *Airbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a
 superior power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.

—How can she then call us by our names,
 Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shakspeare.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men
 at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shakspeare.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,
 That what was done before the flood we know.

What the tragedian wrote, the late success
 Declares was *inspiration*, and not guets.

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression
 of any proposition is made upon the mind by
 God's men, that gives a convincing and indis-
 putable evidence of the truth and divinity of it:
 so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*.
Denham.

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 putable evidence of the truth and divinity of it:
 so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*.
Watts.

TO INSPIRE. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Lat. *inspiero*,
 French.] To draw in the breath: op-

posed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any
 animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature and
 dies. *Watts.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
 The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired*
 into him an active soul, and breathed in a living
 spirit. *Wisdom.*

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress
 upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
 But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*.
Shakspeare.

Then to the heart *inspired*

Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor th' *inspired*

Cassian spring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,

And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious,
 to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue. *Addison.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs
 are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced
 to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in
 comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and ex-
 piring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;

Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPIRER. *n. f.* [from *inspire*.] He that

inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator
 and preserver of the world, the most gracious
 redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspiero* of mankind, be
 all honour. *Denham.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To

animate; to actuate; to fill with life and

vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to

encourage.

It has pleased God to *inspire* and actuate all

his evangelical methods by a concurrence of su-
 pernatural strength, which makes it not only

eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do
 whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders
 the service of the church solemn and affecting,
inspires the sluggish, and inflames even the
 devout worshipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by

love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,

And the gay conscience of a life well spent,

Calm ev'ry thought, *inspire* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*
TO INSPISSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*,
Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine,
and maketh them not so easy to resolve into
vapour. *Bacon.*

This oil farther *inspissated* by evaporation turns
into balm. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [*from inspissate.*]
The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspiration* of the
air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspiration*, and
afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilis*, Fr. *infla-*
bilitas, from *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstan-
cy; fickleness; mutability of opinion
or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked,
when it disposes men to wander from our scheme
of government to another; such a fickleness can-
not but be fatal to our country. *A. J. For.*

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Incon-
stant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

TO INSTALL. *v. a.* [*installar*, Fr. *in* and
stall.] To advance to any rank or office,
by placing in the seat or stall proper to
that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the faint of sleep, clouds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's light. *Spenser.*

Crammer is return'd with welcome,
Installed archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after
this he was *installed* of the most noble order.

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation*, French;
from *install*.] The act of giving visible
possession of a rank or office, by placing
in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate
for his *installation*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [*from install*.]
1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal? *Shakespeare.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you four;
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shaksp.*

INSTANCE. } *n. f.* [*instance*, Fr.]
INSTANCY. }

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame them-
selves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord
and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us con-
cerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have
the ancient councils renewed. *Hacker.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument.
Not in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that
solly dares not present itself. Now, could I come
to her with any direction in my hand, my desires
had *instance* and argument to commend them-
selves. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love.

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judi-
cial process which is made from the contestation
of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sen-
tence in the cause, or till the end of three years.

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shaksp.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol
is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which
sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace;
sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently
as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble
instance, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who,
after their prisons have been slung open, have
chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than
stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the
success of a revolution. *Adelison.*

The greatest faints are sometimes made the
most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*
Supply the earth should be removed nearer
to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of
Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat.

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain
a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such
instances as are familiar and common. *Baker.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the
first, they were drawn up into the form of a law
in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no
other than what natural reason has endeavoured
to recommend, even in the most severe and diffi-
cult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Eusebia has lived as free from sin as it is
possible for human nature, it is because she is al-
ways watching and guarding against all *instances*
of pride. *Laro's Serious Call.*

TO INSTANCE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see
how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in
two or three about which he makes the loudest
clamour. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last
have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in
Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter.

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instans*,
Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, re-
quiring that he might be crucified. *Luke.*
Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; con-
tinuing *instant* in prayer. *Romans.*

2. Immediate; without any time inter-
vening; present.

Our good old friend, bestow
Your needful counsel to our business,
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakespeare*

Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war halt thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom.

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm.

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unheer'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein
we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flou-
rishing and their not being. *Hacker.*

Her nimble foot yet in time must move,
And in *instants* through all places glide;
But she is high and far, I cease, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide.

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is, but
in one single point of time; therefore an *inst-*
ant that one point is either future or past, and no

other parts are co-existent or contemporary with
it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night
appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber
window. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial lan-
guage for a day of the present or cur-
rent month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to
erect a lion's head. *Adelison's Guardian.*

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.]

Done in an instant; acting at once
without any perceptible succession; act-
ing with the utmost speed; done with
the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ending of the
douce doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous*
actions of creation and annihilation. *Bacon.*

The rapid *instance* *instantaneous* sink
The bottom'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from instan-*
taneous.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raming of frogs, came
to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude
that those came from the clouds, or were *instan-*
taneously generated. *Darwin.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instant*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible
intervention of time.

In a great while, the sense and the affects of
any one part of the body *instantly* make a transi-
tion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me.

As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly*. *Mary.*

2. With urgent importunity.

TO INSTATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *stare*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instare* the
victor in these rights, which the conquered prince
had. *Hale.*

Had this glittering monster been born to thy
poverty, he could not have been to bad; nor,
perhaps, had thy birth *instare* thee in the same
greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *Scott.*

The first of them being eminently holy and
dear to God, should derive a blessing to his poster-
ity on that account, and prevail at last to have
them also accepted as holy, and *instare* in the
favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instare* and widow you withal. *Shaksp.*

INSTAURATION. *n. f.* [*instauratio*, Fr.
instauratio, Lat.] Restoration; repara-
tion; renewal.

INSTEAD *of.* prep. [A word formed by
the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They, *instead* of fruit,
Chew'd bitter alaeas. *Milton.*

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the
word church make it a question in politics,
whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wife man is *instad*
of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in
those times, no such thing was believed

3. *Instead* is sometimes used without *f.*

In the place: in the room.

He in desir'n sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown.

TO INSTEER. *v. a.* [*in* and *steer*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insleep'd*.
Shakspeare.

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insleep'd* to clog the guineels keel.
Shakspeare.

INSTEP. *n. f.* [*in* and *step.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.
Abbot's Not on Coins.

TO INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*infligo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigate.*] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*.
Shakspeare.

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them.
Bacon

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.
L'Estrange.

We have an abjudgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to.
South.

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigateur*, Fr. from *instigate.*] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion.
King Charles.

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds.
Decay of Piety.

TO INSTILL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.
He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.
Milton.

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their stricts to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instill* their poison into men's minds.
Hooker.

He had a farther design to *instill* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life.
Calamy.

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days.
Swift.

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Latin; from *instil.*]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused.
They imbibed the cup of life by insensible *instillations*.
Rambler.

INSTILMENT. *n. f.* [from *instil.*] Any thing instilled.

The leperous *instilment*.
Shakspeare.

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes.
Milton.

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable. Define or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment.
Shakspeare.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think thee better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.
Shakspeare.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems, Or reason though disturb'd, and sense consulted, To have guided me aright.
Milton's Argonath.

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.
Adelphi.

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when piety's d;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer.
Pope.

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animated power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth!
Bentley's Preface to Milton.

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct.*] Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring.
Milton.

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's.
Brown on the Odyssey.

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive.*] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it.
Shakspeare's Tempest.

TO INSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*instituo*, *institutum*, Latin; *instituer*, French.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction.
Hooker.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenious studies.
Shakspeare.

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by immutable wisdom.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself.
Temple.

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics.
Swift.

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by institution.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself.
Decay of Piety.

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institut*, French; *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute* is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though diluted.
Dryden.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.
Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the stock *institute* thy own.
Dryden.

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*institution*, French; *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.
The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction.
Hooker.

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institutions* and restitution of the world might be born wrought with one hand.
Hooker.

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes of *institutions* of government, to effect in such hands as would preserve the people.
Swift.

3. Positive law.
They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*.
Temple.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real.
Atterbury.

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.
Forbes.

4. Education.
After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.
L'Estrange.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.
Bentley.

INSTITUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution.*] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politics among the *institutionary* rules of youth.
Brown.

INSTITUTIST. *n. f.* [from *institute.*] Writer of institutes or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.
Harvey.

INSTITUTEUR. *n. f.* [*instituteur*, French; *institutior*, Latin.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.
It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *instituteurs* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.
Holder on Time.

2. Instructor; educator.
The two great aims which every *instituteur* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.
Walker.

TO INSTOP. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop.*] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The teams *instops*.
Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

TO INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* participle preterit *instru'ct* or *instru'ct*. [*instruo*, Latin; *instruire*, French.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice; that he might *instru'ct* thee.
Deuteronomy.

His God doth *instru'ct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.
Isaiah.

Chennaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful. *1 Chron.*
 Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Romans.*
Instruct me, for thou knowest. *Milton.*
 He ever by consulting at thy shrine
 Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
 To fly or follow what concern'd him most. *Milton.*

2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. *1 Chronicles.*

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. *2 Chronicles.*

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *instruere*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written *instructor*.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. *1 Corinthians.*

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
 The father of the faithful there did dwell,
 Who both their parent and *instructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'st represent
 As present, heav'nly *instructor*!
 Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
 Brought all things to their native proper use. *Roscommon.*

They see how they are beset on every side,
 not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Locke.*

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people. *Addison.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*. *Rogers.*

INSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*instruere*, French; from *instruere*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,
 Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
 Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakspeare.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jeremiah.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
 In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruct* on flows;
 But some untaught o'erhear the whispering till,
 In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st;
 Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shakspeare.*

INSTR'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruere*; *instruere*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison.*

INSTRUMENT. *n. f.* [*instrumentum*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
 Did one superior genius e'er invent;
 Which to the muscles is preferr'd? *Blackmore.*

Box is useful for turners and *instrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh most delight
 In music, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakspeare.*

In solitary groves he makes his moan,
 Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,
 But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobit.*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
 An *instrument* of this year calling back,
 Lay not your blame on me. *Shakspeare. Othello.*

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice that can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefulness way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves. *Silvery.*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The hold are but the *instruments* of the wife,
 They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuelless, and dead. *Raleigh's History.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalridge.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul: but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments; not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason,

wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Of in hands,
 While they keep watch, or nightly rounding
 walk,

With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds
 In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
 Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*

Sweet voices, mixt with *instrumental* sounds,
 Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted east
 bounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Dugby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *Swain.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure property. *Hammond.*

INSUFFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

Eyes that contest'd him born for kindly way,
 So fierce, they flash'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eye,
 yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all displease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable*.]

To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes
 Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*insufficiency*, Fr.]

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [*in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them.

Atterbury.

INSUFFICIENT. *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; *in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*.

Spenser on Ireland.

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert.

Rogers.

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids.

Arbutnot.

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

INSULAR. } *adj.* [*insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Latin.] Belonging to an island.

Drina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insular* advantages.

Howell.

INSULATED. *adj.* [*insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE. *adj.* [*insulfus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy.

Diä.

INSULT. *n. f.* [*insultus*, Latin; *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four the may foistain, But after ten from nuptial rites refrain.

Dryden.

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless fencer that *insult* adds to grief.

Savage.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate.

Brome.

To **INSULT.** *v. a.* [*insulter*, French; *insulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutt'd by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting* over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.

Pope.

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his muster very lately To strike at me upon his misconstruction; When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure, Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd, And put upon him such a deal of man, That worthied him.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail, And makes small outlets into open air.

Dryden.

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content, *Insulting* o'er the toil they underwent, Yet still they find a future task remain, To turn the soil.

Dryden's Virgil.

INSULTER. *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man, Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness, shall pity thee.

Roscoe's June Shore.

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast, Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

Dryden.

INSUPERABILITY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.

Digby on Bodies.

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience.

Ray on the Creation.

And middle natures how they long to join, Yet never pass the *insuperable* line.

Pope.

INSUPERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it.

Grew's Museum.

INSUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; *in* and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number, of the persons that bear.

South.

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence.

L'Eschange.

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being.

Dryden.

To those that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring will not do their business.

Bentley.

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell the to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procur'd his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffer'd for her suffering.

Sidney.

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,

When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd, In scorn of their proud arms, and warlike tools, Spurn'd them to death by troops.

Milton.

The first day's audience sufficiently convinc'd me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long.

Dryden.

INSURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmountable*, French; *in* and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the same.

Locke.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*.

Watts.

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [*insurgo*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing, And the first motion, all the interim is Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: The genius and the mortal instruments Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then The nature of an *insurrection*.

Shakspeare.

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.

Exra.

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord.

Esdras.

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.

Bacon.

The trade of Rome had like to have suff'erd another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt.

Arbutnot.

INSUSURRA'TION. *n. f.* [*insufurro*, Latin.]

The act of whispering into something.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch.

Diä.

INTAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Anything that has figures engrav'd on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals.

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense.

Grew.

INTEGER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *acc*, or unit.

Arbutnot.

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together.

Bacon.

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching.

Holder.

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body.

Hale.

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature.

Hale.

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart.

Watts.

INTEGRITY. *n. f.* [*intégrité*, French; *integritas*, from *integer*, Latin.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state Of that *integrity* which should become it.

Shak.

Macduff, this noble passion,

Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts To thy good truth and honour.

Shakspeare.

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding.

Swift.

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices.

Rogers.

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*.

Hale.

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chafm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action.

Errome.

INTEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his frize coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so pro-

perly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *intements* of the body. *Addison.*

INTELLECT. *n. f.* [*intellect*, French; *intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear, All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South.*

INTELLECTION. *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glauville's Scephtis.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley.*

INTELLECTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, French; from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glauville.*

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, Fr. *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be cas'd in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene, Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made, The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rose, And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose, Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being, Those thoughts that wander through eternity, To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost, In the wide womb of uncreated night, Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. Little in use.

Her husband not nigh, Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublim'd *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glauville's Scephtis.*

I have not consult'd the repaire of my *intellectuals*, in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning preferences. *Glauville.*

INTELLIGENCE. } *n. f.* [*intelligence*, Fr. **INTELLIGENCY.** } *intelligentia*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks so much foresight as to provide that

true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!

A most *intelligence* bawd! He furnish'd his employ'd men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Shakspeare.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence* May pass between the prince and them. *Denham.*

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Faction's followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensue that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He liv'd rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How folly itself thou satisfi'd me, pure *Intelligence* of heav'n, angel! *Milton.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*.

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favours, for that of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun, circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously, They think to be chief praise of poetry: And thereby wanting due *intelligence*, Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *n. f.* [from *intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heav'n? To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself; The very opener and *intelligencer*

Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n, And our dull workings. *Shakspeare.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. *Howel.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, French; *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*

He of times, *Intelligent*, th' harsh hyperborean ice

Shuns for our equal winters; when our sun cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wife and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabric. *Woodward.*

2. It has of before the thing. *Intelligent* of seasons, they set forth Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

3. Giving information.

Servants who seem no less, Which are to France the spices and speculations *Intelligent* of our state. *Shakspeare.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligent*]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure *Intelligential* substances require, As doth your rational. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense, His heat or head possessing, soon mispir'd With act *intelligential*. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *intelligibile*.]

1. Possibility to be understood.

2. The power of understanding; intellect. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. *Glauville.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maim'd, when it is scarce *intelligible*. *Dryd.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason: therefore it has pleas'd God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intelligibile*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligibile*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told, Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Rose.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INTE'MERATE. *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undeiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *n. f.* [in and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of laeserative humours. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *n. f.* [*intemperance*, **INTE'MPERANCY.** } French; *intemperantia*, Latin.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation; commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*

In nature is a tyranny. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Another law of Lyeurgus induced to *intemperance*, and all kinds of incontinency. *Haleswell.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;

By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more

In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery th' misabundance of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children
to hate drunkenness and intemperance, by bring-
ing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, French; *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Graunt.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing;
for therein is the word of sin. *Eccles.*

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean: as, an *intemperate climate*; we have *intemperate weather*.

INTEMPERATELY. *adv.* [*from intemperate.*]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly. *Tillicson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas, no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Sprat.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from intemperate.*]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsw.*

INTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [*from intemperate.*] Excess of some quality.

INTE'NABLE. *adj.* [*in and tenable.*] Indefensible: as, an *intenable opinion*; an *intenable fortress*.

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,
With sharp *intended* sting so rode him smite,
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;
No living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intense; to strain.

What seems to be the ground of the affection, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that *wiser* antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or renewed. *Hale.*

This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Chym.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not, when the sacrament is administered, imagine

themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smook, that was raised in his country, was over; sighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The earl was a very acute and found speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Watton.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs! *intend* at home, While here shall be our home, what best may ease The present misery. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion he had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so, as he could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn

As deeply to affect what we *intend*,
As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shaksp.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods, for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesiferus, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuth.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *n. f.* [*entendement*, Fr.]

Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,
'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,
What woman, and wherefore doth we upbraid. *Spenser.*

INTE'NDMENT. *n. f.* [*entendement*, Fr.]

Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fill more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in and tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigour gives,

Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTENERATION. *n. f.* [*from intenerate.*]

The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *adj.* [*in and tenible.*] That cannot hold. Not in use.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet in this captious and *intenable* sieve,
I fill pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare.*

INTENSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Latin.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation, prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Roscom.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity

The one *intense*; the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTENSELY. *adv.* [*from intense.*] To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

INTENSENESS. *n. f.* [*from intense.*]

The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *intense*ness of heat. *Woodward.*

INTENTION. *n. f.* [*intention*, Fr. *intensio*, Lat.]

The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise to rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Taylor.*

INTENSIVE. *adj.* [*from intense.*]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; that may admit increase of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitting.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Watton.*

INTENSIVELY. *adv.* By increase of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application; formerly with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intente* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with *on*.

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intente upon* God's glory than our own convenience. *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intente upon* his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance

Intente. *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intente* on thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intente upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another.

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker.

INTENT. *n. f.* [from *intend.*]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural.

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was, that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings.

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men.

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence; And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*, Clarence hath not another day to live.

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose; One who delights in wars.

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island.

Of darkness visible so much be lent, As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*.

2. To all *intents*. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.

He was miserable to all *intents* and purposes.

INTENTION. *n. f.* [*intention*, Fr. *intention*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon.

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass.

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular.

2. Design; purpose.

I with others the same *intention*, and greater success.

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts.

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention*

and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation.

INTENTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct *intentional* service.

INTENTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional*.] 1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely.

2. In will, if not in action. Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude, you are *intentionally* doing so to me.

INTENTIVE. *adj.* [from *intent*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intensive* and erect.

The naked relation, at least the *intensive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators.

INTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intensive*.] With application; closely.

INTENTLY. *adv.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living.

The odd paintings of an Indian sereen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear to be disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain.

The Chian medal teats him with a volume open, and reading *intently*.

INTENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is more disengaged from his *intentness* on affairs.

TO INTER. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, French.] 1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect A tomb, wherein his corps shall be *inter'd*.

The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft *interred* with their bones.

His body shall be royally *inter'd*, And the last funeral pomps adorn his herse.

2. To cover with earth. The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease.

INTERCALAR. } *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Latin.]

Interfered out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

TO INTERCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. *n. f.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six superannuations.

TO INTERCEDE. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.] 1. To pass between.

He supposeth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived.

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities.

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *will* if only one part be named, and *between* if both be named.

Presenting, thus to *intercede* began.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents.

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics, and your lordship may *intercede* with them on my promise of amendment.

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the Son of God.

INTERCEDER. *n. f.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

TO INTERCEPT. *v. a.* [*interceptor*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]

1. To stop and seize in the way. The better course should be by planting of garri- sons about him, which, whensoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming.

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition? — O, the that might have *intercepted* thee, By strangling thee.

I then in London, keeper of the king's, Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends, March'd towards St. Albans t' *intercept* the queen.

Your *intercepted* packets You writ to the pope. If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them.

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the progress. It is used of the thing or person passing. Though they cannot answer my distress, Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes; For that they will not *intercept* my tale.

Behind the hole I fastened to the piateboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole.

3. It is used of the act of passing. Since death's near, and runs with so much force, We must meet first, and *intercept* his course.

4. It is used of that to which the passage is directed. On barbed flocks they rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the bees in May, When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly, New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky.

The direful woes, Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore, While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore.

INTERCEPTION. *n. f.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction.

The pillars standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, with, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also susceatation, strangulation or *interception* of breath.

INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*intercessio*, Fr. *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Sidney.*

Can you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the pulsed *intercession* of such a deca'd dotard as you seem to be? *Shakspeare.*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel.

He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isaiab.*

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.*

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown; Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryd.*

INTERCESSOUR. *n. f.* [*intercessour*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyesight bend; Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessours* send. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,

Patron or *intercessour* none appear'd. *Milton.*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessour*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South.*

To INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [*inter and chain.*]

To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms, *interchain'd* with an oath;

So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shakspeare.*

To INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [*inter and change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney.*

I shall *interchange*

My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakspeare.*

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howel.*

2. Alternate succession.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee round!

If I could joy in ought! sweet *interchange* Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original measure of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holler.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him, And bring us Creid hither. Good Diomed, Furnish you fairly for this *interchange.* *Shakspeare.*

Farewell; the leisure, and the fearful time, Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love, And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shakspeare.*

Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorned with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakspeare.*

After to vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses? *South.*

INTERCHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange.*]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and countermonies, running through one hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holler.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable.*] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hocker.*

This in myself I boldly will defend, And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakspeare.*

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift.*

INTERCHANGEMENT. *n. f.* [*inter and change.*] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love, Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands, Attested by the holy close of lips, Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakspeare.*

INTERCIPIENT. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.]

Obstruding; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.]

An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipiens* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wifeman.*

INTERCISSION. *n. f.* [*inter and cado*, Lat.]

Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscission, or consummate desolation. *Brown.*

To INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.]

To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holler.*

INTERCLUSION. *n. f.* [*interclusus*, Lat.]

Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION. *n. f.* [*inter and columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Wotton.*

To INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [*inter and common.*]

To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid

juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INTERCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*inter and community.*]

1. A mutual communication or community.

2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. *adj.* [*intersostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Latin.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep suspirations, we take large gulps of air. *Mor.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*entreours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse* Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow, To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication; followed by *with.*

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself! That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind! *Atterbury.*

INTERCURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.]

Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*inter and deal.*] Traffick; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

To INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdicere*, Fr. *interdicere*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways That brought me on a sudden to the tree Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

By magick fence'd, by spells encompass'd round, No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict* Defends the touching of these viands pure; Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Milton.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change, He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*, And join'd our hands himself. *Dryden.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDICTION. *n. f.* [*interdictio*, Fr. *interdictio*, Latin; from *interdicere*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdictio*, which reforms
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdictio* stands accurst. *Shaksp.*

INTERDICTIONARY. *adj.* [from *interdict*.]
Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsw.*

To INTERESS. } *v. a.* [*interesser*, Fr.]
To INTEREST. } To concern; to affect;
to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interess'd* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our last not least; to whose young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *int'ress'd*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interess'd* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison on Medals.*

All successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To INTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

INTEREST. *n. f.* [*interest*, Lat. *interet*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.
O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.
They, who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'rest* in the sky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.
Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *int'rest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.
Did he take *interest*?
—No, not take *interest*; not, as you would say,
Directly, *int'rest*. *Shaksp.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Arbutnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shaksp.*

To INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.
So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.
If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.]
Flowing between.
Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFULGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.]
Shining between.

INTERFUSED. *adj.* [*interfusus*, Latin.]
Poured or scattered between.
The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJACENCY. *n. f.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.
England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.
Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown.*

INTERJACENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Lat.]
Intervening; lying between.
The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Ralsigh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.
Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.]
Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support
By his dear absence. *Shaksp.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, buds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

To INTERJOIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.]
To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellst foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,

Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shaksp.*

INTERIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, French.]
Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interiour*. *Shaksp.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden, and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.]
Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Baron.*

To INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.]
To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Heber.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLAPSE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lapsus*.]
The flow of time between any two events.

These drops are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

To INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.
Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.
The laws of Normandy were the desolation of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

To INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.]
To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]
1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.
He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryd.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raising out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayloffe's Paragon.*

The muse invoc'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEATION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lineation*.]
Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

To INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory; these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*interlocution*, French; *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called *accidental*, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, in which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ascham's Perfection.*

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutores*, French; *inter* and *loquor*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of dialogues.

When the minister by exhortation raises them up, and the people by prostitution of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestal; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to this share. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *n. f.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLUCENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Diid.*

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be *maskes*, and *revels*, and *interludes*. *Bacon.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLUENCY. *n. f.* [*interlus*, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjointed by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale.*

INTERLUNAR. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*,
INTERLUNARY. } Lat.] Belonging to

the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month; the *interlunary* and *plenilunary* exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino. *Addison on Italy.*

To INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of catholics. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Huyward.*

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.]

To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermelled*.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomect, and the virtuosity of Belphebe. *Spenser.*

INTERMEDDLER. *n. f.* [from *intermeddle.*]

One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *L'Estrange.*

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall strangers, fancy *intermeddlers* say,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish?
A. Phillips.

INTERMEDIACY. *n. f.* [from *intermediate.*]

Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Dehan.*

INTERMEDIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.]

Intervening; lying between; intervening.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr.]

inter and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arbutnotor.*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts.*

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERMELL. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermelled*, but rather as accidents than intentions. *Spenser.*

INTERMENT. *n. f.* [*interment*, French; from *inter.*] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*intermigration*, French; *inter* and *migro*, Latin.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. in and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript. *Milton.*

INTERMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, French; *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Lest fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate*.

Chapm. Odyssey.

INTERMINATION. *n. f.* [*intermination*, French; *intermino*, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attacked. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Here falling ships delight the wand'ring eyes;
These trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Peze.*

To INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *n. f.* [*intermission*, Fr. *intermissio*, Latin.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a creaking post,
Deliver'd letters, epigt of *intermission*,
Which presently they read. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been *intermitted*, is after a fort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkins's Davd.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*. *Locke.*

2. Intervention time.

But gentle heav'n
Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
Bring thou this friend of Scotland and myself.
Shakspeare.

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after to many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Howell.*

As though there were any sensation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermission* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To INTERMIT. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.]

To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

His misled, lascivious son, Edward the Second, *intermitted* so The course of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the receiving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began, We are furnished with an armour from heaven, but if we are remis, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers.*

To INTERMIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMITTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

To INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions the *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that the would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal To Adam what shall come in future days, As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix* My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milton.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd* With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMIX. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies. The analytical preparations of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied, whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with these employed. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

INTERMUNDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Sublising between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMURAL. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Latin.] Lying between walls.

Airsworth.

INTERMUTUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take, By *intermutual* vows protesting there, This never to reveal, nor to forsake So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTERIN. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestick. *Howell.*

INTERNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external. That ye shall be as gods, since I as man, *Internal* man, is but proportion meet. *Milton.* Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace. *Milton.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good traits. *Locke.*

2. Intimick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal*.]

1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually. We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for Their faith made *internecine* war. *Wallis.*

INTERNECION. *n. f.* [*internecion*, Fr. *internecio*, Latin.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propensity of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*. *Hale.*

INTERNUNCIO. *n. f.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *n. f.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Latin.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolar*, French; *interpolar*, Latin.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*
2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use. This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves

seems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *v. f.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolat.*] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *interpolator*, French] One that foils in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

INTERPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *interpos.*]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons. The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South.*
2. Intervention. Our overthidowed souls may be emblem'd by cracked globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element. *Gloucester's Sermon.*

To INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interposer*, French.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient. Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to shew that he had a contest with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*
2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakespeare.* Death ready stands to *interpose*: his dart. *Milton.*

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a succour or relief. The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality wherinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

To INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption. But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others. I will make haste; but, till I come again, No bed shall'er be guilty of my tray; No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. f.* [*interpositio*, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. from *interpose*.]

1. Intervient agency. There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.* Though wulike success carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*
2. Mediation; agency between parties. The town and alby would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Abelton.*
3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire interposition of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. Raleigh.

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the interposition of the sea. Addison.

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool interspaces, as a summer's cloud. Milton.

26 INTERPRET. v. a. [Interpretor, French; interpretor, Latin.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus. World be interpreted in this perplex'd Beyond false opinion. Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

You'll be the woman, And yet your beads forbid me to interpret That you are so. Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could interpret them unto him. Gen.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, interpreting of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. Daniel.

Hear his sighs, thou mute! Unskilful with what words to pray, let me Interpret for him. Milton's Par. Lost.

INTERPRETABLE. adj. [from interpret.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. Colley.

INTERPRETATION. n. f. [interpretation, Fr. interpretatio, Lat. from interpret.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of words, Who, by the interpretation of full time, May show like all yourself. Shakspeare.

Look how we can, or tad or merrily, Interpretation; I'll quote our books. Shakspeare.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be of some or uncertain what they meant, clarity, I hope, continueth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to let to the hardest and worst interpretation what their words can carry. Hooker.

The primitive christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted their predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be distinguished; and how the Jewish doctors, who had been debarred from the interpretations of their own scriptures.

3. The power of explaining.

We witness thee to profess this great sign, and to give us the interpretation and use of it in mercy. Bacon.

INTERPRETATIVE. adj. [from interpret.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficiently yet when the church hath created that additional but work upon the creeds, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an interpretative sign with heretics. Hammond.

INTERPRETATIVELY. adv. [from interpretative.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty interpretatively speaks to him in the manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furnished world. Riv.

INTERPRETER. n. f. [interprete, Fr. interpret, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expounder; an expounder.

What we oft do best, By sick interpreters of weak ones, is Not ours, or not allow'd; what worth, as is;

Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up For our best ad. Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by interpreters, both Hebrew and Christian. Burnet.

We think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts. Locke.

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer. With the same faith as an interpreter. Sherburne.

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an interpreter. Swift.

INTERPUNCTION. n. f. [interpunctio, Fr. interpunctio, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. n. f. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy, Thould worse passions than possess'd

The interregnum of my breast; Bless me from such an anarchy! Cowley.

He would fiew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this interregnum or suspension of title. Swift.

INTERREGNUM. n. f. [interregne, Fr. interregnum, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any interregnum or suspension of title. Bacon.

To INTERROGATE. v. a. [interrogo, Lat. interroger, Fr.] To examine; to question.

To INTERROGATE. v. n. To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could interrogate touching beauty. Bacon's Henry VII.

His proof will be retorted by interrogating; Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inhabit the kingdom of God? Hammond.

INTERROGATION. n. f. [interrogation, French; interrogatio, Latin.]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demarely soever such men may pretend to sincerity, that interrogation of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? Government of the Tongue.

This variety is obtained by interrogations to things inanimate; by beautiful questions, but those short. L'Es.

3. A note that marks a question: thus? as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERROGATIVE. adj. [interrogatif, Fr. interrogativus, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. n. f. A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATIVELY. adv. [from interrogative.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. n. f. [from interrogate.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. n. f. [interrogatoire, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put interrogatories unto him. Sidney.

Nor time, nor place, Will serve long interrogatories. Shakspeare.

What earthly name to interrogatories Can talk the free breath of a fiewed king? Shakspeare.

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death?

The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful interrogatory. Addison.

INTERROGATORY. adj. Containing a question; expressing a question: as, an interrogatory sentence.

To INTERRUPT. v. a. [interrompre, Fr. interruptus, Latin.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear What they are used to bear. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconductable army, there being neither tree nor bush to interrupt his charge. Guarendon.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and interrupted. Hale.

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither interrupt men in the midst of their talk. Eccles.

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

INTERRUPT. v. a. Containing a chasm. See'd thou what rage Transports our adversary, when no bounds, Nor yet the main abyss wide interrupt, can hold? Milton.

INTERRUPTEDLY. adv. [from interrupted.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less interruptedly than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. Boyle on Colours.

INTERRUPTER. n. f. [from interrupt.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. n. f. [interuptio, Fr. interruptio, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea. Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. Dryden's Dufresney.

3. Hinderance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone, O'erbearing interruption spite of France. Shakspeare.

4. Intermision.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without feeling of interruption in the course of our reading. Locke.

Amidst the interruptions of his sorrow, feeling his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. Addison.

INTERSCAPULAR. adj. [inter and scapula, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND. v. a. [inter and scindo, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. Dist.

To INTERSCRIBE. v. a. [inter and scribo, Latin.] To write between. Dist.

INTERSEANT. adj. [interseans, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT. v. a. [interseco, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel intersects at right angles the axis of the earth. Brown.

Excited by a vigorous leadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and intersect the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

To INTERSECT. v. n. To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal future usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. *Wifson's Surgery.*

INTERSECTION. n. f. [interfectio, Lat. from intersect.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Watson's Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surfece; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. *Beatty.*

To INTERSEURT. v. a. [interfero, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *interfert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brewster.*

INTERFERTION. n. f. [from interfert.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *interfertions* were clear explanations of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERPERSE. v. a. [interspersus, Latin.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interpersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *interperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERPERSE. n. f. [from intersperse.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interperse* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTELLAR. adj. [inter and stella, Latin.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

INTERSTIC. n. f. [interstitium, Latin; interstic, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Bohannon.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Bliff's Purgatory.*

INTERSTITIAL. adj. [from interstic.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers the *interstitial* division being assisted by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*

INTERTEXTURE. n. f. [intertexto, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE. } v. a. [inter and
To INTERTWIST. } twine, or twist.] To unite by twisting one in another.

Under some concurrence of shade, whose branching arms thick *intertwine* aught shield From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. n. f. [intervalle, Fr. intervalum, Lat.]

1. Space between places; interspace; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Optics.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* between every war being so short. *Styler.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, confounding the great heat with which it raged, yet his *interval* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

To INTERVENE. v. n. [intervenio, Lat. intervenir, Fr.]

1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals. While so near each other thus all day Our talk we chafe, what wonder, if to near, Looks *intervene*, and smiles? *Milton.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE. n. f. [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. Out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they sway'd. *Watson.*

INTERVENIENT. adj. [interveniens, Latin intervenant, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *intervention* in the title of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were used to discuss new *intervention*: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *intervention*, there is conveyed to Mr. Vullers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Watson.*

INTERVENTION. n. f. [intervention, Fr. interventio, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Tracy.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consequatives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Esperance.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Haller.*

To INTERVERT. v. a. [interverto, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course. The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Eugenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Watson.*

2. To turn to another use.

INTERVIEW. n. f. [entrevue, French.]

Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being *interviewed*, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love view ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* between England and France might, through their amity, breed in France prejudice. *Shelpearce.*

Such happy *interviews*, and serene Of love, and youth, of lost, songs, garlands, *Hawley.*

And charming symptoms, attend'd the heart Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To INTERVOLVE. v. a. [intervolvio, Lat.] To involve one within another.

Mystical device which under happy sphere Of planets, and of stars, in all her wheels Refembles nature; makes intricate, Eccentric, *intervolve*, yet regular, Then most, when most irregular, they seem. *Milton.*

To INTERWEAVE. v. a. pretet. interwove,

part. pass. interwoven, interwove, or interweaved. [inter and weave.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down Under the hospitable covert night Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy canopy'd, and *interwove* With flaunting honey-suckle. *Milton.*

None Can say here nature ends, and art begins, But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins, So *interweav'd*, so like, so much the same: None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Dennam.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene, Which *interweaves* Britons seem to raise, And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing tinsel upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. *Swift.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mixt and *interweaves* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spears.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make inferior objects, without implying in the nature a most desert duty, *interweaves* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being united with himself. *Locke's Phil. Opus.*

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of scripture through the type of a true sermon. *Styler.*

To INTERWISH. v. a. [inter and wish] To wish mutually to each other.

The venon of his dildames, gamblers' god, What taverns and their subjects *interwish*, All all fall on that man. *Dryden.*

INTERESTABLE. adj. [interestabilis, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered *interestable* and *interestable* both actively and passively. *Atterbury.*

INTESTATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
— Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Ally succeders to *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare*.
Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath: whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden*.

INTESTINAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.
The mouths of the intestals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot*.

INTESTINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.
Of these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempored passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us. *Duppa*.

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions bear away their rage. *Pope*.

2. Contained in the body.
Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs;
And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disease, the art to teach,
& sudden-alteration feels,
Increases'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift*.

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of *Shakspeare*: perhaps for mortal and *intestine* should be read mortal *interdecine*.

Since the mortal and *intestine* wars
Twixt thy scituous countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns.
But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end. *Dryden*.
She saw her sons with purple death expire,
And dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs and dishonour'd tears. *Pope*.

INTESTINE. *n. f.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestines* Fr.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid-substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot*.

TO INTHRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he seems a knight,
And will not any way dishonour me. *Shakspeare*.
The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected, and *inthrall'd* them. *Raleigh*.

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chuse;
For so

I form'd them free, and free they must remain
Till they *inthrall* themselves. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
She loathes, but never can *inthrall* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd? *Prior*.

INTHRALEMENT. *n. f.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim
His people from *inthrancement*, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land. *Milton*.

TO INTHRONE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne: commonly *enthroned*.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *enthron'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer*.

INTIMACY. *n. f.* [from *intimate*.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers*.

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.
They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew!
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton's Agonistes*.
Fear being to *intimate* to our nature, 'tis the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson*.

2. Near; not kept at distance.
Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admittance. *South*.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.
United by this sympathetic bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Johnson*.

INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.
The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle*.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke*.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison's Cato*.

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.
The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Nearly; inseparably.
Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and *intimations*; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South*.

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward*.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addison*.

INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the preminality and excess over earth. *Digby, on Bodies*.

TO INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr. *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* or bribe;
True is the judge. *Young*.

Now guilt, once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene*.

INTIRE. *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entire*, Fr. better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belonging to properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker*.

INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *intire*: better *entireness*.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same;
You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Denne*.

INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: opposed to *out of*.
Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist*.
Acrid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature? *Watson*.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul. *Locke*.

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope*.

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.
They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon*.

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle*.

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South*.

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden*.

It concerns every man that would not truse away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire *into* these matters. *Tillotson*.

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired *into* compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalidge*.

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison*.

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one mass. *Woodward*.

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury*.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men *into* an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury*.

A man may whore and drink himself *into* atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley*.

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin; *intolerable*, French.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appealing loag in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broomer.*

2. Bad beyond endurance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. *Arbutnot.*

To **INTOMB.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of their dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd? *Hooker.*

Is't night's predominance or the day's flame,
That darkness does the face of earth intomb? *Shakespeare.*

Mighty heroes more majestic shades,
And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*

To **INTONATE.** *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder. *DiD.*

INTONATION. *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering. *DiD.*

To **INTONNE.** *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tonne*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; as intonne to as Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **INTORT.** *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the bloody, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intorted and wound up together. *Arbutnot.*

With reverent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' intorted horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To **INTOXICATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man dinketh of the world, the more it intoxicates; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Cerean liquor cease t' infuse,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bac-

chanals which we have not seen equal'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots?

Decay of Piety.
Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbutnot.*

INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Blair.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besetting intoxication which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRACTABLE. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intractable*, French.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most intractable tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward.*

INTRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intractable*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pain, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRANSITIVE. *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Lat.]

[In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object: as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INTRANSMUTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **INTREASURE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophecy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings he intreasur'd. *Shaksp.*

To **INTRENCH.** *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.]

To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another: with *on*.

Little I desire my scepter should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

To **INTRENCH.** *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To fortify, with a trench a castle, the allies were intrenched in their camp. [10]

INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained: 'The intrenchant air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hanner.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher* to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be divided; indivisible.

As easy may't thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare.*

INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and intrepid in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Tenser's dreadful field. *Thomson.*

INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, French.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward intrepidly, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involu- tion; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies; by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Adair.*

INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*

His style was fit to convey the most intricate business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Adair.*

To **INTRICATE.** [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so intricate, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigree, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Comber.*

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions into which we are so intricately engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such intricateness, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Swift.*

INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man, These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flannan.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison.*
The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*, And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves can't give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greater part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

INTRIGUENGLY. *adv.* [from *intriguer*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, French.] This word is now generally written *intrinsecal*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage. *Watson.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his most intimate hours. *Watson.*

INTRINSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A jewel is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* so. *South.*
Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. With in; at the inside.

In his countenance to open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*. *Watson.*

It once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again: nor will it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRINSECAT. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these, Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain, Two *intrinsecate* 'em unloose. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Come, mortal this knot, With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate* Of life at once untie. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

INTRINSECK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinseck goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken: that is, a man's *intrinseck*; this, his current value. *Greav.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis rry'd The more shall its *intrinsecck* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsecck* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers.*

To INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introduce*, Lat.] *introduire*, French.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whatsoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preferring by theory as well as practice. *Johnson.*

An author who should *introduce* a sport of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Brown.*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layser's Trial.*

INTRODUCER. *n. f.* [*introduceur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Watson.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the deadly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, returned among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introducio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introdutif*, Fr. from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the christian's philosophy, and a good life is the christian's logic; that great instrumental *introdutiv* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introdutivus*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introdutiv* discourse itself is to be but an essay not a book. *Boswell.*

INTROGRESION. *n. f.* [*introgresio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

It might be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confused together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Peacock.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* *with such an estate.*

To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Hyder.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit others. *Newton.*

To INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *introspectus*.] A view of the inside.

The actions of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

INTROVEMENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the mixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakspere.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship *intrude* on your repose, and comes thus late To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us, while we than them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Hants.*

3. To encroach; to force in uncall'd or unpermitted: sometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Colossians.*

To INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is repented by the winds shut up in a bull's hide,

which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmanly intruder as thou art! *Shakespeare.*
Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakespeare.*

They were but intruders upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you a bold intruder never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dryden.*

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and intruders, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new intruder into the world of fame. *Adelphi's Freethinker.*

INTRUSION. *n. f.* [*intrusion*, Fr. *intrusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been jostled off by the intrusions of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the intrusion of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned intrusion; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With leath'd intrusion. *Par. Lost.*

How's this, my son? Why this intrusion?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Adelphi's Gate.*

I may close, after so long an intrusion upon your meditations. *Wale's Prep. for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so land charged with intrusion and impetuosity. *Watson.*

TO INTRUST. *v. a.* [*in and trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value: as, we intrust another with something; or we intrust something to another.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were intrusted with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Intrust thy fortune to the powers above. *Dryden.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword in Rome's defence, intrusted to our care? *Addis.*

He composed his blood-clout, and at the time appointed went to intrust it to the hands of his confident. *Arbutnot.*

INTUITION. *n. f.* [*intuitus*, *intuor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing: used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our late of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God law he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that intuition had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple intuition of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects; for the casualty itself is insensible. *Charnville.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as intuition. *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By intuition in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement and disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called intuitive knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofly rights of thought, and almost intuitive perception of abstract notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the intuitive vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of glibly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their intuitive intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth let them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives
Discursive of intuitive. *Milton.*

INTUITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.]

Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is found and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saying only the teacher of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who sees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUMESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*intumescence*,
INTUMESCENCY. } Fr. *intumefco*, Lat.]

Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terrene parts at the bottom, as they are more hardy or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their intumescences. *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

INTURGESCENCE. *n. f.* [*in and turgesco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but inturgescence caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INTUSE. *n. f.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise.

She did search the swelling bruise,
And having search'd the bruise deep,
She bound it with her fears. *Spenser.*

TO INTWINE. *v. a.* [*in and twine*.]

1. To twill, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet intwined with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To be inferted by being wreathed or twisted.

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine. *Dryden.*

TO INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance.

He will invade them with troops. *Habb.*
Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knollys.*

With dangerous expedition they invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton.*

They race in times to come
Shall spread the conquest of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending towers shall heav'n invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*

Encouraged with success, he invades the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ship, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and invading one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esai.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious
foam
Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is hid,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not invade. *Dryden.*

INVADER. *n. f.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as invaders, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against invaders. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That knowledge, like the coat from the air, serves only to embroil and consume the furious invaders. *Deay of Peiry.*

Were he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all invaders. *Deholm.*

The count y about Attica was the most barrier of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of invaders. *Sax.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;
Nor dread the bold invader's hand. *Pitt.*

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,
To call the fair invader in;
My darling favorite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance was formerly comprised in that un-compounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders. *Hannibal.*

INVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [*invalesco*, Lat.]

Strength; health; force. *Dia.*

INVALID. *adj.* [*invalides*, French; *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

TO INVAlIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.]

To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To invalidate such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alleged. *Esai.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falseness of his mind, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall invalidate all their testimony. *Locke.*

INVALIDE. *n. f.* [French.] One disabled by sickness or hurts,

What beggar is the *invalid*,
With lamencs broke, with blindness smitten,
Will'd ever decently to die? *Prior*

INVALIDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of eogeny.
2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple*

INVALUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.]

Precious above estimation; inestimable.
The faith produced by terror would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury*

INVARIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *varius*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury*

INVARIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *invariable*.]

Inmutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable*.]

Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury*

INVASION. *n. f.* [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *I Sam.*

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South*

The nations of th' *Ausonian* shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke*

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot*

INVASIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Leston their people, and extend their lands;
By gassing nations hared and obey'd,
Lords of the deserts that their iwords had made. *Arbutnot*

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [*inveſtiva*, French; *inveſtiva*, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glossing speech do he to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *inveſtives* against that

which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoful for the exercise of christian duty. *Hosker*

If we take *satyr*, in the general signification of the word, for an *inveſtive*, 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. It is used with *against*.

So desprate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *inveſtives* 'gainſt the officers. *Shaksp.*
Casting off respect, he fell to bitter *inveſtives* against the French king. *Bacon's Hen. vii.*

3. Less properly with *at*.

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *inveſtives* we make at their supposed errors fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *inveſtive* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden*

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *inveſtively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. *Shaksp.*

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach; with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden*
He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbutnot*

INVEIGHER. *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wifeman*

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. *Minsbew*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle;

to allure; to seduce.
Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker sight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Fairy Queen*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shaksp.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras*

Those drops of pretinets, scattering sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Speſtator*

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sanſys*

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr. *invenio*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spens.*
Matter of mirth enough, though there were none

She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Fairy Queen*

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of muck. *Arbut.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the insunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore*
But when long time the wretches thoughts re-

fin'd,
When want had fet an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,

And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Greech*

The ship, by help of a crew, *invented* by
Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arb.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Saymon. h.*

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stirling fleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With fuel as many signs of deadly late,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shaksp.*

Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawnsings of philosophy. *Addison's Spectator*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenser*

INVENTER. *n. f.* [from *inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth*

2. A forger.

INVENTION. *n. f.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention*! *Shaksp.*
By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more. *Rescommon*

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden*

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre:
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire. *Dryden*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope*

2. Discavery.

Nature hath provided several glands to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Ray on the Creation*

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel paricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*. *Shaksp.*

If thou can't accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shaksp.*

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial inventions. *Shakspeare.*

Th' invention all admir'd; and each how he To be th' inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought

Impossible. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INVENTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, French; from *invent*.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Affham's Schoolmaster.

That *inventive* head

Her fatal image from the temple drew,

The sleeping guardians of the castle flew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,

Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Raleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art, No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVENTOR. *n. s.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventor*.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordinance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear

Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare, Unmindful of their maker. *Milton.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Asterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook, Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakspeare.*

INVENTORIALY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetic of memory. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

INVENTORY. *n. s.* [*inventaire*, Fr. *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,

Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing, The several parcels of his plate. *Shakspeare.*

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize them abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Whoe'er looks,

For themselves dare not go, o'er Chapsdale books,

Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Deane.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Museum.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels: and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain. *Addison.*

To INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorior*, Fr.]

To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd. *Shakspeare.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *n. s.* [*inventrice*, French; from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Bunnet.*

Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame;

The sweet emanation, from her sacred store,

Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, French; *inversus*, Latin.]

Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct*. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVERSION. *n. s.* [*inversion*, French; *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a full *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Broton.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament: your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo? And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born, Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn! *Waller.*

Ask not the cause why fallen spring So long delays her flow'rs to bear, And winter storms *inverts* the year. *Dryden.*

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool; By demonstration Ned can show it: Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Instead of this *convert* or *invert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knelles.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landscape of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*investir*, French; *investire*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing superinduced or conferred.

Their gesture sad, *Invest* in lank lean cheeks aró war-worn coats, Presented them unto the gazing moon So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *invest* with a mantle didst *invest* The rising world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre; *Invest* them *with* thy loveliest smiles, put on Thy choicest looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make pieces of publick religion, that we *invest* God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbishop, he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarke.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace: as clothes or ornaments.

Honour *invest*,

Not accompanied, *invest* him only; But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine On all that serves. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd

The canker'd heaps of strong achiev'd gold; For this they have been thought fit to *invest* Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakspeare.*

Some great potentate, Or of the times above, such majesty *Invest* him coming. *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *invests* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

INVESTIENT. *adj.* [*investiens*, Latin.]

Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plams or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate*.]

To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigare*, Latin.]

To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holler.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. s.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought *Investigation* calm, whose silent powers Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.

You travel I hear, much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope.*

INVESTITURE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishoprics, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Ralegh.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT. *n. s.* [in and *vestment*.]

Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* shew.

Shakespeare.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose fec is by a civil peace maintained,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose leazning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,

Whose white *investments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?

Shakespeare.

INVE'TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them.

Addison.

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bid all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of scripture, to the contrary.

Hooker.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantarides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it.

Bacon.

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that a length produces and ends in such a curd effect.

South.

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease.

Dryden.

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies.

Swift.

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into men's minds.

Bacon.

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit.

Bentley.

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution.

Brown.

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words.

Locke.

INVETERATION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* rancour.

Every.

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

Broom.

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals.

Swift.

INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy.

Sprat.

INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE. *v. a.* [in and *vigour*.]

To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate.

Brown.

Gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds.

Phillips.

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them.

Addison.

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightsome and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action.

Spectator.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity.

Atterbury.

INVIGORATION. *n. f.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*.

Norris.

INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invinsibilis*, Latin.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection.

Shaksp.

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms.

Knolles.

The spirit remains *invincible*.

Milton.

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment.

Locke.

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch.

Bentley.

INVINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;

And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done

Invincibly.

Milton.

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit.

Decay of Piety.

INVIO'LABLE. *adj.* [*invio'labile*, Fr. *invio'labilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account

To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep

This place *invio'labile*, and these from harm.

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

Invalidate th' *invio'labile* main;

Th' eternal fences overlap,

And pass at will the boundless deep.

Dryden.

Ye lamps of heav'n, he said, and lifted high
His hands, now see; thou venerable sky!

Invio'labile pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you ador'd.

Dryden.

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *invio'labile*.

Locke.

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *invio'labile* amity.

Hooker.

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *invio'labile*.

Shaksp.

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *invio'labile* faints

In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire.

INVIO'LABLY. *adv.* [from *invio'labile*.]

Without breach; without failure.

More acquaintance you have none; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *invio'lably* yours.

Dryden.

The true profession of christianity *invio'lably* engages all its followers to do good to all men.

Sprat.

INVIO'LABE. *adj.* [*invio'labile*, French; *invio'labatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *invio'labate*.

But let *invio'labate* truth be always dear

To thee, even before friendship, truth prefer.

Denham.

If the paf

Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *invio'labate*;

I beg thy pardon.

My love your claim *invio'labate* secures;

'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours.

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *invio'labate*.

Invio'labate.

INVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,

And virtue *invious* ways can prove,

What may not he confide to do,

That brings both love and virtue too?

Invio'labate.

To INVISCATE. *v. a.* [in and *viscus*, Lat.]

To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.

The carnelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and intangleth these insects.

Brown.

INVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [*invisibilité*, French; from *invisible*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invisibility*.

Ray.

INVISIBLE. *adj.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisible* that hurt me so;

And no *invisible*, but spirits, can go.

The threaten fails,

Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,

Drew the huge bottomons to the fathom'd sea.

Invio'labate.

'Tis wonderful,

That an *invisible* insidit should frame them

To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untought.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,

In these thy lowest works.

He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen.

It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself.

Invio'labate.

INVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees invisibly doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Devi.*

INVITATION. *n. f.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And from the gracious invitation took. *Dryd.*

INVITATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

To INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be invited of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Eccles.*

He comes invited by a younger son. *Milton.*

When much company is invited, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Created, of such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft invite, though it hits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to invite more labourers into that work. *Deay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep invite,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To INVITE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All things invite
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*

INVITER. *n. f.* [from *invite*.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their inviters and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the inviter. *Swaldrige.*

Wines and eates the tables grace,
But most the kind inviter's cheerful face. *Pope.*

INVITINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look invitingly, the business is done. *Deay of Piety.*

To INUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dich.*

INUCTION. *n. f.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing.

The wise author of nature hath placed on the ramp two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the inunction of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDATION. *n. f.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says *Cowley*, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That he would give her sorrow to much sway;
And in his wisdom hastes on her marriage,
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakspere.*

The same inundation was not past forty foot in moist places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This inundation unto the Egyptians hap' eneth when it is winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown.*

Your care about your banks infer a fear
Of threatening floods, and inundations near. *Dryden.*

No swelling inundation hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.
Many good towns, through that inundation of the Irish, were utterly walled. *Spenser.*

To INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Fear key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shaksp.*

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, invoke his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the drall of servile food
Consume me, and oft invoked death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agonistes.*

INVOCATION. *n. f.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.
Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout invocation of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.
My invocation is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakspere.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of invocation in half a line. *Wase.*

I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation. *Howel.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

INVOICE. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *involvere*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invoke.

The power I will invoke dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest of whom to be involv'd. *Milton.*

The skillful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, invokes Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvere*, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a singed bottom all involv'd
With fench and smoke. *Milton.*

No man cou'd mis his way to heaven for want of light; and yet to vain are they as to think they oblige the world by involving it in darkness. *Deay of Piety.*

In a cloud involv'd, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.
We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction. *Tilbotson.*

3. To intwist; to join.
He knows his end with mine involv'd. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.
The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

So we should hate a together; but our hatred of it may involve the person which we should not hate at all. *Spaet.*

One death involves
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. To entangle.
This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to involve us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.
Some involv'd their snaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or involved discourses. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.
Earth with hell mingle and involve. *Milton.*

INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [in and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involuntaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.
The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng,
Who gently draw, and dragging leis and leis,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.
The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called involuntary. *Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear? *Pope.*

INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.
All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions. *Glansville.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.
Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and *volv*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *volva* before the thing practised, now *to*.

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *involve* their ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hagler.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much diffidence, in maturity of judgment, between men *tho' involv'd*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker.*

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* strong labour can itself *involve*. *Hak. Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *involved* to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*

The forward hand, *involv'd* to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

Then cruel, by their sports to blood *involv'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton.*

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvere*.] Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They, who had been most *involv'd* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great a fatigue for twenty days together. *Clayton.*

We may *involve* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison's Guardian.*

INUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.
If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton.*

To INURN. *v. a.* [in and urn.] To interment; to bury.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To ebb thee up again. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryd.*

INUSTION. *n. f.* [*inustio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INUTILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilus*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

INUTILITY. *n. f.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Latin.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerabilis*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's mallee vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakspeare*
Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton.*
Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift.*

To INWALL. *v. a.* [in and wall.] To enclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garri- sons, would be to augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INWARD. } *adv.* [inpeard, Saxon.]

1. Toward the internal parts; within.
The parts of living creatures that be more *inward*, nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inward* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwardly. *Bacon.*

2. With infection or incurvity; concavely.
He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.
Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hosker.*
Celestial light
Shine *inward*, and the soul through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

INWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.
He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waite his *inward* gail with deep delight. *Fairy Queen.*

To each *inward* part
Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the breaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.
With outward smiks their hearts receive'd!
But bent and *inward* to myself again
Forsake'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.
Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and obdurate a privilege. *Spenser.*
All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job.*

4. Seated in the mind.
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakspeare.*

INWARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Scidom has this sense a singular.
Then sacrificing, laid
The *inward*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little used.
Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare.*

INWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately.
That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hosker.*
I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakspeare.*
Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden.*

2. In the parts within; internally.
Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shakspeare.*
Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbutnot.*

3. With infection or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity.
You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakspeare.*

To INWEAVE. *pret. inwove or inweaved,* *part. pass. inwove, inwoven, or inweaved.* [in and weave.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture.
A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*
Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'istry, strewn'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.
The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton.*

To INWOOD. *v. a.* [in and wood.] To hide in woods. Not used.
He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportsfulness. *Stany.*

To INWRAP. *v. a.* [in and wrap.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.
And over them Arachne high did lift
Her coming web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smok. *Fairy Queen.*
This, as an amber drop *inwraps* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-shine front our hearts
Thoughts see. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.
The case is no sooner made than resolved: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap*, or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish or transport.
This pearl the gave me I do feel 't and see 't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakspeare.*
For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWROUGHT. *adj.* [in and wrought.] Adorned with work.
Camus, reverend sir, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet fedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWREATH. *v. a.* [in and wreath.] To surround as with a wreath.
Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*
Nor less the pain of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*

JOB. *n. f.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.
2. A low mean lucrative busy affair.
He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the *job* is over. *Arbutnot.*
No check is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question, or a *job*. *Pope.*
Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.
As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the fore. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.
Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their hex. *Tusser.*
The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.
The judge shall *ob*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty cakes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S TEARS. *n. f.* An herb. *Answeareth.*

JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.
So cast it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who does chance work.

JOBBERNOWL. *n. f.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, hool, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.
And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. *n. f.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *Joha*, comes *Jackey*, or as the Scotch, *Jockey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.
These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*

JOG

2. A man that deals in horses.
 3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
To JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To juggle by riding against one.
 2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE. *adj.* [*jocosus*, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCOSELY. *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Waggishly; in jest; in game.

Spondaus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCOSNESS. } *n. f.* [from *jocose*.]
JOCOSITY. } Waggery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown.*

JOCULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocose*; waggish; not serious: used both of men and things.

These *jocular* slanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*
 Good Vellam, don't be *jocular*. *Chadison.*

JOCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

JOCUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakspeare.*
 No *jocund* health, that Denmark thinks to day,
 But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakspeare.*

They on their mirth and dance
 Intent with *jocund* music charm his ear. *Milton.*
 Alexis shou'd his fellow-swains,
 Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gayly.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is rejoiced *jocundly* and pleasantly, and dinned according to his heart's desire. *Suth.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To juggle; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you see
 Yonder well favour'd youth. *Denne.*
 Thus said, he *jogged* his good steed nigher,
 And steer'd him gently toward the quene. *Huicb.*
 I was pretty well pleas'd while I expected,
 till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber,
 and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*
 Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses, who was laid
 Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, sir, there lies good way,
 You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakspeare.*
 Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
 That he could never die while he could move;
 So hung his destiny, never to rot
 While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

2. To travel idly and heavily.

Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
 And merrily beat the stile-a,
 A merry heart goes all the day,
 Your sad tires in a stile-a, *Shakspeare.*

JOI

Away they trotted together; but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck: *L'Esfrange.*
 Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
 And murthering plays, which they miscal re-
 viving. *Dryden.*

JOI. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *joi*, and whipt, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Esfrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as shily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *joi* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
 Comes Cupid and gives me a *joi*,
 And I fill all the paper with writing
 Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *joi* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any is inconceivable. *Glanville.*

JOGER. *n. f.* [from *joi*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough.
Dryden.

To JOGGLE. *v. n.* To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Dehann.*

JOHNAPPLE. *n. f.*

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in contiguity.
 Wee unto them that *join* house to house, that lay held to field. *Isaiah.*
 Join the one to another into one stick. *Ezek.*
 The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Nehemiah.*

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
 Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n's, nor fate,
 Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
 With any native of the Aonian line. *Dryden.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase to *join battle*, in which, *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committens exercitus*, though it may likewise mean fight, as, *committens praelium*.

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Samuel.*

They should with resolute minds endure,
 until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Kneller.*

5. To associate.

Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Ast.*
 Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isaiah.*

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
 Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor.*

8. To act in concert with.

JOI

Know your own interest, sir, where'er you least,
 We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Daphn.*
To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Jullus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Ast.*

2. To close; to clash.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hut thy. *Shakspeare.*
 Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
 Whom I encounter'd, as the battles join'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

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

4. To become confederate.

When there fall eth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exodus.*
 Let us make peace with him, before he *join*
 with Alexander against us. *1 Macc.*
Join with the rest; you are armed against me. *Dryden.*

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

JOINER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining. Not used.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
 Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakspeare.*

JOINER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] One whole trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*
 It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

JOINERY. *n. f.* [from *joiner*.]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by frame lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies and asthma's, and *joint* packing rheums. *Milton.*
 I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they liked; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. In joinery. [*jointe*, French.]

Straight lines, in joiners language, is call'd a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shou, that is, planed. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

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

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. Out of *JOINT*. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was out of *joint*. *Gen.*
 My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of *joint*. *Hobbes.*

7. Out of *JOINT*. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is out of *joint*, oh cursed sight;
 That ever I was born to see it right. *Shakspeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

1. *Joint* is no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shaksp.*
Though it be common in respect of some men,
it is not so to all rank'd; but is the *joint* prop-
erty of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession: as we
say, *joint heirs* or *coheirs*, *joint heirs* or
coheirs.

The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Doone.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in concert.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Mit.*
In a war carried on by the *joint* force of to
many nations, France could fend troops. *Addis.*

To JOINT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion,
and furnished with several muscles. *Ray.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Against the heed he threw
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed*
wood. *Dryden.*

3. To join together in confederacy: Not
used.

The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force against
Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter
into joints.

He *joint*s the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JOINTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of
joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage shoots. *Philips.*

JOINTER. *n. f.* [from *joint*.] A sort of
plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-
plane, and hath its sole perfectly flat; its office
is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge per-
fectly flat, when a joint is to be set. *Moxon.*

JOINTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly,
and ariel his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney.*
Because all that are of the church cannot
jointly and equally work; the first thing in polity
required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hobbes.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to
his gratitude, but desired they might go to the
altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to
whom only it was due. *Addis.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to shew
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JOINTRESS. *n. f.* [from *jointure*.] One
who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen
Th' imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shaksp.*'s *Hamlet.*

JOINTSTOOL. *n. f.* [*joint* and *stool*.] A
stool made not merely by insertion of
the feet, but by inserting one part in
another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and
jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very
smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shaksp.*

Could that be eternal which they had seen a
rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a
jointstool? *South.*

He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their
way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JOINTURE. *n. f.* [*jointure*, French.]

Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed
after her husband's decease.

The *jointure* that your king must make,
With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shaksp.*
The old countess of Desmond, who lived in
1589, and many years since, was married in
Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure*
from all the earls of Desmond since then.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.
There's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*

What's property? You see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

JOIST. *n. f.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The se-
condary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams of
joists, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer.*

The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there stood fastened to a *joist*. *Swift.*

To JOIST. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit
in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *n. f.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jest; some-
thing not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incluse whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*!
Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*

Why should publick mockery in print, or a
merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth
than publick persecutions? *Watts.*

To JOKE. v. n. [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to
be merry in words and actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of ashes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *n. f.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a
merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world
like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack pudding. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *n. f.* [*gueule*, Fr. erol, Saxon.]

1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used
but in the phrase *cheek by jole*.

Fellow! nay, I'll go with thee *cheek by jole*.
Shaksp.

And by him in another hole
Afflicted Ralpho, *cheek by jole*. *Hudibras.*
Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*,
father. *Dryden.*

Amar, who has digested all the fathers, lets
a pure English divine go *cheek by jole* with him.
Collin on Pride.

2. The head of a fish.

A salmon's belly, Hellao, was thy fate:
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Hellao, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*. *Pope.*
Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,
The *jointed* lobster, and uncally soule. *Gay.*

To JOLL. v. a. [from *joll*, the head.] To
beat the head against any thing; to
clash with violence.

Howsoever their hearts are sever'd in religion,
their heads are both one; they may *joll* horns
together. *Shaksp.*

The tortoisés envied the easiness of the frogs,
'till they saw them *joll'd* to pieces and devoured
for want of a buckler. *L'Estrange.*

JO'LLILY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a dispo-
sition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress, *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. *Dryd.*

JO'LLIMENT. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth;
merriment; gayety. Obsolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were
none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*.
Fairy Queen.

JO'LLINESS. } *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gayety; elevation of spirit.

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

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*.
Spenser.

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theseus, all in *jollity*. *Shaksp.*
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*
Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst
of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and
caught as when the table is made the snare.

With branches we the fanes adorn, and wait
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden.*

My heart was filled with melancholy to see
several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity*.
Addis.'s *Spectator.*

JO'LLY. *adj.* [*joli*, Fr. *jovalis*, Lat.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively;
jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen, come
Our lully English. *Shaksp.*'s *King John.*

O nightingale!
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,
While the *jolly* fairs lead on propitious May. *Milton.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought to sad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryd.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which
though it may entertain his eye with a florid,
jolly white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall
fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *Swet.*

To JOLT. v. n. [I know not whence
derived.] To shake as a carriage on
rough ground.

Every little unevenness of the ground will
cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder
the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be
used in this case. *Arbutnot on Dyer.*

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise
you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it
could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift.*

To JOLT. v. a. To shake one as a car-
riage does.

JOLT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock;
violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sud-
den *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out;
but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

JO'LTHEAD. *n. f.* [I know not whence
derived.] A great head; a dolt; a
blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'st not read!
Shaksp.

Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a
reasonable creature; for he must then have either
had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been
body and blood enough to supply his brain with
spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so
there would not have been brain enough for his
business. *Greav.*

JONQUILLE. *n. f.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A spe-
cies of daffodil. The flowers of this
plant are greatly esteemed for their strong
sweet scent. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson's Spring.*

JOU

JO'RDEN. *n. f.* [*jon, stercus, and den, receptaculum.*] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakspeare.*

This china *jorden* let the chief o'ercome Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JOSEPH'S flowers. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsw.*

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouster, French.*] To juttle; to rush against.

JOT. *n. f.* [*ἵδρω.*] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot, Amendment ready still at hand did wait, To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot, That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Fairy Queen.*

Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it; Detain no jot, I charge thee. *Shakspeare.*

Let me not stay a jot from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakspeare.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot; Forbear it therefore; give your cause to Heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood; The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shaksp.*

Against Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one jot Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every jot as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one jot less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

JOVIAL. *adj.* [*jovial, Fr. jovialis, Lat.*]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, seek o'er your rugged looks, Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests. *Shaksp.*

Our jovial star reign'd at his birth. *Shakspeare.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a jovial nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd, And made the jovial table laugh so loud, To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JOVIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gayly.

JOVIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial.*] Gayety; merriment.

JOUISANCE. *n. f.* [*rejouissance, Fr.*] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsolete.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing, As thou wert wont, songs of some jousance? Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing, Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*

JOURNAL. *adj.* [*giornale, Fr. giornale, Italian.*] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now 'gan the golden Pegasus to sleep. His fiery face in billows of the west, And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep, Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fairy Queen.*

JOU

Ere twice the sun has made his journal greeting

To th' under generation, you shall find Your safety manifested. *Shakspeare.*

Stick to your journal course; the breach of custom Is breach of all. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

JOURNAL. *n. f.* [*journal, Fr. giornale, Italian.*]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious journal of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward on Edward vi.*

Time has destroy'd two noble journals of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilear. *Arbutn.*

2. Any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST. *n. f.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

JOURNEY. *n. f.* [*journée, French.*]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep, Whereto the rather shall this day's hard journey Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Hath finished half his journey. *Milton.*

2. Travel by land: distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy, In general journey bated and brought low. *Shaksp.*

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their journey, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare The smooth-hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long journey from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year, Still as thou do'st thy radiant journey run Through every distant climate own, That in fair Albion thou hast seen The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*

To JOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem Are journeying to salute the emperor. *Shakspeare.*

We are journeying unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still My love descend, and journey down the hill; Not parting after growing beauties, so I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have journeyed this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night, Save when they journey. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Having heated his body by journeying, he took cold upon the ground. *Wise man's Surgery.*

JOURNEYMAN. *n. f.* [*journée, a day's work, Fr. and man.*] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called journeymen that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute to be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Corwell.*

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well. *Shakspeare.*

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have journeymen under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Add son.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands: we must starve or turn journeymen to old Lewis baboon. *Arbutnot.*

JOURNEYWORK. *n. f.* [*journée, French,*

JOY

and work.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee sit, where he Might cut out journeywork for thee? And set thee a task with subornation, To stitch up sale and sequestration? *Hudibras.*

Her family he was forced to hire out at journeywork to her neighbours. *Arbutnot.*

JOUST. *n. f.* [*jouit, Fr.*] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*.

Bates, and unclippings; gorgeous knights At joust and tournament. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To JOUST. *v. a.* [*jouster, Fr.*] To run in the tilt.

All who since Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *bowler*, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about, Like hounds ill-coupled; jowler lugs him still Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *joller.*]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call jowters. *Curew.*

JOY. *n. f.* [*joye, Fr. gioia, Italian.*]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation.

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

There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be joy over them that are persuaded to salvation. *Eftas.*

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

2. Gayety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with joy resound; And hymen, iö hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady, I wish you all the joy that you can wish. *Shaksp.*

Come love and health to all; Then I'll sit down: give me some wine: I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shakspeare.*

Almeyda smiling came, Attended with a train of all her race, Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd; But now, no longer foes, they gave me joy Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride, Lovely herself, and lovely by her side, A hevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace, Came glittering like a star, and took her place: Her heavenly form beheld, all with'd her joy; And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondness.

Now our joy, Although our last, yet not our least young love, What say you? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I joy, when glad occasion fits, And mask in mirth like to a comedy; Soon after, when my joy to sorrow flits, I will make my woe a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd Where our right valiant father is become. *Shaksp.*

He will joy over thee with singing. *Zeph.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation. *Hab.*

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of
Tous, because his spirit was refreshed by you.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we
Lament it.

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but
He *joys* the more, and no man imparteth his
Griefs, but he grieves the less. *Bacon's Essays.*
Well then, my soul, say in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love.

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And try far Eve *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
From cheerfulness with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slavery they are free.

To JOY, v. a.

- To congratulate; to entertain kindly.
Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend; or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*
- To gladden; to exhilarate.
She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her
eyes, and *joy* her thoughts with the conversation
of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*
My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main. *Pope.*
- [*joir de*, French.] To enjoy; to
have happy possession of.
Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her waven-colour'd love. *Shaksp.*
I might have lov'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

JOYANCE, n. f. [*joyant*, old French.]
Gayety; festivity. Obsolete.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*
There him rests in riotous sustenance,
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*. *Spenser*

JOYFUL, adj. [*joy* and *full*.]
1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went into their
terts *joyful* and glad of heart. *1 Kings.*
My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. *Isaiah.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the cause of
joy.

So brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life. *Pope.*

JOYFULLY, adv. [from *joyful*.] With
joy; gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fight:

With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the fates flood by. *Dryd.*
The good emilian considers pains only as ne-
cessary passages to a glorious immortality; that,
though this dark scene of fancied horror, sees
a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings
prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons,
as he has long impatiently expected it. *Hume*

JOYFULNESS, n. f. [from *joyful*.] Glad-
ness; joy.

Thou serv'st not the Lord thy God with *joyful-
ness*, and with gladness of heart, for the abun-
dance of all things. *Deut.*

JOYLESS, adj. [from *joy*.]
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joy* I. *Shakspere*
With downcast eyes the *joyless* widow sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below:
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden's Alex. Feast.*

2. It has sometimes of before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He look- and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forleaves his food, and, pining for the lais,
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurs the growing
grafs. *Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleasure.
A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is a babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shaksp.*
Here love his golden shafts employs; here
lights

His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any
others could so invade this their inclosure, as to
take heaven by violence, it surely would be a
very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Piety.*
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless*, to him.

JOYOUS, adj. [*joyeux*, French.]
1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my father friend did not less *joyous* deem.

Joyous the birds: fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*

When *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And haunts, by nature stung, renew their love.

Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave.

2. Giving joy.
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
T'ence led her forth, about her dancing round.

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of
joy.
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.

IRECACUANHA, n. f. An Indian plant.
Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted
root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a
dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a
paler grey when broken, brought from Peru:
the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the
outside, and white when broken, brought from
the Brasils. The grey ought to be preferred, be-
cause the brown is apt to operate more roughly.

IRA'SCIBLE, adj. [*irascibilis*, low Latin;
irascible, Fr.] Partaking of the nature
of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the
heart, and the conspicuous distractions on the
crisis of the liver. *Brown.*
I know more than one instance of *irascible*
passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot.*
We are here in the country surrounded with
blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of
exercising our *irascible* faculties. *Ligby to Pope.*

IRE, n. f. [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage;
passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;
Pain would be free, but dic'ded parents *ire*.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten cofins up in chains,
It could not shake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton.*
The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his *ire*. *Milton.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus wilt persist, relentless in th' *ire*,
Till the fair slave be render'd to his fire. *Dryden.*

IREFUL, adj. [*ire* and *full*.] Angry;
raging; furious.

The *ireful* ballard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon recount'd. *Shaksp.*
By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shaksp. Hen. vi.*

There learn'd this mad of arms the *ireful* g'nte.
Fanfax.

In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
And gloomy discontent, and fell debate,
And madnels laughing in his *ireful* mouth. *Dryd.*

IREFULLY, adv. [from *ire*.] With ire;
in an angry manner.

IRIS, n. f. [Latin.]
1. The rainbow.

Beside the solitary *iris*, which God sheweth unto
Noah, there is another *lary*, which officiate is
the moon. *Bacon.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the
rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I
measured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr 10';
and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green, in
the exterior *iris*, was 1/3 the breadth of the same
colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

For all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*

To IRK, v. a. [*yrk*, *Irlandick*.] This
word is used only impersonally, it irks
me; *mihi pene est*, it gives me pain; or,
I am weary of it. Thus the authors of
the accident say, *tadet*, it irkseth.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled foals
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shaksp.*

It irks his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shak.*

IRKSOME, adj. [from *irk*.] Wearisome;
tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tire-
some; unpleasing.

I know the is an *irksome* brawling scold.
Shakspere.

Since that thou can'st talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakspere.*

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours till his great chief return.

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd.

There is nothing so *irksome* as general dis-
courses, especially when they turn chiefly upon
words. *Addison's Spectator.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very
irksome to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY, adv. [from *irksome*.] Weari-
somerly; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, n. f. [from *irksome*.] Ted-
iousness; wearisomeness.

IRON, n. f. [*haiarn*, Welsh; *irenn*, *iren*,
Saxon; *iron*, Erse.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the
world. Though the lightest of all met-
als, except tin, it is considerably the
hardest; and, when pure, naturally
malleable: when wrought into steel, or
when in the impure state from its first
fusion, it is scarce malleable. Most of
the other metals are brittle while they
are hot; but this is most malleable as
it approaches nearest to fusion. The
specifick gravity of iron is to water as

7632 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*
If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of iron. *Locke.*

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of iron slag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward.*
Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward.*

I treated of making iron work, and steel work. *Maxon.*

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing iron. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,

Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shaksp.*
O Thou! whose captain I account myself, Look on my forces with a gracious eye:

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath, That they may crush down with a heavy fall Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shak.*

Can't thou fill his skin with barbed irons, or his head with fishspears? *Joh.*
For this your locks in paper-durance bound? For this with tort'ring irons wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in irons.
The iron entered into his soul. *Psalms.*
His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in irons. *Psalms.*

IRON. *adj.*
1. Made of iron.
In iron walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shak.*
Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight Unto my cell. *Shakspere.*

Some are of an iron red, shining and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with iron dust. *Woodward.*

Poll-cats and weefels do a great deal of injury to warrens; the way of taking them is in hutches, and iron traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.
A piece of fene of a dark iron grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodw.*
Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the iron age for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.
Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind Assist the throne of th' iron scepter'd king. *Crafsaan.*

O sad virgin, that thy power Might bid the foul of Orpheus sing Such notes as warbled to the strings, Drew iron tears from Pluto's cheek, And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milt.*

In all my iron years of wars and dangers, From blooming youth down to decaying age, My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*
Jove crush the nations with an iron rod, And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.
Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour, Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought T' exhale his forfeit by irriguous sleep; Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Philips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.
I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unrespective boys: none are for me, That look into me with confederate eyes. *Shakspere.*

To IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smoothe with an iron.
2. To shackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *adj.* [ironique, French; from irony.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.
In this fallacy may be compris'd all ironical mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your ironical civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRONICALLY. *adv.* [from ironical.] By the use of irony.
Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself ironically, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wife, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, ironically grave, Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMONGER. *n. s.* [iron and monger.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Robinson Crusoe.*

IRONWORT. *n. s.* [*Sideritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

IRONY. *adj.* [from iron.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.
The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not strange if the iron chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward.*

IRONY. *n. s.* [ironie, Fr. *ironie*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in irony, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. s.* [irradiance, Fr. IRRA'DIANCY. } *irradio*, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.
The principal affection is its translucency: the irradiancy and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted.
Love not the heav'nly spirits? Or do they mix Irradiance virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [irradio, Latin.]
1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celestial light Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers Irradiate; these plant eyes; all mist from thence Purge and dispel. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light.
Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, irradiate, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.
No weeping orphan saw his father's face, Our shines irradiate, or imitate the floor. *Pope.*

IRRA'DIATION. *n. s.* [irradiation, Fr. from irradiate.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.
If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the irradiation of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Boats.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by irradiation, or diffusibility, as to the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.
The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *adj.* [irrationalis, Lat.]
1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discursive faculty.
Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first
Daughter of sin, among th' irrational
Death introduc'd. *Milton.*

He hath eat'n and lives, And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns: Irrational till then. *Milton.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.
Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so irrational an application. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing to irrational a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRA'TIONALITY. *n. s.* [from irrational.]
Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from irrational.]
Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [in and reclaimable.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.
As for obstinate, irreclaimable, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addison.*

IRRECONC'ILABLE. *adj.* [irreconcilable, Fr. in and reconcilable.]
1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeas'd.
Wage eternal war, Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and irreconcilable by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

2. Not to be made consistent: it has with or to.
There are no factions, though irreconcilable to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were irreconcilable to the rules of honesty and decency. *Arbutnot.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross irreconcilable absurdities, I presume I need

not offer any thing farther in support of the one, or in support of the other.

It is essential power of gravitation or attraction is irreconcilable with the atheist's own doctrine of a chaos.

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and irreconcilable to any system of science.

IRRECONCILABLENESS. n. f. [from irreconcilable.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY. adv. [from irreconcilable.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED. adj. [in and reconciled.] Not atoned. A servant dies in many irreconciled iniquities.

IRRECOVERABLE. adj. [in and recoverable.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is irrecoverable: the moment just fled by us, it is impossible to recall.

2. Not to be remedied. The irrecoverable lots of so many livings of principal value.

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire.

IRRECOVERABLY. adv. [from irrecoverable.] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon; Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse, Without all hope of day.

The credit of the exchequer is irrecoverably lost by the last breach with the bankers.

IRREDUCIBLE. adj. [in and reducible.] Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be irreducible into water.

IRREFRAGABILITY. n. f. [from irrefragable.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. adj. [irrefragabilis, school Latin; irrefragable, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition.

Strong and irrefragable the evidences of christ's unity must be; they who resisted them would resist every thing.

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an irrefragable reason for working by slow degrees.

IRREFRAGABLY. adv. [from irrefragable.] With force above confutation.

That they desired a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force only on that supposition, as Oigen largely and irresistibly proves.

IRREFUTABLE. adj. [irrefutabilis, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. adj. [irregularis, Fr. irregularis, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature. The am'rous youth Obscured of Venus his desire, How'er irregular his fire.

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. This method is eccentric and irregular, yet not well to be refuted or quitted.

Regular Then most, when most irregular they seem.

The numbers of pindariques are wild and irregular, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth.

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for vicious.

IRREGULARITY. n. f. [irregularité, Fr. from irregular.]

1. Deviation from rule. Neglect of method and order. This irregularity of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much irregularity and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow Let-toms.

3. Inordinate practice; vice. Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his irregularities.

IRREGULARLY. adv. [from irregular.] Without observation of rule or method.

By the wild courses of his fancy drawn, From east to west irregularly hull'd, First set on fire himself, and then the world.

Your's is a soul irregularly great, Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat.

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so irregularly bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom.

TO IRREGULATE. v. a. [from in and regula, Lat.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interagency irregularities.

IRRELATIVE. adj. [in and relativus, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and in relative feminalities.

IRRELIGION. n. f. [irreligion, Fr. in and religion.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat irreligion are already consecrated.

We behold every instance of prophaneness and irreligion, not only committed, but defended and gloried in.

IRRELIGIOUS. adj. [irreligieux, Fr. in and religious.]

1. Contemning religion; impious. The issue of an irreligious Moor. Whoever sees these irreligious men.

With burthen of a sickness weak and faint, But hears them talking of religion then, And vowing of their souls to every saint.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and irreligious.

2. Contrary to religion. Wherein that corrupt standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be set pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and irreligious to think.

That the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid wearing and irreligious profane anticousts.

IRRELIGIOUSLY. adv. [from irreligiosus.] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREMISSIBLE. adj. [irremissibilis, Lat.] Admitting no return.

The keeper che' m'd, the chief without delay Pals'd on, and took th' irremissible way.

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IRREMEDIAL. adj. [irremediabile, Fr. in and remediable.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them.

A steady hand, in military affairs, is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove irremediable.

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and irremediable mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend.

IRREMEDIABLY. adv. [from irremediabile.] Without cure.

It happens to us irremediably and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God.

IRREMISSIBLE. adj. [in and remitte, Latin; irremissibile, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLY. adv. [from irremissibile.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Tence arises the aggravation and irremissibility of the sin.

IRREMOVABLE. adj. [in and remove.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is irremovable, Resolv'd for flight.

IRREOWNED. adj. [in and renovari.] Void of honour. We now say, unrenewed.

For all he did was to deceive good knights, And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame To sluggish sloth and temerous delights, And end their days with unrenewed in me.

IRREPARABLE. adj. [irreparabilis, Lat. irreparable, French.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and patience says it is not past her cure.

It is an irreparable injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of frail women, we do not know.

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss irreparable is that of our probity.

IRREPARABLY. adv. [from irreparabile.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists irreparably.

The cutting off that time, industry and gifts, whereby the world be nourished, were irreparably injurious to her.

IRREPLEVIABLE. adj. [in and redere, Fr. irreprensibilis, Latin.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE. adj. [irreprensibilis, Fr. irreprensibilis, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY. adv. [from irreprensibile.] Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE. adj. [in and representari.] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's irrepresentable nature doth hold against making images of God.

IRREPROACHABLE. adj. [in and reproachabile.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere christian, of an innocent, irreproachable, nay, exemplary life.

Their prayer may be, that they may be as good and blessed as irreproachable a young family as their parents have done.

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IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [in and *reprovable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIB'ILITY. *n. f.* [from *irresistible.*] Power or force above opposition. The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be asfixt to gratitude. *Hammond.*

IRRESISTIBLE. *adj.* [*irresistible*, Fr. in and *resistible.*] Superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, angest excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason. *Hosker.*

In mighty quadrate found
Of union *irresistible.* *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Roger.*

IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible.*] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESISTLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame strikes envy dumb, and keeps fedition tame, They can to gazing multitudes give law, Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Glavinille.*

IRRESOLUBLE. *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious sal ammoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *irresoluble.*] Resilance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [in and *resolved.*] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLUTE. *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. in and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo His father, by as much as a performance Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakspeare.*

Him, after long debate, *irresolute* Of thoughts revolv'd his final sentence chose Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom To enter. *Milton.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side, Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide; *Irresolute* on which she should rely, At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryd.*

IRRESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute.*] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION. *n. f.* [*irresolution*, Fr. in and *resolution.*] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

Irresoluton on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappinesses. *Addison.*

IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [in and *respective.*] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it fair to run into all sins! *Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespective.*] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively.* *Hammond.*

IRRETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [in and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woolward.*

IRREVERENCE. *n. f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence.*]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety.*

They were a sort of attitudes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRREVERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. in and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Hosker.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame Done to his father, heard his heavy curse, Servant of servants, on his vicious race. *Milton.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently.* *G. of Tongue.*

IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *revers.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible.*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat. *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick, And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*, That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakspeare.*

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom, Which I have pass upon her. *Shakspeare.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle, that labour in past matters. *Bacon.*

The second, both for piety renown'd, And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive *Irrevocable*, that his regal throne For ever shall endure. *Milton.*

By her *irrevocable* fate, War shall the country waste, and change the state. *Dryden.*

The other victor flame a moment flood, Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;

For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden.*

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight, And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

To IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray.*

They keep a bulky charger near their lips, With which, in often interrupted sleep, Their frying blood compels to *irrigate* Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Philip.*

IRRIGATION. *n. f.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.* *Bacon.*

IRRIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate.*] 1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Mil.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Philips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sapor.*

Rash Elepenor Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and caught Thy exhale his furfeit by *irriguous* sleep; Imprudent! him death's iron sleep o'preth. *Lucret.*

IRRISSION. *n. f.* [*irrisio*, Lat. *irrision*, Fr.] The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrision*, and expelling of his father, incurs his curse. *Westwood.*

To IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate. The earl, speaking to the freedomers in impetuous language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon.*

Laud's power at court could not quarry him to go through with that diabolical reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them,

and was thought to be the more remiss to irritate his choleric disposition. *Clarendon.*
 2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate. Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. *Bacon.*
 3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce. Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Baron.*
 When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irritate, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Lucen's Natural History.*

Rous'd
 By dash of clouds, or irritating war
 Or fighting winds, while all is calm below,
 They furious spring. *Thomson.*

IRRITATION. *n. f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.
 2. Stimulation; vellication.
 Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot.*

IRRUPTION. *n. f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.
 I refrain too suddenly,
 To utter what will come at last too soon;
 Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,
 Hating thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea. *Bauret.*

A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholic blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.
 Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison.*

IS. [*ɪ*, Saxon. See *To BE*.]

1. The third person singular of *To be*: I am, thou art, he is.
 He that is of God, heareth God's words. *John.*
 Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil: neither is it in them to do good. *Jer.*
 My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
 Shakes in my single state of man, that function
 Is smother'd in his wife; and nothing is,
 But what is not. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by *'s*.
 There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare.*

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [*ischias*, *ischias*; *ischiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.

ISCHURICK. *n. f.* [*ischurique*, French; from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISCHURY. *n. f.* [*ischuria*, *ischuria* and *ischuria*, urine; *ischurie*, French; *ischuria*, Lat.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISH. [*ɪʃ*, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.
 3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *foolish*, *foolish*; *manish*, *manish*; *rogueish*, *rogueish*.

ISICLE. *n. f.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ife*; *ɪf*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
 — The moon of Rome? chaste as the *islet*:
 That 's curdled by the frost from purest snow
 Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare.*
 The frosts and snows her tender body spare:
 Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *ife*, and *glass*; *ichthyocolla*, Lat.] A tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue.

The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*
 The cure of putrefaction requires an increasing diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floyer.*
 Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ISINGLASS Stone. *n. f.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill.*

ISLAND. *n. f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *eland*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare.*
 Within a lung recess there lies a bay,
 An island shades it from the rolling sea,
 And forms a port. *Dryden.*
 Island of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson.*

ISLANDER. *n. f.* [from *island*. Pronounced *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all islanders, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camden.*
 Your dinner, and the generous islanders
 By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shaks.*
 There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison.*

A race of rugged mariners are these,
 Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas;
 The native islanders alone their care,
 And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE. *n. f.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
 In the feat royal of this famous *isle*. *Shakespeare.*
 The dreadful fight
 Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
 Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
 And how these monsters did difarm an *isle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, Fr. from *ale*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *ailee*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.
 O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
 Long sounding *isses* and intermingled graves,
 Black melancholy fits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *n. f.* [*isoperimetria*, and *metron*.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *n. f.* [*isosecele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *n. f.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.
 2. Exit; egress; passage out.
 Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Psalms.*
 Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*
 We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.
 Spirits are not finely touch'd,
 But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare.*

If I were ever fearful
 To do a thing, were I the *issue* doubted,
 Whereof the execution did cry out
 Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
 Which oit infects the wife. *Shakespeare.*
 But let the *issue* correspondent prove
 To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*
 If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; conclusion.
 He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me!
 How wild a passion works within my breast!
 With what prodigious flames am I possess'd!
Dryden.

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broomer.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.
 I am to pray you not to strain my speech
 To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
 Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.
 This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation.
 A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Matthew.*

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!

Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst. *Shaksp.*
Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True Paradise, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was blest'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryd.*
The frequent productions of monsters, in all
the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human
birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible
to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. In law.

Issue hath divers applications in the common
law: sometimes used for the children begotten
between a man and his wife; sometimes for
profits growing from an amercement, fine, or
expences of suit; sometimes for profits of lands
or tenements; sometimes for that point of
matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties
join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.
Issue is either general or special: general *issue*
seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to
the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the
defendant have done any such thing as the plain-
tiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then
must be that, where special matter being alleged
by the defendant for his defence, both the parties
join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demur-
rer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury,
if it be *questio facti*. *Coxwell.*

To *ISSUE*. v. n. [from the noun; *issere*,
French; *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.
Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of
the house. *Ezek.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there
issueth out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History.*
Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all posses'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of master Furd's brothers watch the door
with pistols, that none should *issue* out, other-
wise you might slip away. *Shakspere.*

See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*
Haite, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Strait *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which
thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings.*

4. To be produced by any fund.

These altarges *issued* out of the offerings made
to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end,
and then *issuing* into a strait concave again. *Bacon.*

To *ISSUE*. v. a.

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to
digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon.*

The commissioners should *issue* money out to
no other use. *Temple.*

2. To send out judicially or authorita-
tively. This is the more frequent sense.

It is commonly followed by a particle,
out or *forth*.

If the council *issued* out any order against them,
or if the king sent a proclamation for their re-
pair to their houses, some noblemen published a
protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues* out commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryd.*

They constantly wait in court to make a due
return of what they have done, and to receive
such other commands as the judge shall *issue*
forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Having
no offspring; wanting descendants.
Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to
Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew.*

I have done sin;
For which the Heav'n's, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

ISTHMUS. *n. f.* [*Isthmus*, Latin.] A neck
of land joining the peninsula to the con-
tinent.
There is a castle strongly seated on a high
rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land,
and is impregnablely fortified. *Saunders' Travels.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to
that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Cyprian
seas. *Brewerwood on Languages.*

O live, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and overwhelm'd the ocean meets
again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth be-
tween two seas, and there are some busy in cut-
ting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to for-
tify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his
design in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT. *pronoun*. [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in
speaking of things. For *it*, our ances-
tors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun;
and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the
Accidence, a noun adjective is that which
cannot stand by himself, but requireth an-
other word to be joined with him to shew
his signification.
Nothing can give that to another which it hath
not itself. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*
Will our great anger learn to stoop to low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who matter art of *it*. *Cowley.*
His son, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*

The time will come, *it* will, when you shall
know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*
How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is *it* or more. *Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to
acquiesce in *its* conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered
the place, and darted *its* rays with su much
strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Aldison's Freckholder.*

If we find a greater good in the present con-
stitution, than would have accrued either from
the total privation of *it*, or from other frames
and structures, we may then reasonably conclude,
that the present constitution proceeded from an
intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that
particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

The design, *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful
imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a
person or affair.
How is *it* with our general?
—Even so
As with a man by his own alms imposon'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspere.*

3. *It* is used for the thing; the matter;
the affair.
It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incented will. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

4. *It* is sometimes expressed by 't.
He rallied, and again fell to 't;
For catching sne by nearer foot,
He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*

5. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs,
to give an emphasis.
If Abraham brought all with him, it is not
probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for
his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straights of Ther-
mopyle, when their arms failed them, sought *it*
out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in
tricking up their children, and yet starve their
minds. *Locke.*

The mole courses *it* not on the ground, like
the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Speck.*

Whether the charmer siner *it*, or saint *it*,
If *it*'s grows romantick, I must paint *it*. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludi-
crously, or rudely to persons.
Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peevish kinsman. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shakspere's King John.*

7. *It* is sometimes used of the first or se-
cond person, sometimes of more. This
mode of speech, though used by good
authors, and supported by the *il y a* of
the French, has yet an appearance of
barbarism.
Who was 't came by?
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you
word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
City;
'Tis *It*, that made thy widows. *Shaksp. Coriol.*
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*

ITCH. *n. f.* [*itcha*, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely conta-
gious, which overspreads the body with
small pustules filled with a thin serum,
and raised, as microscopes have dis-
covered, by a small animal. It is cured
by sulphur.
Lust and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive
And drown themselves in riot, *itches*, blains. *Shakspere's Timon.*

The Lord will smite thee with the scab
and with the *itch*, whercof thou can'st not be
healed. *Deut.*
As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch* on purpose to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin,
which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.
A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's
matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*
He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch*
of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*
From servants company a child is to be kept,
not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an
itch after *it*, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue, for he think: them knaves;
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To *ITCH*. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin whic^h
is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wife-man.*
 My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near; Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.
 Maier Shallow, you have yourself been a game fighter, though now a man of peace.—*Mr. Page*, though now I be old, and of the peace, I'll see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakespeare.*

Cañus, you yourself Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm, To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Seafsp.*
 The *itching* cars, being an epidemick disease, gave fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*

All such have still an *itching* to deride, And fan would be upon the laughing side. *Pope*
ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. s.*

1. A new article.
 I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tumbled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakespeare.*
2. A hint; an innuendo.
 If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glauville*

TO ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.
 We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone, to read them, as other parts of scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinct; the other in concinnence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and is *iterated* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.
 Athos Lant; and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*
 Adam took no thought, Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate* Her former trespass fear'd, the more to footh Him with her low'd society. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ITERATION. *n. s.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.
 Taken up with *iteration*
 As true as steel, as pliant as the moon. *Shaksp.*

My husband!

—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
 —My husband!
 —What needs this *iteration*, woman?
 I say, thy husband. *Shakespeare's Othello*
Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chafeth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*

In all these respects, it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITINERANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Juldison's Spectator.*

ITINERARY. *n. s.* [*itinaire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy*

ITINERARY. *adj.* [*itinaire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon.*

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it and self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.
 Who then shall blame
 His pester'd senses, to recoil and start,
 When all that is within him does condemn
 Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,
 While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milt.*

JUBILATION. *n. s.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *n. s.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
 With *jubilés*, and loud hosannas filled
 Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing, the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the jubilee of reason. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden*

JUCUNDITY. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS TREE. *n. s.* [*siliquastrum*, Lat.] A plant.

Judas tree; yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizer*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *n. s.* [*judge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.
 Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Psalms.*
 Thou art *judge*
 Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
 Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakespeare.*
 A single voice; and that not past me, but
 By learn'd approbation of the *judge*. *Shakespeare.*
 How darest your pride,
 As in a luted field, to fight your cause,
 Unask'd the royal grant; nor martially,
 As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will fit *judge* himself. *Sherlock.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit
 With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*
TO JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To pass sentence.
 My wrong lie upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genesis.*
 Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron.*
2. To form or give an opinion.
 Bethrew me, but I love her heartily;
 For she is wife, if I can *judge* aright. *Shaksp.*
 Authors to themselves,
 Both what they *judge* and what they chuse. *Milton.*

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job.*

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor.*

How properly the Tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*

TO JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.
 Chorus the *judge* the strife. *Milton.*
 Then these, whom form of laws
 Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cause. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a sense seldom found but in the scriptures.
 He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Psalms.*
Judge not, that ye be not *judg'd*. *Matthew.*
 Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col.*

JUDGER. *n. s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or passes sentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and *judgers* of their *judges*. *King Charles.*
 They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JUDGMENT. *n. s.* [*judgment*, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.
 O *judgment!* thou art fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason. *Shakespeare.*
 The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be

erue or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God; For judgment only doth belong to thee. *Shaksp.*

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave judgment upon him. *2 Kings.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty severe,
And sit in judgment on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Locke.*
We shall make a certain judgment what kind of distinction that earth was capable of. *Burton.*

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing property and impropriety; criticism.

Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Denham.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

Like men's judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer a like. *Shaksp.*

When she did think my matter lov'd her well,
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. *Shaksp.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was fir'd
With agony. *Shaksp.*

The chief priests inform'd me, desiring to
have judgment against him. *Matt.*
On Adam last this judgment he pronounc'd.
Milton.

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The judgment was by one of condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Romans.*

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.

This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat. *Acts.*

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shaksp.*

In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*

A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

11. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to their judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deuteronomy.*

12. The last doom.

The dreadful judgment day
So dreadful will not be as was his fight. *Shaksp.*

JUDICATORY. *n. f.* [*judico*, Latin.]

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of justice.

Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Aterbury.*

JUDICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, French; *judico*, Latin.]

1. Power of distributing justice.

The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour.
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.

In judicatories to take away the trumpet, the scabbet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.]

1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.

What government can be without judicial proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *South.*

JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.

I wud believe us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. *Greiv.*

JUDICIARY. *adj.* [*judicare*, Fr. *judicarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon judiciary astrologers, the influence of consultations ought to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shaksp.*

Love is th' his feat
In reason, and is judicious. *Milton.*

To each favour meaning we apply,
And putate call judicious. *Milton.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Droden.*

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

JUG. *n. f.* [*jugg*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone jugs and no feat'd quarts. *Shaksp.*

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brink. *Swift.*

TO JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jouglor* or *jongler*, Fr. *joculari*, Latin.]

1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to

show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests. *Dugby on Bodies.*

2. To practise artifice or imposture.

Be these juggling hands no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shaksp.*

Is't possible that spell of France should juggle
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shaksp.*

They ne'er forsake their selves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to stay for friends consents;
Nor juggled about settlements. *Hudibras.*

JUGGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

JUGGLER. *n. f.* [from *juggle*.]

1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drag-working forerers that change the mind,
Duguided cesters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shaksp.*

I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon.*

Aritæus was a famous poet, that flourish'd in the days of Craesus, and a notable juggler. *Sandy's Travels.*

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The juggler which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*

One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder.*

What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main:
Or do these jugglers cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

O me, you juggler: oh, you cawker blossom,
You thief of love; what have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him? *Shaksp.*

I sing no harm
To officer, justice, or justice of peace. *Down.*

JUGGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck. *Wijeman's Surgeon.*

JUICE. *n. f.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance; for juice includes both substance and liquid. *Watts.*

Of summer's fruits,
A friendly juice to cool th' it's rage contain. *Thomson.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *Bacon's Works.*

An animal whose juices are unfaul'd can never be nourish'd: untouch'd juices can never repair the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

JURCELESS. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice

Divine Providence has spread desirable every where; not with a jurceless green carpet, but with succulent luscious and nourishing grass. *Merc.*

When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy
heart
Crackle with *juicylest* boughs. *Philips.*

JU'ICINESS. *n. f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of
juice; succulence.

JU'ICY. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of
juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will
put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance.

Bacon's Natural History.

Each plant and *juiciest* gourd will pluck.

Milton.

The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing as birds.

2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes still any
complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats,
the other with money; the money-merchant was
so proud of his trust, that he went *juiking* and
tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

JU'JUB. } *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A
JU'JUBES. } plant whose flower consists
of several leaves, which are placed circularly,
and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a
small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone.
Miller.

JU'LAP. *n. f.* [A word of Arabick original;
julapium, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.] An extemporaneous
form of medicine, made of simple and compound
water sweetened, and serving for a vehicle to
other forms not so convenient to take alone.
Quincy.

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt.

Milton.

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour
the bringing that away; and by good sudorifics
and cordials expel the venom, and temperate
the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulsions.
Wiseman's Surgery.

JU'LUS. *n. f.*

1. *July flower*.

2. *Julus*, *isus*, among botanists, denotes
those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they
are called, in willows, which at the beginning
of the year grow out, and hang pendular
down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c.
Miller.

JU'LY. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Latin; *juillet*, Fr.]
The month anciently called *quintilis*, or
the fifth from March, named *July* in honour
of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from
January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light
yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom
sun-burnt. *Peachum*

JUMART. *n. f.* [French.]

Males and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture
of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture
of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* [in *Gbaucer*, *jombres*,
from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix
violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and
disguised: but nature, like quicksilver, will
never be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to
texts of the same meaning; and one may observe,
how apt that is to *jumble* together passages
of scripture, and thereby disturb the true
meaning of holy scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky means make people wise?
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, turn a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity,
to believe that all things were created, and are
ordered for the best, than that the universe is
mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favourably
colled and *jumbled* together by the unguided
agitation and rude shuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope.*

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous
concourse of atoms, I will no more believe,
than that the accidental *jumbling* of the
alphabet would fall into a most ingenious
treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated
together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together
into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
Confused mixture; violent and confused
agitation.

Had the world been coagulated from that
supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis
had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical
revenues, as if they were all alienated with
equal justice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, French; *jumentum*,
Latin.] Beast of burden.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have
no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without
step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve
foot and an half by the square. *Shakspeare.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain
the court with a dance on the rope; and who-
ever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office.
Gulliver's Travels.

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrius *jumped* into a fiery furnace at
the Olympick games, only to shew the com-
pany how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*
We see a little, presume a great deal, and so
jump to the conclusion. *Spektator.*

3. To jolt.

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

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*
In some sort it *jumps* with my humour.

Shakspeare.

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet.

Shakspeare.

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the bar'rous nations. *Shakspeare.*
Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Liphus.
Hakevill.

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This shews how perfectly the ramp
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimblest of
the two. *Mora.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine.

Dryden.

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump*
in the notion. *Pepe to Sisifi.*

To JUMP. *v. a.* To pass by a leap; to
pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here, upon this bank and thelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another,
but all should be either absolutely good, as hit-
ting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein
goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they
should be excluded out of the number of well-
doers. *Hobbes.*

But since to *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from Eng-
land,

Are here arriv'd. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip;
a bound.

The surest way for a learner is, not to ad-
vance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which
he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly con-
joined with what he knows already, as is possible.
Locke.

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed

The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. [*jupe*, French] A waistcoat; a kind
of loose or limber stays worn by sickly
ladies.

The weeping cassock fear'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump.
Cleveland.

JU'NCATE. *n. f.* [*juncade*, Fr. *giuncata*,
Italian.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of
curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser.*

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It
is now improperly written *junket* in this
sense, which alone remains much in use.
See **JUNKET**.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*juncceus*, Lat.] Full of
bulrushes.

JU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union;
coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies
discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are
joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt,
sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients
of a more subtle nature, which, being extremely
little, may escape unbedded in the *junctures* of the
distillatory vessels, though never so carefully
luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several verte-
brae, as being less in danger of breaking than if
they were all one entire bone without those
gristly *junctures*. *Mora.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and
though some do raise themselves upon their
hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they can-
not endure it long, neither are the figures or
junctures, or order of their bones, fitted to such
a posture. *Hale.*

3. Union ; amity.

Nor are the foberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *junction* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me.

King Charles.

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this *junction* in that *junction* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life.

When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctions*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep.

Addison.

JUNE. *n. f.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.]

The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green.

Peaciam.

JU'NIOR. *adi.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors*, by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspence and fear,
Who witley thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between.

Swift.

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth.

Tatler.

JU'NIPEr. *n. f.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed.

Wifeman.

JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships.

Bacon.

2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *n. f.* [properly *juncate*.] See

JUNCATE.

1. A sweetmeat.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast.

Shakspere.

2. A stolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly ; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good hits you can pilfer in the day, fave them to *junket* with your fellow-servants at night.

Swift.

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last.

South.

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*.

South.

JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal ; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied etnels from learning and grace from morality ?

South.

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction.

Gallucci.

I'VORY. *n. f.* [*ivoire*, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.] A

hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour : it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length ; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds : these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance.

Hill.

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*.

Shaksp.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key.

Peaciam.

From their *ivory* port the cherubim forth issu'd.

Milton.

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn :
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *ivory* pass deluding lies.

JUPPO'N. *n. f.* [*juppon*, Fr.] A short

close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
Then horses cloth'd with rich caparison.

JU'RAT. *n. f.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.]

A magistrate in some corporations.

JU'RATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] Comprising an oath.

A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de juremto juri*.

Ayliffe.

JURIDICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First.

Hale.

JURIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*.]

With legal authority ; according to forms of justice.

JU'RISCONSULT. *n. f.* [*juris consultus*,

Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britanick fleet.

Arbutnot.

JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [*jurisdictione*, Lat. *jurisdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority ; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is.

Hooker.

You wrought to be a legate ; by which power You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops.

Shakspere.

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office.

Hayward.

This place exempt

From Heav'n's high *jurisdiction*.

Milton.

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind.

Locke.

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person.

Swift.

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *n. f.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudencia*, Lat.] The science of law.

JU'RIST. *n. f.* [*juriste*, Fr. *juris*, Latin.]

A civil lawyer ; a man who professes the science of the law ; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*.

Bacon.

JU'ROR. *n. f.* [*juror*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict.

Sponfer.

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing.

Shakspere.

I sing no harm, good sooth ! to any wight,
Juror, or judge.

Dorne.

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in.

Hayward.

JU'R.Y. *n. f.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

There be three manners of trials in England : one: by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or jury. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest : if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest : the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner : so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize ; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, empannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes ; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court ; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billis vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance ; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari* ; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least ; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant : according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began ; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the counties only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and to return it to the court where the cause is depending.

Couch.

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the twont twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try.

Shakspere.

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness.
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict.

Bacon.

JU'R.YMAN. *n. f.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine.
No judge was known, upon or off the bench,
To use the least misnation, that might affect the
interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of
a whole jury.

Swift.

JU'RYMAST. *n. f.* It seems to be properly *durée mast, mâc de durée*, a mast made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the misen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryd.*
Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and good-
ness, as to praise it in others, even when they do
not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

"*Just* balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah.
Leviticus.

3. I know not whether *just* of has any other authority.

Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might
hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expres-
sions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure,
and his sense close. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought.
Granville.

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from
Heav'n. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard recount'ring on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage.
Pope.

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the in-
ferences are *just* and true. *Watts' Logic.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job.*
A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth.
Proverbs.

He shall be recompens'd at the resurrection of
the *just*. *Matthew.*
The *just* th' unjust to serve.
Milton.

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the
leul whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of
estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me though *just* right
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompence of reward. *Hebr.*
Whose damnation is *just*. *Romans.*
As Hethod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields.
Denham.

9. Complete without superfluity or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above
just stature, well and strait limbed, but slender.
Bacon.

10. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war shall stand rang'd in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee.
Adelphon.

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your
lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our
armies? *Shakespeare.*

12. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numi-
dians, so that once the skirmish was like to have
come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*

There is not any one particular above men-
tioned, but would take up the business of a *just*
volume. *Hale.*

There seldom appeared a *just* array in the civil
wars. *Dutchess of Newcastle.*

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart
of the bear. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they
are *just* of the same opinion, and that they
only think such ceremonies are not to be used
when they are unprofitable, or when as good or
better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as the
spoke,
Where laid the spectre was, she cast her look.
Dryden.

A few understand him right; *just* as when
our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except
ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink
his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to
value themselves upon *just* nothing at all.
L'Estrange.

The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail.
Dryden.

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryd.*

3. Nearly; almost; tantum non.

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of
death, Democritus called for loaves of new
bread to be brought, and with the steam of them
under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. f.* [*justice*, French.] Mock en-
counter on horseback; tilt; tournament.
Justice is more proper.

None was either more grateful to the be-
holders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both
with sword and lance. *Sidney.*

What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs?
Shakespeare.

Among themselves the journey they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side,
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began.
Dryden.

TO JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To push; to drive: to juggle.

JUSTICE. *n. f.* [*justice*, French; *justitia*,
Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every
man what is his due: opposed to *injury*
or *wrong*. It is either *distributive*, be-
longing to magistrates; or *commutative*, be-
longing to common transactions be-
tween men.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam.*
The King-becoming good,
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stability,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispo-
se the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness
to render to every man his due, it is evident, that
if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be con-
sistent about something that is due to another.
Locke.

2. Equity; agreeableness to right; as,
he proved the justice of his claim.

3. Vindicative retribution; punishment:
opposed to *mercy*.

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.*
Let *justice* overtake us. *Isaiah.*

Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror
to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to
others. *Bacon.*

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by
the king to do right by way of judg-
ment. *Cowell.*

And thou, Eldras, ordain judges and *justices*,
that they may judge in all Syria. *1 Esdras.*

6. **JUSTICE of the King's Bench.** [*justi-
ciarius de Banco Regis*.] Is a lord by
his office, and the chief of the rest;
wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius
Anglie*. His office especially is
to hear and determine all pleas of the
crown; that is, such as concern offences
committed against the crown, dignity,
and peace of the king; as treasons, felo-
nies, mayhems, and such like; but
it is come to pass, that he with his as-
sistants heareth all personal actions, and
real also, if they be incident to any per-
sonal action depending before them.
Cowell.

Give that whipler his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant. *Prior.*

7. **JUSTICE of the Common Pleas.** [*justi-
ciarius Communium Placitorum*.] Is a
lord by his office, and is called *dominus
justiciarius communium placitorum*. He
with his assistants originally did hear
and determine all causes at the common
law; that is, all civil causes between
common persons, as well personal as
real; for which cause it was called the
court of common pleas, in opposition to
the pleas of the crown, or the king's
pleas, which are special, and appertaining
to him only. *Cowell.*

8. **JUSTICE of the Forest.** [*justiciarius
Foreste*.] Is a lord by his office, and hath
the hearing and determining of all of-
fences within the king's forest, com-
mitted against venison or vert: of these
there be two, whereof the one hath ju-
risdiction over all the forests on this
side Trent, and the other of all beyond.
Cowell.

9. **JUSTICES of Assise.** [*justicarii ad
capiendas Assisas*.] Are such as were
wont, by special commission, to be sent
into this or that country to take assises;
the ground of which polity was the ease
of the subjects: for whereas these ac-
tions pass always by jury, so many men
might not, without great hinderance, be
brought to London; and therefore *justi-
ces*, for this purpose, were by com-
mission particularly authorized and sent
down to them. *Cowell.*

10. **JUSTICES in Eyre.** [*justicarii itine-
rantes*.] Are so termed of the French
erre, iter. The use of these, in ancient
times, was to send them with commission
into divers counties to hear such causes
especially as were termed the pleas of
the crown, and therefore I must ima-
gine they were sent abroad for the ease

of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in Eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowell.*

11. JUSTICES of *Guil Delivery.* [*Justiciarii ad Guasus deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Cowell.*

12. JUSTICES of *Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius* as well as justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowell.*

13. JUSTICES of Peace. [*Justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowell.*

The justice,

In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast appointed justices of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakespeare.*

The justices of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To JUSTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. Not in use.

As for the title of proscriptum, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath justified himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be justified by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

JUSTICEMENT. *n. s.* [from justice.] Proceed in courts.

JUSTICER. *n. s.* [from To justice.] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good justicer; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JUSTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from justice.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTICIABLE. *adj.* [from justice.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from justify.] Defensible by law or reason.

Just as the ways of God,
And justifiable to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a justifiable resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

JUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from justifiable.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the justifiableness of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

JUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* [from justifiable.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more justifiably throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. s.* [justification, Fr. *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Absolution.

I hope for my brother's justification; he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments in justification of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past.

In such righteousness

To them by faith imputed, they may find justification towards God, and peace of conscience. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to justification, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICATOR. *n. s.* [from justify.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER. *n. s.* [from justify.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus. *Romans.*

To JUSTIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor; I cannot justify whom law condemns. *Shakespeare.*
They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is justified of her children. *Matthew.*

How can man be justified with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that justifies in judgment. *Tobias.*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act of wit of man will ever justify them. *Sherlock.*

You're neither justified nor yet accus'd. *Druid.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself con-

fronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sudney.*

What she did, whatever in itself, Her doing seem'd to justify the deed. *Milton.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce, And that must justify our sad divorce. *Denham.*

Yet still thy roils shall stand in thy defence, And justify their author's want of sense. *Dryd.*

Let others justify their millions as they can, we are sure we can justify that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon. By him all that believe are justified by all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses. *Act.*

To JUSTLE. *v. n.* [from *just*, *jouster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance Puts back leave taking, justles roughly by All time of pause, rudely hegules our lips Of all rejoindure. *Shaks. Troilus and Crassida.*

The chariot shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. *Nahum.*

Argo pass'd, Through Bosphorus, betwix the justling rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,

Tine the flant lightning. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Not one starry spark, But gods meet gods, and justle in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore justle for a grant; And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear, And, in the dark, men justle as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant gainst elephant did rear His trunk, and castles justled in the air, My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such justlings and clashing in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud To justle nere among a crowd. *Swift.*

To JUSTLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following, as *out* or *off*.

Private and single abilities should not justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been justled off by their intrusions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The surly commons shall respect deny, And justle peetage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be justled out of their possession of all libraries. *Helder.*

Running in the dark, a man may justle a post. *Collier.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unapplicability in its absence, is justled out, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*

We justled one another out, and disputed the post for a great while. *Madison.*

JUSTLY. *adv.* [from just.]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. Nothing can justly be despised, that cannot justly be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy scourg'd, in open sight: Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword Of Brutus justly drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*

J U T

The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*
2. Properly; exactly; accurately.
Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the
ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *just*.]
1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Just-
ness* is properly applied to things, and
justice to persons; though we now say
the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a
judge.
It maketh unto the right of the war against him,
whose success useth commonly to be according to
the *justness* of the cause for which it is made.
Spenser on Ireland.
We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it.
Shakespeare.

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In
this sense it is now most used.
I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it repre-
sented, with all the *justness* and gracefulness of
action. *Dryden.*
I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of
a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had
any dispute with particular persons about the *just-
ness* and regularity of his productions. *Addison.*

To JUT. *v. n.* [Supposed to be corrupted
from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot*.] To push
or shoot into prominences; to come out
beyond the main bulk.

J U V

Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless thrown. *Shaksp.*
All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very
moderate, especially the comices of the lower
orders. *Watton.*
The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *juttet* to the sea. *Dryd.*
Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*
It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the
poem, and be independent of it. *Broome.*

To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot
out beyond.
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as dath a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shaksp.*

JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.]
Young; youthful.
Learning hath its infancy when it is almost
childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant
and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it
is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth
dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*

JUVENILITY. *n. f.* [from *juvenile*.]
1. Youthfulness.
The restoration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and
renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected
without a miracle. *Glanville.*
2. Light and careless manner.

J Y M

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities*
have made it difficult to commend and speak
credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

JUXTAPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*,
Fr. *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposi-
tion; the state of being placed by each
other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of so-
lid bodies are held together by hooks, since the
coherence of these will be of difficult conception;
and we must either suppose an infinite number of
them holding together, or at last come to parts
that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*. *Glanville.*

J'VVY. *n. f.* [IPIZ, Saxon; *hedera*, Lat.]
A plant.

It is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or
fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened
to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it,
and from thence receives a great share of its nour-
ishment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*
Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*

JY'MOLD. *adj.* See GIMAL.
Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and
hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grafs, still and motionless.
Shakespeare.

K.

K A L

K. A letter borrowed by the English
from the Greek alphabet. It has
before all the vowels one invariable
sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*. It is used
after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock,
clock, crack, back, brick, slick, pluck, check*,
which were written anciently with *e*
final; as *clocke, checke, tricke*. It is also
in use between a vowel and the silent *e*
final: as, *sloke, broke, brake, pike, duke,
eke*. It likewise ends a word after a
diphthong: as, *look, break, spook, leek*.
The English never use *c* at the end of a
word. *K* is silent in the present pro-
nunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee,
knell*.

KA'LENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calen-
dar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand as accus'd in the *kalendar*. *Shakespeare*

KA'LI. *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea
weed, of the ashes of which glass is
made; whence the word *alkali*.

K A Y

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Ven-
etians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.
Kaw, in *Eise*, is squint eyed, and applied to
any thing awry; clean *kam* signifies crooked,
athwart, awry, cross from the purport: *A-schenbo,*
Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo*.

Clean *kaw* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought
to *kin kam*.
This is clean *kam*; merely awry. *Shakespeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To
cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the
nest, set all their young ones a-gaping; but hav-
ing nothing in their mouths but air, leave them
as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of
a raven or crow.

The daffard crow that to the wood made
wing,
With her loud *kaw* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryd.*

KAYLE. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles
seems a corruption.

K E C

And now at *kech* they try a harmless chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance.
Sibney.

The residue of the time they wear out at coits,
kayies, or the like idle exercises. *Carew.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland,
in which nine holes ranged in three's are
made in the ground, and an iron bullet
rolled in among them.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To
heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rebums,
which they first attenuate, and while the humour
is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal
more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at
them at the first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The faction, is it not notorious?
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

To KE'CKLE. *v. a.* To defend a cable
round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KE'CKSY. *n. f.* [commonly *hex*; *cigue*,
French; *ciuta*, Latin. *Skinner.*] *Skinn-
er* seems to think *kecksy* or *hex* the same
as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire

K E E

Both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing seems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare.*

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kagke*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they let the forefall, or foretopfall and mizen, and so let her drive with the tide. The falls are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See **KEDGE**.

KE'DLACK. *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser.*

KEE. The provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A las that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,
Cic'ly the western las that tends the *kiz*. *Gay.*

KEEL. *n. f.* [æle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, French.] The bottom of a ship.

Heav'd up his lighten'd keel, and sunk the sand,
And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a keel to cut the air
before her; her tail she useth as her rudder. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel
The waves impetuous cut'ring at your keel. *Swift.*

KEELS, the same with *kayles*; which see.

To KEEL. *v. a.* [ælan, Saxon.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakspeare*,

Hammer explains thus:

To keel seems to mean to drink so deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the keel of a ship. *Hammer.*

In Ireland, to keel the pot is to *scum* it.

While greatly Joan doth keel the pot. *Shakspeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. f.* [æelan, Saxon, to cool, and *fat* or *wat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cæne, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We say *keen* of an edge; and sharp, either of edge or point.

Come thick night,
That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakspeare.*

Here is my *keen-edged* sword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side. *Shakspeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my fabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

K E E

A sword *keen-edg'd* within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.
The winds

Blow moist and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better throud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excellently *keen*. *Ellis' Voyage.*

3. Eager; vehement.
Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakspeare.*

Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton.*
The sheep were to *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game. *Tuttler.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withouted by any who have so *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.
Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,
To my *keen* curses. *Shakspeare.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Wou'd I weak shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY. *adv.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. f.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge.
No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*

Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Austerity; bitterness of mind.
That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations, to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge and *keenness* to the invective. *South.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [æpan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.
I kept the field with the death of some, and flight of other. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. *1 Corinthians.*

This charge I keep till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*
You have lost a child; but you have kept one child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in custody.
The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always kept in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

She kept the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.
The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exodus.*

K E E

I spared it greatly, and have kept me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people. *2 Esdras.*

4. To preserve in a state of security.
We passed by where the duke keeps his gallees. *Aldrich.*

5. To protect; to guard.
Behold I am with thee to keep thee. *Genesis.*

6. To restrain from flight.
Paul dwelt with a soldier that kept him. *Acts.*

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.
But what's the cause that keeps you here with me?
—That I may know what keeps me here with you? *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.
A man deveys money or stuff to keep. *Isidorus.*

Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

9. To tend; to have care of.
God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it. *Genesis.*

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moon, it chanced that a merchant saw her and liked her. *Curew.*

Count it thine
To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.
To know the true state, I will keep this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice my son,
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on;
The couriers of themselves will run too fast,
Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Addis.*

11. To regard; to attend.
While the stars and course of heaven I keep,
My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden.*

12. To not suffer to fail.
My mercy will I keep for him for ever. *Psal.*

13. To hold in any state.
Ingenious shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure, are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and keep the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which keep them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy souls! who keep such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never use to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind. *Watts.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. It is often followed in this sense by particles: as, *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*.

This wickedness is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to keep it down in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much mangle his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under; or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*

What, old acquaintance! could not all this flesh keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell. *Shakspeare.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corpse, and kept the dogs off: night and day applying sovereign force

Of rosy balms; that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The Chinese fall where they will; which sheweth that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear. *Bacon.*

And those that cannot live from him asunder, Ungatefully shall strive to keep him under. *Milton.*

If any ask me what wou'd satisfy,
To make life easy, thus I would reply:
As much as keeps out hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be kept out. *Locke.*

- Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke*
- An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superior. *Addison's Spectator.*
- And if two boots *keep out* the weather, What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*
- We have it in our power to *keep in* our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*
15. To continue any state or action.
Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel. *Job.*
- Aeria made no stay, but still *kept* on his course. *Knolles.*
- It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep* way with the gallees. *Knolles.*
- The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milt.*
- An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than these. *Giant's Spectator.*
- He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my person; as in concert fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*
- He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*
- Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift.*
16. To preserve in any state.
My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound. *Ecclesiasticus.*
17. To practise; to use habitually.
I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*
18. To copy carefully.
Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as the mov'd or turn'd; her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryd.*
19. To observe or solemnize any time.
This shall be for a memorial, and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. *Exodus.*
- That day was not in silence holy *kept*. *Milton.*
20. To observe; not to violate.
It cannot be,
The king should *keep* his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shaksp.*
- Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow scholars and to *keep* those statutes
That are recorded in this sabbath here. *Shaksp.*
- Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keep'st*
covenant and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings.*
- Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that
thou promisedst him. *1 Kings.*
- Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton.*
- His promise Palemon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*
- My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden*
My wishes are,
- That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden.*
21. To maintain; to support with necessities of life.
Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well suppose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my
keeping. *Milton*
22. To have in the house.
Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the
term: nor shall my Noll *keep* lodgers. *Shaksp.*
23. Not to intermit.
Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter,
lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine
enemies, and a bye-word in the city. *Eccles.*
- Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd.
Milton.
24. To maintain; to hold.
They were unanimously brought to London,
where every one of them *kept* house by himself.
Hayward.

- Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and
fair,
To the pompous palace did resort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*
25. To remain in; not to leave a place.
I pry'thee tell me, doth he *keep* his bed?
Shaksp.
26. Not to reveal; not to betray.
A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Eccles.*
- Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man.
Milton.
- If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to
himself. *Tillotson.*
27. To restrain; to withhold.
If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let heaven for ever *keep* it from my head.
Shaksp.
- Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume
keep from the knowledge of divine mysteries.
Boyle on Scripture.
- If the god of this world did not blind their
eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love
themselves, to *keep* them from being religious.
Tillotson.
- There is no virtue children should be excited
to, nor fault they should be *kept* from, which
they may not be convinced of by reasons. *Locke.*
- If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking
cold liquor which he is not, the custom of for-
bearing will prevail on him. *Locke.*
- By this they may *keep* them from little faults.
Locke.
28. To debar from any place.
Ill sent'd for Heav'n to *keep* out such a foe.
Milton.
29. To KEEP back. To reserve; to with-
hold.
'Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will de-
clare: I will *keep* nothing back from you. *Jer.*
- Some are to close and reserved, as they will
not show their wares but by a dark light, and
seem always to *keep* back somewhat. *Bacon.*
30. To KEEP back. To withhold; to
refrain.
Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins.
Psalms.
31. To KEEP company. To frequent any
one; to accompany.
Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former self,
So will I those that *keep* me company. *Shaksp.*
- Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps*
her company?
What place? What time? *Shaksp. Othello.*
- What mean'st thou, bride! this company to
keep?
To sit up, till thou fain would'st sleep?
Donne.
- Neither will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but *keep* thee company. *Dryden.*
32. To KEEP company with. To have
familiar intercourse.
A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid
immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she
could not approve of a young woman *keeping*
company with men, without the permission of
father or mother. *Broome on the Odyssey.*
33. To KEEP in. To conceal; not to
tell.
I perceive in you so excellent a touch of mo-
desty, that you will not extort from me what I
am willing to *keep* in. *Shaksp.*
- Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I have hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it in,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it.
Addison.
34. To KEEP in. To restrain; to curb.
If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her in
stragaty, lest she abuse herself through over-
much liberty. *Ecclesiasticus.*
- It will teach them to *keep* in, and to master
their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. To KEEP off. To bear to distance;
not to admit.
36. To KEEP off. To hinder.
A superficial reading, accompanied with the
common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has
kept off some from seeking in him the coherence
of his discourse. *Locke.*
37. To KEEP up. To maintain without
abatement.
Land *kept up* its price, and sold for more years
purchase than corresponded to the interest of
money. *Locke.*
- This restraint of their tongues will *keep up* in
them the respect and reverence due to their
parents. *Locke.*
- Albano *keeps up* its credit still for wine. *Addis.*
- This dangerous dissension among us we *keep up*
and cherish with much pains. *Addis.*
- The ancients were careful to coin money in
due weight and fineness, and *keep it up* to the
standard. *Arbutnot.*
38. To KEEP up. To continue; to hin-
der from ceasing.
You have enough to *keep* you alive, and to
keep up and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor.*
- In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the
desire to continue it. *Locke.*
- Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon
the estates they are born to, are of no use but
to *keep up* their families, and transmit their
lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Addis.*
- During his studies and travels he *kept up* a
punctual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addis.*
39. To KEEP under. To oppress; to
subdue.
O happy mixture! whereby things contrary
do so qualify and correct the one the danger of
the other's excess, that neither boldness can
make us presume, as long as we are *kept under*
with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor,
while we trust in the mercy of God through
Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us.
Hooker.
- Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept*
under by violence; but it will break out at last.
Stillingfleet.
- To live like those that have their hope in
another life implies, that we *keep under* our
appetites, and do not let them loose into the en-
joyments of sense. *Atterbury.*
- To KEEP. v. n.
1. To remain by some labour or effort in
a certain state.
With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope.*
2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.
She would give her a lesson for walking so
late, that should make her *keep* within doors for
one fortnight. *Sidney.*
- What! *keep* a week away? seven days and
nights?
Eightscore hours? and lovers absent hours!
Oh weary reckoning. *Shaksp. Othello.*
- I think, it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shaksp.*
- Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until
they have ended. *Rutá.*
- The necessity of *keeping* well with the maritime
powers, will persuade them to follow our me-
asures. *Temple.*
- On my better hand Aescanius hung,
And with unequal paces tript along;
Creusa *kept* behind. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- The goddess's horn in secret pin'd;
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But *keeping* close, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*
- And while it keeps there, it *keeps* within our
author's limitation. *Locke.*
- A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of
bullies and gamblers company. *Locke.*
- There are cases in which a man must guard, if
he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn
the penny. *Collier.*

KEE

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to keep out of reach, are the intrigue. Pope.

3. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Disdain me not, although I be not fair: Dost beauty keep which never sun can burn, Nor storms do turn! Sidney.

Grapes will keep in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine. Bacon. If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep. Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art, Servile to all the sickly influences, That do this habitation, where thou keep'st, Hourly afflict. Shakespeare.

Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps, To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. Shaksf.

5. To adhere strictly: with to.

Did they keep to one constant dress they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never are. Addison's Spectator.

It is so whilst we keep to our rule; but when we forsake that we go astray. Baker.

6. To KEEP on. To go forward.

So cheerfully he took the doom; Nor shrunk, nor flapt from death, But, with unalter'd pace, kept on. Dryden.

7. To KEEP up. To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still kept up, that he might see his country. Life of Cleomenes.

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, sometimes with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all, Which of our lambskins takest keep. Spenser. The prison strong, Within whose keep the captive knights were laid: Was one partition of the palace-wall. Dryden.

2. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need of good keep and regard. Asham.

KEEPER. n. f. [from keep.]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.

The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a keeper, not of an owner. Sidney.

2. One who has prisoners in custody.

The keeper of the prison, call to him. Shaksf. To now

With horns exalted stands, and seems to love: A noble charge; her looks per by her side To watch her walk his hundred eyes apply'd. Dryden.

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before, Of wine and water mix'd, with added store Of opium; to his keeper this he brought, Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. Dryden.

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter; Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest, Dost all the winter time, at still of midnight, Walk round about amidst with ragged horns. Shakespeare.

The first fat buck of all the season's foot, And keeper takes no fee in compliment. Dryden

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, keeper of the wardrobe. 2 Kings

KEEPER of the great seal. [custos magni sigilli, Lat.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord keeper of the great seal

KEN

of England, and is of the king's privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages as hath the lord chancellor of England. Eorwell.

KE'EPERSHIP. n. f. [from keeper.] Office of the keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston: this keeper'ship is annexed to the constableness of the castle. Carew.

KEG. n. f. [caque, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL. n. f. A sort of pottage. Ainsw.

It is so called in Scotland, being a soup made with shred greens.

KELL. n. f. The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and kell, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. Wiseman.

KELP. n. f. A salt produced from calcined sea weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called kelp, and urine. Boyle.

KE'LSON. n. f. [more properly keelson.] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the keelson to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way. Raleigh.

KE'LTEK. n. f. [He is not in kelter, that is, he is not ready; from killer, to gird, Danish. Skinner.]

To KEMB. v. a. [cemban, Saxon; kammern, German: now written, perhaps less properly, to comb.] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they, More kemb'd and bath'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd, More sleek. Ben Jonson.

Thy head and hair are sleek; And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. Dryden.

To KEN. v. a. [cennan, Saxon; kenyan, Dutch, to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

At once as far as angels ken, he views The dismal situation, waste and wild. Milton. The next day about evening we saw, within a kenning, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. Bacon.

If thou ken'st from far, Among the pleiads, a new-kindled star; 'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. Dryd.

We ken them from afar, the setting sun Plays on their shining arms. Addison.

2. To know. Obsolete.

'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gait. Shaksf. Now plain I ken whence love his rise begun: Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son, Bred up in shambles. Gay's Past.

KEN. n. f. [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. Shakespeare. When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee, Thou wast within a ken. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

It was a hill Of Paradise the highest; from whose top The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken, Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. Milton.

He soon Saw within ken a glorious angel stand. Milton. Rude, as their ships, was navigation then; No useful compass or meridian known: Coasting they kept the land within their ken, And knew the north but when the pole-star shone. Dryden.

KER

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our ken is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover a huge abyss of ignorance. Locke.

KE'NNEL. n. f. [chenil, French.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his kennel. Scurry. From north the kennel of thy womb hath crept A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. Shakespeare.

The seditious remain within their stion, which, by reason of the narrowness of the beastly multitude, might be more fitly termed a kennel than a camp. Heywood's.

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer, Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. Shakespeare.

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [kennel, Dutch; chenal, Fr. canalis, Latin.] The watercourse of a street.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers kennels flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. Heywood's.

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged through the kennel at a boarding-school. Arbuthnot.

To KE'NNEL. v. n. [from kennel.] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep, If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb, And kennel there: yet their still bark'd and howl'd

Within, urfecn. Milton's Par. Lost.

The dog kennell'd in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted upon the boughs. L'Estrange.

KEPT. The pret. and part. pass. of keep.

KERCHE'IF. n. f. [cowrecheif, Chaucer; cowre, to cover, and cheif, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A headdress.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the use valiant.

A plain kerchief, fir John; my brows become nothing else. Shakespeare.

O! what a time have you chose out, brave Cains, To wear a kerchief. Shakespeare.

The proudell kerchief of the court shall rest Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. Dryd.

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large kerchief folded about the neck. Heywood's.

KERCHE'IFED. } adj. [from kerchief.]

KERCHE'IFT. } Dressed; hooded.

The evening comes Kercheift in a comely cloud, While racking winds are piping loud. Milton.

KERF. n. f. [ceorfan, Saxon, to cut.]

The fawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff. Menon.

KE'RMES. n. f. A roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. It till lately was understood to be a vegetable excrecence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. Mill.

KERN. n. f. [an Irish word.] Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-bell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kerns supplied. Spenser.

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping kerns to trust their heels.
If in good plight these northern kerns arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair.

KERN. *n. f.* A handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground. It is written likewise *quern*. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.
When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it falleth out that an ill tenned or taved harvest soon emptieth their old store.

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.
The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate.

KERNEL. *n. f.* [*cyrnel*, a gland, Sax. *karne*, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*.
There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes.

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.
The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain, can cloath a moantain, and o'ershade a plain.

3. The seed of pulpy fruits.
I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands.
The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white.

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concentered.
A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone.

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.
To KERNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To ripen to kernels.
In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase.

KERNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT. *n. f.* [*serofularis*.] An herb.

KERSEY. *n. f.* [*karfaye*, Dutch; *carifée*, French.] Coarse stuff.
Taffara phraates, silken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes.

His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other.
The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge.

Thy *kersey* double: spreading wide,
Drew Cicily's eye aside.

KIST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kef*.
KESTREL. *n. f.* A little kind of bassard hawk.
His *kestrel* kind,
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find.

Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks.
KETCH. *n. f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship: as, a bomb *ketch*.
I wonder
That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth.

KE'TTLE. *n. f.* [cetl, Sax. *ketel*, Dut.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower toward the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.
The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little feather shone.

KE'TTLEDRUM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.
As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettle*drum and trumpet thus Bray out,
The triumph of his pledge.

KEY. *n. f.* [cæg, Saxon.]
1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.
If a man were porter of hell gate, he should have old turning the *key*.
Fortune, that arrant whore
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor.

The glorious standard! sto heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown.
Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay there just hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity.

Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the *key* of his own breast.
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*.

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.
Hide the *key* of the jack.

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
An emblem without a *key* to 't, is no more than a tale of a tub.
These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books.

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.
Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*.

5. [In music.] Is a certain tone where-to every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this *key* is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it.

Hippolita, I wou'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling.

But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack! Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in the song?
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and splitt'd my poor tongue
In sev'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares?

6. [*kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.
A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze.

7. *Key cold* was a proverbial expression, now out of use.
Poor *key cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster.

KEYAGE. *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the *key*, or quay.
KEYHOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the *key* is put.
Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the *keyhole*.
I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man.
I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain.

KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.
If you will add a *keystone* and chappels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch.

KIBE. *n. f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner*; from *kibwe*, Welsh, *Minskew*.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chaf in the heel caused by the cold.
If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper.

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*.
One boasted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*.

KIBED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with *kibes*: as, *kibed heels*.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Lat.] To strike with the foot.
He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him.
It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay.

Another, whose son had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning.

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded?
Jethoron waxed fat and *kicked*.
The doctrines of the holy scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book.

KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.
What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*.

KICKER. *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.
KICKSHAW. *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only

a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton* seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *lickyboe*, as if he thought it used in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon or fantastical; something ridiculous.

Shall we need the montious of Paris to take our youth into their flight cottidies, and send them overboard in transformed into mimicks, apes, and *lickyboes*? *Milton*

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *lickyboes*. *Shakespeare*

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour; *Cressy* was lull by *lickyboes* and soup-meagre.

- KICKSY-WICKSEY.** *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer*

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shak.*

- KID.** *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Fairy Queen*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Watson*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton*

So *kids* and whelps their fires and dams express;
And for the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden*

2. [from *cidwelen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

- TO KID.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

- KIDDER.** *n. f.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth*

- TO KIDNAP.** *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

- KIDNAPPER.** *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings; a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange*

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator*

- KIDNEY.** *n. f.* [etymology unknown.]

1. There are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity, being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy*

A youth laboured under a complication of ciseas, from his mesentery and *kidneys*. *Wifeman's Surgery*

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as subject to neat as butter, a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakespeare*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the time resolution without note. *L'Estrange*

- KIDNEYBEAN.** *n. f.* [*phaseolus*.] So named from its shape. A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Motimer's Hist.*

- KIDNEYFRICH.** [*anthyllis*.] } *n. f.* Plants.

- KIDNEYWORT.** [*cotyledon*.] } *Ainsco*

- KILLERKIN.** *n. f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the *killerkin* a great bang-hole of purpose. *Bacon*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But fare thou 't not a *killerkin* of wit. *Dryden*

- TO KILL.** *v. a.* [anciently *To quill*; *qellan*, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Don't thou refuse to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakf.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness,
to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger. *Exodus*

There was *killin* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Mac.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To *kill* the animals, and to *kill* them up
In the assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakf.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my sinners? *1 Samuel*

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killin* it with spirit. *Floyer*

- KILLER.** *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son? *Silney*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sanlys*

So rude a time,
When love was held so capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could no compassion find,
But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller*

- KILLOW.** *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as soot is thereby produced.] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward*

- KILN.** *n. f.* [*cyln*, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their birding pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakespeare*

After the putting forth 'n sprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not blacked. *Maxon*

- TO KILLDRY.** *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *killdry* them. *Motimer*

- KILT** for *killed*. *Spenser*

- KIMBO.** *adj.* [*a schembo*, Ital.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot curv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden*

He observed them edging 'wards one another to whisper; so that John was forced to fit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them asunder.

Richardson's History of John Bull

- KIN.** *n. f.* [*cygne*, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons, not to their enour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*

Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars,
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakespeare*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,
Were overcome by fury of the tide. *Dryden*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly *kind*,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davens*

4. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The lurst
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,
That I was nothing. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alkalizate salts. *Boyle*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin*.

- KIND.** *adj.* [from *cygne*, relation, Sax.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare*

Some of the ancients, like *kind* heated men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Luke*

- KIND.** *n. f.* [*cygne*, Saxon.]

1. Race; generical class. *Kind* in Teutonick English answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hosker*

As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came tumblin'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton's Par. Lost*

That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;

For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras*

God and Nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons*

He with his wife were only left behind
Of perith'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden*

Some acts of virtue are common to heathens and christians; but I suppose them to be performed by christians after a more sublime manner than among the heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection.

Atterbury.

He, with a hundred arts refin'd
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*.

Pope.

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have so many.

Baker.

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them.

Bacon.

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decimes*, or tithes.

Arbuth.

4. Nature; natural determination.

The skillful shepherd pecl'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*
He stuck them up before the fullsome ewes.

Shakspeare.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature.

Dryden.

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will dispense you.

Shakspeare's Henry iv.

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind*, than take five in the hundred.

Bacon.

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not.

Bacon.

To KIN'DLE. *v. a.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; *cynbelan*, Saxon.]

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he *kindleth* it and baketh bread.

Isaiah.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's dissenters formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments.

King Charles.

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun.

South.

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike.

Shakspeare.

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and incited me as one of his enemies.

Job.

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
'Till all is flam'd, they all in one agree.

Daniel.

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind.

Dryden.

To KIN'DLE. *v. n.*

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee.

Isaiah.

2. [from *cennan*, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.

Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*.

Shakspeare.

KIN'DLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.

Gay.

KIN'DLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good-will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company.

Shakspeare.

I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another.

Romans.

His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek.

Prior.

Who with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With good words, and count'nance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely.

Swift.

KIN'DLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby.

Hammond.

These soft fires

Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions do'st thou move,
And feather'd, where thou goest, the *kindly*
feds of love.

Dryden.

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'!

Pope.

KIN'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favour; love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men.

Ecclesiasticus.

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people.

Collier.

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd.

Prior.

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us.

Rogers.

KIN'DRED. *n. f.* [from *kind*; *cynpene*, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own.

Dryden.

2. Relation; suit.

An old motly saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*.

Shakspeare.

3. Relatives.

I think the sea is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*.

Shakspeare. Richard III.

Nor needs thy jutting title the foul guilt
Of eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain.

Denham.

KIN'DRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Corintum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god.

Dryden.

KINE. *n. f.* plur. from *cow*.

To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne.

Ben Jonson.

A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*.

Gay.

KING. *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *cuning*, or *cuning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength.]

1. Monarch; supreme governour.

The great *king* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt go no murderer.

Shakspeare.

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empnes itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters.

Shakspeare.

True hope is swift, and flies with swallows' wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*.

Shakspeare.

The *king* becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stability,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them.

Shakspeare.

Thus states were form'd the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'rest plac'd the sway in one:
'Was virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Disposing blessings, or averting harms,
The name which in a fire the sons obey'd
A prince the father of a people made.

Pope.

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors.

Bacon.

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen
Lur'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen.

Pope.

4. KING at arms, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.

A letter under his own hand was lately shew'd me by sir William Dugdale, *king at arms*.

Walton.

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not.

Shakspeare.

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a *king*;
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a *king*;
Then am I *king'd* again.

Shakspeare.

KINGAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting.

Mortimer.

KINGCRAFT. *n. f.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king *James*.

KINGCUP. *n. f.* [*king* and *cup*.] The name is properly, according to Gerard, *kingcob*.] A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair.

Peacham.

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.

Gay.

KINGDOM. *n. f.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

K I N

You're welcome,
Must learned, reverend sir, into our kingdom.
Shakspeare.
Moses gave unto them the kingdom of Sihon
-king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og,
king of Bashan. *Numbers.*

2. A different class or order of beings. A
word chiefly used among naturalists.
The animal and vegetable kingdoms are so
nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one,
and the highest of the other, there will scarce be
perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.
The wat'ry kingdom & no har
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Pontia. *Shakspeare.*

KINGFISHER. *n. f.* [*halcyon.*] A species
of bird.
When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bellows, kingfishers play on shore.
Mary's Virgil.
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, kingfishers, and
water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer.*

KINGLIKE. } *adj.* [from king.]
KINGLY. }
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.
There we'll sit
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms.
Shakspeare.

Yet this place
Had been thy kingly seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
In Sparta, a kingly government, though the
people were perfectly free, the administration
was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*
The cities of Greece, when they drove out
their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a
new family, or abolished the kingly government,
and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a
king.
Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st it the kingly couch
A watch-cake to a common larum bell? *Shakspeare.*
Then shalt thou give me with thy kingly hand,
What husband in thy power I will command.
Shakspeare.

3. Noble; august; magnificent.
He was not born to live a subject life, each
action of his bearing in it majesty, such a kingly
entertainment, such a kingly magnificence, such
a kingly heart for enterprises. *Sidney.*
I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more kingly in my thoughts.
Shakspeare.

KINGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty;
with superiour dignity.
Adam bow'd low; he, kingly, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, kingly, did but nod.
Dunciad.

KINGSE'VIL. *n. f.* [*king and evil*] A
ferocious distemper, in which the glands
are ulcerated, commonly believed to be
cured by the touch of a king.
Sore eyes are frequently a species of the kingse-
evil, and take their beginning from vicious hu-
mours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wifeman.*

KINGSHIP. *n. f.* [from king.] Royalty;
monarchy.
They defigned and proposed to me the new-
modelling of sovereignty and kingship, without
any reality of power, or without any necessity of
subjection and obedience. *King Charles.*
We know how successful the late usurper was,
while his army believed him real in his zeal
against kingship; but when they found out the
impotence, upon his aspiring to the same himself,

K I S

he was presently deserted and opposed by them,
and never able to crown his usurped greatness
with the addition of that title which he passion-
ately thirsted after. *South.*

KINGSPEAR. *n. f.* [*asphodelus.*] A plant.
KINGSTONE. *n. f.* [*spatula.*] A fish.
Ainsworth.

KIN'SFOLK. *n. f.* [*kin and folk.*] Rela-
tions; those who are of the same
family.
Those lords, since their first grants of those
lands, have bestowed them amongst their kin-
sfolks. *Spenser.*
My kinsfolks have failed, and my familiar
friends forgotten me. *J. b.*

KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and man.*] A man
of the same race or family.
The jury he made to be chosen out of their
nearest kinsmen, and their judges he made of their
own fathers. *Spenser.*
Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom kinsmen to the crown the heralds dem'd.
Dryden.

Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my kinsman's arms, who first appear'd
in fight. *Dryden's Fables.*
There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples;
the head of it has been owned as a kinsman by the
great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his
dominions. *St. Julien on Italy.*

KINSWOMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and woman.*] A
female relation.
A young noble lady, near kinswoman to the
fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither.
Sidney.
The duke was as much in love with wit as he
was with his kinswoman. *Dennis' Letters.*

KIRK. *n. f.* [*cyrce, Saxon; kyrk, Sw.*] A
church. An old word yet retained in
Scotland.
Home they hasten the posts to night,
And all the kirk pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds and sweet eglantine. *Spens.*
Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,
There is a church as well as kirk of Scots.
Cleveland.

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots,
that the other contemns, despising the kirk go-
vernment and discipline of the Scots. *K. Charles.*
KIRTLE. *n. f.* [*cyrstel, Saxon.*] An up-
per garment; a gown.
All in a kirtle of discoloured say
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*
What stuff wilt thou have a kirtle of? Thou
shalt have a cap to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan, Welsh; xv'e.*]
1. To touch with the lips.
But who those ruddy lips can miss,
Which blessed still themselves do kiss. *Sidney.*
He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare.*
Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty kiss'd each other.
Shakspeare.

2. To treat with fondness.
The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it, but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakf.*

3. To touch gently.
The moon shines bright; in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*

KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute
given by joining lips.
What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I found not Cassio's kisses on her lips. *Shakspeare.*
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryd.*

K I T

KISSER. *n. f.* [from kiss.] One that
kisses.

KISSINGERUST. *n. f.* [kissing and rust?]
Crust formed where one loaf, in the
oven touches another.
These bak'd him kissing us 'er, and those
Brought him small beer. *King's Col. Voy.*

KIT. *n. f.* [*kite, Dutch.*]
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A small diminutive fiddle.
'Tis kept in a case fixed to it, almost like a
dancing master's. *Greene's Miscell.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which New-
castle salmon is sent up to town.

KITCHEN. *n. f.* [*kogin, Welsh; kog,*
Flemish; cjeene, Saxon; cucina, It.
cucina, Italian; kyfren, Erse.] The
room in a house where the provisions are
cooked.
These being culpable of this crime, or favour-
ers of their friends, which are such by whom
their kitchens are sometimes amended, will not
suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man
to go about the building of an house to the God
of heav'n, with no other appearance than if his
end were to rear up a kitchen or a parlour for his
own use? *Hooker.*
He was taken into service in his court to a pale
office in his kitchen; so that he turned a broach
that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*
We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

KITCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen and*
garden.] Garden in which esculent plants
are produced.
Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit
for food, are called kitchen gardens. *Bacon.*
A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than
the finest orangey. *Speclator.*

KITCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen and maid.*]
A maid under the cookmaid, whose bu-
siness is to clean the utensils of the kit-
chen.

KITCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen and stuff.*]
The fat of meat scummed off the pot,
or gathered out of the dripping-pan.
As a thirsty wench scrapes kitchenstuff,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff
Of waiting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Dorset.

Instead of kitchenstuff some cry
A gospel-preaching ministry *Hudibras.*

KITCHENWENCH. *n. f.* [*kitchen and*
wench.] Scullion; maid employed to
clean the instruments of cookery.
Laura to his lady was but a kitchenwench. *Shakspeare.*
Roasting and boiling leave to the kitchenwench. *Scott.*

KITCHENWORK. *n. f.* [*kitchen and work.*]
Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. f.* [*cyrta, Saxon; milvus.*]
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms,
and steals the chickens.
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakf.*
The heron, when the soareth high, so as some-
times he is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth
winds; but kites, flying aloft, shew fair and dry
weather. *Bacon.*
A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a
kite doth from an eagle. *Greene.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.
Detested kite! thou liest. *Shakspeare.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper.
A man may have a great estate conveyed to
him; but if he will madly burn, or chivalrily

make paper *Ates* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gen. of the Tongue.*

KITTSFOOT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsw.*
KITTEN. *n. f.* [*kaitiken*, Dutch.] It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten* or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the singular, like *chicken*.
 A young cat.

That a man will sooner drown than an horse, is not experienced; nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps and *Utters*. *Brown.*
 It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wifeman.*

Helen was just flpt into bed;
 Her eyes flew on the toilet say,
 Away the *kitten* with them fled,
 As fees belonging to her prey. *Dryd.*

To KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
 At the same season, if your mother's cat
 Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakspeare.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak,
 and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.]

1. To make a small sharp noise.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so that *knab* and *knag* may be the same.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was wishing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estrange.*

To KNABBLE. *v. n.* [from *knab*.] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.
 Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. *Brown.*

KNACK. *n. f.* [*cnapinge*, still, Saxon.]
 1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
 To load my tale with *knacks*: I would have ran-
 sack'd
 The pedlar's filken treasury, and have pour'd it
 To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*

For thee, fond boy,
 If I may ever know thou dost but sigh
 That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
 I mean thou shalt, we'll bat thee from success. *Shakspeare.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
 A velvet dish; he, he, 'tis lewd and filthy:
 Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
 A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shaksp.*
 But is 't not presumption to write verse to you,
 Who make the letter poems of the two?
 For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
 Atlas! what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expanded both his pockets,
 And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
 A copper-plate, with almanacks
 Englar'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

'Till teach you the *knacks*
 Of eating of flax,
 And out of their noses
 Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*
 The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish
 people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware

all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that gives a good grace by the manner and address. *L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack* Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another about our refusing in controvery, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
 And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.
 For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
 Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNACKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work.
 One part for plow-right, *knacker* and smith. *Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*reflio*, Latin.] *Ainsw.*

KNAG. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retained in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; *cnap*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.
 He *knapped* the spear in sunder. *Gen. Prayer.*
 He will *knap* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *Mare.*

2. [*knap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.
Knop a pan of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knop* in before they knew they were out. *Wifeman.*

KNAPBOTTLE. *n. f.* [*papaver spumeum*.] A plant.

To KNAPPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNAPSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it furthest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNAPWEED. *n. f.* [*jacea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
 And picky stubs instead of trees are found;
 Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old,
 Headless the meek, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *n. f.* [*cnapa*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please
 With gentle beams not hurting sight,
 Yet hath fir fan the greater praise,
 Because from him doth come her light;
 So if my man must praises have,
 What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*
 He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves,
 A verier bind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, passing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
 But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
 See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
 If we are brought in play upon't,
 Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
 What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNAVERY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany.

Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old
 folks, how the young folks lay their heads to-
 gether! *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to
 acquaint the king withal, I would do it; I hold
 it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakspeare.*

The cunning courtier should be sighted too,
 Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;
 'Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
 Like *Aesop's* fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps of trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
 With amber bracelets, beads and all this *knavery*. *Shakspeare.*

KNAVISH. *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knavisht* to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here he comes cunst and sad;
 Cupid is a *knavisht* lad,
 Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakspeare.*

KNAVISHLY. *adv.* [from *knavisht*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the beating of the oven. *Shakspeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneaded* be,
 Wisdom makes him an ark, where all agree. *Dowse.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new-made man
 His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
 'Till knowledge misapp'ly'd, mis'nderstood,
 And pride of empire, pour'd his bairy blood. *Dryden.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
 And *kneaded* up alike with mis'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart,
 seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. *Richardson's Spectator.*

K N E

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead. *Prior.*
The cake the kneaded was the savvy meat. *Prior.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *n. f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the palle of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy *kneadingtrough*. *Roadus*

KNEE. *n. f.* [*eneop*, Sax. *knee*, Dut.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father

Was a most faint'd king; the queen that bore thee
Ofstener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day the liv'd. *Shakspeare*
Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment
made of the knees and sinews of beef long boiled *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy knees. *Milton*
Wearied with length of ways, worn out with
toil,

He lay down, and leaning on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden*

2. A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make
great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is
good for ships that are to be tolled; but not for
building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To **KNEE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his
tent, fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
Return with her!

Why, the hot blooded France that dow'rlers took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and quite-like pension beg *Shakspeare.*

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.
2. Having joints: as, *kneed* grafts.

KNE'EDEEP. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunken to the knees.

The country peatant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him
warm;

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *kneedeep*, through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen geniculatum*.] An herb.

KNE'EHOLM. *n. f.* [*aquifolium*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KNE'EPAN. *n. f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called *patella* or *mola*. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan* must be shewn, with the knitting
thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **KNEEL.** *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflexion; to bend the knee.

When thou do'st ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down
And ask of thee forgiveness, *Shakspeare.*

K N I

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty kneeling, came a recking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From Genevil, his mistress, salutation. *Shaksp.*
A certain man kneeling down to him, said,
Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is
lunatick. *Matthew.*

As soon as you are dress'd, *kneel* and say the
Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *n. f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Receive from us

Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*

KNEEL. *n. f.* [*enil*, Welsh, a funeral pile; *enyllan*, to ring, Sax.] The found of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not with them to a fairer death,
And to his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakspeare.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell*:
Hark, now I hear them, *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was flurr'd
With such an agony, his sweat extremely. *Shakspeare.*

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing *knell*. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella dane'd and sung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shroud. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterit of *know*.

KNIFE. *n. f.* plur. *knives*. [*enif*, Sax. *kniff*, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,

And pass thee in the dunnet smoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes. *Shakspeare.*

Bless powers, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw.*
The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave
The best of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,
And trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice
wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we
call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in our-
selves. *H acts.*

KNIGHT. *n. f.* [*enihc*, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight.

That same *knight's* own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*

Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor *knight*. *Shaksp.*

This *knight*; but yet why should I call him
knight,
To give impiety to this reverent file? *Daniel's Civil War.*

No squire with *knight* did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Milibras.*

2. *Shakspeare* uses it of a female; and it

K N I

must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that flew thy virgin *knight*;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakspeare.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* against their king,
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT errant. [*chevalier errant*.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Derh. v.*
The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fitters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Mudrian.*

KNIGHT errantry. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for couraging
is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out
needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the post. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping post, or pillory.

These are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats
enough, to wear the truth of the broadest con-
tradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an
extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT of the shire. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To **KNIGHT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St.
George's day he was *knighted*. *Wotton.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and im-
mediately the king stood up, took the sword
from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord
mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pension'd
Quarles. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *knight*.] Besitting a knight; beseeeming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition
that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed
between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your pride presume against my laws?
As in a lifted field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

KNIGHTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that his noursling, when he *knighthood* swore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart. *Fairy Queen.*

Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

Is this the *sir*, who some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in? *Ben Jonson.*

If you needs must write, write *Cæsar's* praise,
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightsless* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knight-hood foully flamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To KNIT. *v. a. pret. knit or knitted.* [cniſtan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Those curious neis thy slender fingers *knit*.
Waller.

2. To tie.
Send for the count; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning.
Shakspeare.

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And *knitting* all his force, got one hand free.
Spenser.

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their distractions: they are in my power.
Shakspeare.

O let the vile world end,
And the promised flames of the last day
Knit earth and heav'n together!
Shakspeare.

Lay your highness' Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble tie
For ever *knit*. *Shakspeare.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,
And the conjunction of our inward souls
Married in league. *Shakspeare.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *kniteth* souls, and prospers loves.
Shakspeare.

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be *knit* unto you.
Chron.

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love.
Colossians.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Watton's Architecture.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,
Uproar the chair of wit. *Ben Jonson's New Inn.*
Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question.
Bacon.

These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one.
Heyward.

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick needs, and by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a ditch-barge. *Wise-man's Surgery.*

4. To contract.
What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And tuns thy eyes so coldly on thy prince.
Addison's Cato

5. To tie up.
He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him as it had been a great sheet, *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts*

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherd's *knitting* and singing:
her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's music. *Sidney.*

Make the world distinguish Julia's son
From the vile offspring of a troll, that sits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*.
Dryden.

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our fever'd navy too
Have *knit* again; and float, threath'ning most fearfulike. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Texture.
Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT'TER. *n. s.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the three maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT'TINGNEEDLE. *n. s.* [*knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her *knittingneedle*. *Leahy's*

KNIT'TLE. *n. s.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

KNOB. *n. s.* [cnap, Saxon; *knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat. *Ray.*

KNOBBED. *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tubercous at the bottom. *Grew.*

KNOBBINESS. *n. s.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.

KNOBBY. *adj.* [from *knob*.] 1. Full of knobs. 2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnuccian, Saxon; *cnocce*, a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholic law, must needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley.*

2. To beat as at a door for admittance: commonly with *at*.

Villain, I say *knock* me at this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll *knock* your knave's pate! *Shakspeare.*

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fight them, ere destroy. *Shakspeare.*

I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakspeare.*

For harbour at a thousand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thousand but was luck'd. *Dryden.*

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul,
If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword. *Dryden.*

3. To **KNOCK under.** A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits. Submission is expressed among good fellows by knocking under the table. Followed commonly by a particle: as, to *knock up*, to rouse by knocking; to *knock down*, to fell by a blow.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.

How do you mean removing him?
—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking out* his brains. *Shakspeare.*

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock* his servants up, and rise by five o'clock; instruct his family in every rule, and send his wife to church, his son to school. *Pope.*

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp roise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Oswelwand.*

At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;

On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis the spot of fierceness,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rotoc.*

3. To **KNOCK down.** To fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow-citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with bloodshed. *Addison.*

A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clarissa.*

4. To **KNOCK on the head.** To kill by a blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *South's Sermons.*

Success either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Cosmol.*

KNOCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave them from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Ajar belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated knock:
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boeauce.*

KNOCKER. *n. s.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many fons as I have hairs
I would not wish them to a fairer death,
—And so his *knell* is *knoll'd*. *Shakspeare.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To found as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakspeare.*

KNOLL. *n. s.* A little hill. *Ainsworth.*

KNOP. *n. s.* [a corruption of *knop*.] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT. *n. s.* [*ranunculus*.] A flower.

KNOT. *n. s.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knót*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erse.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*

As the fair vestal to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a veil's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,

To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addison*.

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please: whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon*.

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disorder'd. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not
nice art

In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale and plain. *Milton*.

Their quarters are contriv'd into elegant *knots*,
adorn'd with the most beautiful flowers. *Mora*.

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's lost address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior*.

3. Any bond of affection or union.

Conium that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakespeare*.

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himself
The noble *knot* he made. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.

Why left you wife and children,
Those precious motives, those strong *knots* of
love? *Shakespeare*.

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,
In this close *knot*, the smallest looseness made. *Corwley*.

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which
served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood,
and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently,
when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdon*.

Such *knots* and crossness of grain is objected
here, as w'll hardly suffer that form, which they
civ up here as the only just reformation, to go
on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles*.

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and
problems of business, and contrary affairs, where
the determination is dubious, and both parts of
the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that,
which way he ever the choice determines, a man
is sure to venture a great concern. *South*.

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king
was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied,
the rest is shut up in the compass of some few
lines. *Dryden's Dufresney*.

7. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Oh you ponderly rascals! there's a *knot*, a
gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare*

What is there here in Rome that can delight
thee?

Where not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *Ben Jonson*.

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of
money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estrange*.

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who
make request that you would give notice of the
window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison*.

8. A cluster; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in
the sky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number

of small stars, not seen asunder, but giving light
together. *Bacon's Essays*.

In a picture, besides the principal figures
which compose it, and are placed in the midst of
it, there are lets groups or *knots* of figures dis-
posed at proper distances, which are parts of the
piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a
more inferior manner. *Dryden*

To *KNOT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads;

But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knott*ing threads. *Selley*

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are be-
come more *knott*ed, both in dependence towards
Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon*.

To *KNOT*. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vege-
tation.

Cut hay when it begins to *kn*ot. *Mortimer*.

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH. *n. f.* [*chamæmorus*.]
A plant. *Ainsworth*.

KNOTGRASS. *n. f.* [*knot* and *grass*; *polygonum*.] A plant.

You mulinus of hind'ring *kn*otgrass made. *Shakespeare*.

KNOTTED. *adj.* [from *knot*.] Full of
knots.

The *knotted* oaks shall show 'is of honey weep.
Dryden.

KNOTTINESS. *n. f.* [from *knotty*.] Ful-
ness of knots; unevenness; intricacy;
difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked,
with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his
oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite;
the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have
that seek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing*.

KNOTTY. *adj.* [from *knot*.]

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakespeare*.

The timber in some trees more clear, in some
more *knotty*: try it by speaking at one end, and
laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*,
the voice will not pass well. *Bacon*.

The *knotty* oaks their luff'ning branches how.
Roscommon

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryd*.

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden*.

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant souls
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statef-
men,

When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rosce*.

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; em-
barrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign,
met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to
solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest
kings. *Bacon*.

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate
questions; and he that was the best at the untying
of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange*.

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryd*.

They compliment, they sit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wags; reform the state;
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior*.

To *KNOW*. *v. a.* pret. I *knew*, I have
known. [capan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether
intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come!

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because
it is *known* with God and with men. *Wisdom*.

The gods all things *know*. *Milton*.

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures *knew*. *Deham*.

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we
think we admire and love you above all other
men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and
we *know* it. *Dryden*.

When a man makes use of the name of any
simple idea, which he perceives is not understood,
he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the
end of speech, to make *known* what idea he
makes it stand for. *Locke*.

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to
you why his hand is not removed from you. *Saunders*.

Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton*.

One would have thought you had *known* better
things than to expect a kindness from a common
enemy. *L'Estrange*.

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit
more, and giving to the whole a new name,
whereby to *know* it from those before and after,
and distinguish it from every smaller or greater
multitude of units. *Locke*.

4. To recognise.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is nei-
ther *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shaksp*.

They told what things were done in the way,
and how he was known of them in breaking of
bread. *Luke*.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Fleetman*.

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton*.

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar
with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's
blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,
Am pygmalion to good pity. *Shakespeare*.

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Genesis*.

To *KNOW*. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception;
not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his an-
gel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Act*.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak
of that they do not well *know*, they would
nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which
they may not well speak. *Bacon*.

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton*.

In the other world there is no consideration
that will sting our consciences more cruelly than
this, that we did wickedly when we *knew* to
have done better; and chose to make ourselves
miserable, when we understood the way to have
been happy. *Tillotson*.

They might understand those excellencies which
they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed
upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was
well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden*.

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poin will put on our
jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not *know*
of it. *Shakespeare*.

There is but one mineral body, that we *know*
of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle*.

4. To *KNOW* for. To have knowledge
of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy
water; but for the party that own'd it, he might
have more diseases than he *knew* for. *Shaksp*.

5. *To Know of.* In *Shakspeare*, is to take cognifance of, to examine.

Fair *Hermia*, question your defires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in shady elufter mew'd. *Shalf*
KNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *know.*] Cognofcible; poffible to be difcovered or underftood.

They are refolved into a confefled ignorance,
and I fhall not perfuade them to their old afylum;
and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in thefe,
than in lefs acknowledged myfteries. *Glantville.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended alfo the law of nature, *knowable* by reafon, as well as the law given by *Mufes.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature,
the unanimous fuffrages of all real beings and fubftances created,
that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNOWER. *n. f.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only fay 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers.*

I know the refpect and reverence which in this addrefs I ought to appear in before you,
who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNOWING. *adj.* [from *know.*]

1. Skillful; well inftructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakspeare.*

The *knowingest* of thefe have of late reform'd their hypothefis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profiffion, unspotted in their lives,
active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The neceffity of preparing for the offices of religion was a leffon which the mere light and dictates of common reafon, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

Bellino, one of the firft who was of any confideration at *Venice*, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perpective. *Dryden.*

All animals of the fame kind, which form a fociety, are more *knowing* than others. *Addif.*

2. Confefious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent caufe
Begin fuch motions and align fuch laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the fydem blame? *Blackstone.*

KNOWING. *n. f.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

Let him be to entertain'd as foits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a firanger of his quality. *Shaks.*

KNOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing.*]

With skill; with knowledge.
He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *Morr.*

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admir'd it, might defend their inclination by their reafon. *Dryden.*

To the private duties of the clofet he repaired, as often as he enter'd upon any bufinefs of confequence: I fpeak *knowingly.* *Asterbury.*

KNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehenfion.

Knowledge, which is the higheft degree of the fpeculative faculties, confifts in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propofitions. *Locke.*

Do but fay to me what I fhould do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shaks. Meo. of Venice.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curfe of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have *knowledge* of the fea. *Kings*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or perfon.

The dog ftraight fawn'd upon his matter for old *knowledge.* *Sidney.*

5. Cognifance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes,
thou fhouldft take *knowledge* of me, feeing I am a firanger? *Ruth.*

A ftate's anger fhould not take *knowledge* either of foops or women. *Ben Jonfon.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pull'd off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon. *knowledge* why fhc was crucif. *Sidney*

To KNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in ufe.]

To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet *Hofea* tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his fecret providence, yet they are not *known* by his revealed will. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knippler*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *n. f.* [knucle, Saxon; *kn'ckle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers clofe.

Thus often at the Temple ftairs we've feen
Two tritons of a rough athletick mien,
Sowly difpote fome quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* bruif'd, and face blear'd in blood. *Garth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly which they ufed for a reftorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were ftops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, and corn. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To fubmit: I fuppofe from an odd custom of ftriking the under fide of the table with the *knuckles*, in confeffion of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water; it hath thefe properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both ftalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other woods; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many ftalks out of one root. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the fame with *chuff.*] A lout.

An old word preferved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted fhoon,
Shall fill up Duffendale
With flaughter'd bodies foon. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A

KNURLE. } knot; a hard fubftance.

The ftony nodules found lodged in the ftрата, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward.*

KNONED, for *knaw.* *Spenser.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from

cuð, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjust and worthlefs *Culin Clout*,
That *kydft* the hidden kinds of many a weed;

Yet *kydft* not one to cure thy fore heart root,
Whofe rankling wound as yet doth rifely bleed. *Spenser.*

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